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ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

The Canadian Druggist

VOL. XXI.

TORONTO, JAN - 6 1909

No. 1

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

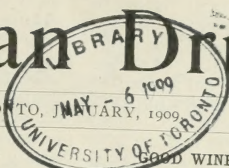
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ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, S.W. 68.



GOOD WINE REQUIRES NO BUSH

Every succeeding generation since it was first uttered, confirms the truth of this generalization. Modesty, that spiritual element, benign and gentle, which associates itself always with true achievements, grows increasingly a stranger in this age of egotism and words.

In politics, commerce, even in social and political relations, men are found claiming everything in sight. I am IT, we are IT, is their unceasing cry. It is not because of actual power that such effrontery passes current for real attainments or outstanding view. They pass current simply because in the strain of modern life men are too busy with their own affairs and too contemptuous of self-asserting mediocracies to dispute the mendacious claims they make, and claims too often are their only asset.

Within the quietude of the editorial sanctum when serious work has been performed why should not one amuse oneself in watching the gyrations of the passing throng. Very easily seen in many sides of life is the substitution of self for a measure. Words too often substitute themselves for deeds. Blatancy also sometimes is confused with originality, so that the observer free from the turmoil of self-seeking may easily exclaim, "All is vanity."

May all this not justify a point of view? It does at any rate in respect to the aim of the Canadian Druggist, both in the past and its aim to-day. Its duty, as we view it, is to report dispassionately as far as may be, the tendency of the passing months in respect to the interests of the drug trade, which has sought to estimate the true value of measures, taking cognizance of men only in so far as they stand for measures that have the attainment of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Men of this type have always elicited the interest of this journal, they have always enjoyed and will enjoy—as they have the right to command, its active support. The Canadian Druggist has always aimed to give full and uncolored reports of all proceedings of interest to the trade. It is therefore the very opposite of any personal journal, because of this it has no predilections. Why should it have? It has no personal aspirations to satisfy, nor has it enemies to revenge.

We wish all our
readers a
Happy and Prosperous
New Year

"The curtains of Yesterday
drop down, the curtains of
To-morrow roll up; but
Yesterday and To-morrow
both are."

CARLYLE: Sartor Resartus.

Its pages have been freely open to every man with a message, enabling him to reach the ample constituency which its large circulation affords.

The Canadian Druggist while standing for this, and other things equally important to the trade reserves the right to draw attention to its importance as it deems disadvantageous to trade interests. This it has done in the past; in the future it will follow precisely the same course.

To every man his measure of right, to every interest its measure of opportunity, to every man the privileges of duty which may be and often is the very opposite of personal interest, to every interest justice, whether it be to the advantage of the trade or not. In brief, this is a trade journal, it has ambitions, but these ambitions are for the trade first, last and always.

REGISTRATION OF PATENT MEDICINES

The Act registering the sale of proprietary and patent medicines, which will come into force on April 1st, 1909, appeared in full in our columns in our issue of Sept. 1st. It is only necessary now to call the attention of our readers to the fact that their preparations can now be registered and it is desirous that this registration should be made as soon as possible, making application for a serial number.

This is not a serious or complicated matter, as some have supposed, all that is necessary being for the manufacturers to make a list of all preparations which they sell under their own name, merely the name of the preparations and not the formulas, and to send this list to the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, enclosing \$1.00, and ask him for a serial number. This number will read as follows: "No. — Patent or Proprietary Medicines Act," and this must be printed on every label and wrapper of the preparation put up with their own name after April 1st. This applies only to preparations intended for internal use, all liniments, ointments, creams, etc., not being affected by the Act in any way.

As many druggists have their preparations prepared by pharmaceutical houses all that will be necessary is that the house from whom they purchase the goods print their serial number on the package.

It should be borne in mind that any preparation containing any drug which is included in the annexed schedule must have the name of such drug conspicuously mentioned on the wrapper, or if the druggist does not care to have it mentioned he can write to the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue stating that he has a certain preparation containing in each dose a certain percentage

of the drug or drugs referred to, and the percentage in the whole bottle.

The Deputy Minister will immediately grant permission to manufacture this, providing the doses are not considered by the Department to be too large, and in that case it would be a comparatively easy matter for the druggist to reduce the quantity in order to comply with the Act. In sending this to the Department it will be necessary that the list be accompanied by an affidavit, but there will be no expense attached to the application.

All preparations on the shelves of the druggist on the 1st of April can be sold without the serial number, provided the druggist obtains from the Deputy Minister a sufficient number of small labels, which are to be pasted on each bottle. These labels are sold at a very nominal cost, a few cents per thousand.

The experience of those who have dealt with the Department in this matter is that they have been treated with the greatest courtesy, and explanations readily given, and any druggist or manufacturer who will comply with the requirements, as outlined here, will have but little trouble in registering and obtaining his certificate.

The following schedule contains the names of those articles which must be mentioned on the wrapper, as stated above:

SCHEDULE.

- Acetanilide and other coal tar products.
- Aconite and its preparations.
- Arsenical preparations.
- Atropine.
- Belladonna and its preparations.
- Cantharides.
- Carbolic acid.
- Chloral hydrate.
- Chloroform.
- Conia and compounds thereof.
- Corrosive sublimate.
- Cotton root.
- Croton oil.
- Digitalis and derivatives.
- Ergot.
- Essential oil of mustard.
- Ether.
- Hellebore.
- Heroin.
- Hyoscyamin and its preparations.
- Indian hemp.
- Morphine, and its preparations.
- Nux vomica and derivatives.
- Opium, its preparations and derivatives.
- Pennyroyal.
- Phenacetine.
- Prussic acid.
- Savin, and preparations thereof.
- Strychnine and its preparations.
- Sulphonal.
- Tansy.
- Tartrate of antimony.
- Veratria.

HOWARDS'

Sodii Phosph GRAN.
Potass Acetas GRAN.
Potass Citras GRAN.

Are three beautiful preparations which all up-to-date Druggists will find it pay them to push

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND

CANADIAN MADE LICORICE (Y. & S. BRAND)

AS ADVERTISED IN ALL THE PROMINENT CITIES OF CANADA

FOR SALE BY ALL
 WHOLESALE
 DRUGGISTS



FOR SALE BY ALL
 WHOLESALE
 DRUGGISTS

Acme Licorice Pellets, M. & R. Wafers, Lozenges, Powdered Extract and Root, &c., &c. Appropriate for Druggists' uses.

MANUFACTURED BY

National Licorice Company
 Montreal

N.B.—Place your orders now
 with your wholesaler for
 your winter requirements



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, 1/2 oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1/2 Oz.	\$ 5.25	5 gross
1 "	6.25	5 "
2 "	7.50	3 "
3 "	9.50	3 "
4 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	2 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	37.50	1 "

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

REGENT RELIABLE REMEDIES

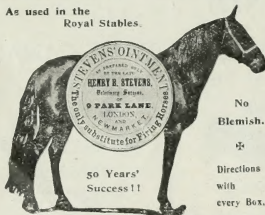
Prepared by a firm of reliable Chemists and guaranteed to conform with the provisions of the new Patent or Proprietary Act which goes into effect on April 1st, next. These preparations require no registration, give no trouble to the Druggist and offer just as good a margin of profit as preparations he makes himself. Moreover the manufacturers assist in the sale with advertising matter of a satisfactory character. See the samples of the All Red Line.

The Regent Pharmacal Co. TORONTO MONTREAL

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., LIMITED, SOLE CANADIAN FACTORS

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the
Royal Stables.



50 Years'
Success!!

No
Blemish.

Directions
with
every Bot.

50 YEARS SUCCESS

Ask your wholesale house for "Lameness in the Horse." It is beautifully illustrated on art paper

Veterinary Surgeon to H.M. THE KING
OF ITALY, writes:

"I have always had splendid results from its employment."



212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, Eng.

For Sale by all Jobbers

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL

COTTO-WAXO

Is a dry Floor Sweeping Compound.

It settles and absorbs the dust when sweeping.

The use of it soon Cleans and Brightens the floor, and will not injure the most delicate carpet.

It is Non-Combustible and Non-Inflammable.

It is an excellent Disinfectant, and recommended by physicians for Sick Rooms, Hospitals, &c.

Its use saves both MONEY and LABOR.

CANADIAN AGENTS

Douglas & Ratcliff
LIMITED

HAMILTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

A GREAT MISTAKE

It was very unfortunate that the President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy should, in his address at the recent session, make misleading statements about the profession, and bring discredit on pharmacy as a whole in this Province. The statement to which we refer, and which the Council afterwards unanimously condemned, was in reference to the use of habit-forming drugs and alcohol by pharmacists in this Province. The words made use of were:

"It is with considerable regret that I have to inform you that the unfortunate affliction of drug habits is extending amongst the members of our Province.

"At present there are a number of proprietors who are known to be addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs and alcohol, and under present regulations there is no machinery for protecting the public against the possibility of fatal errors, rendered liable by such incompetents."

We cannot account for the extraordinary action of the President in thus publicly making a statement which could not but reflect injuriously on druggists as a body. Were the statements true there might be some reason for bringing the matter before the Legislative Committee of the Council, and thus have the matter entered into before making any such sweeping condemnation, as the words quoted from the address show. The daily press, many of which with their eagerness to seize on anything which will throw discredit on druggists, as a body, made much of this address, and startling head lines appeared in several of the papers, such as "Drug Habit Growing Amongst Druggists," "Public in Danger," "Drug Habit is Extending Amongst Druggists," "Possibility of Fatal Errors," etc.

The trade everywhere cannot but regret the words spoken and are certainly entitled to an apology from the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, not only for the aspersion cast upon the trade, but also for the injury done through lowering the prestige of the craft in the eyes of the general public.

The action taken by the Committee of the Council in this matter was timely, and although the report adopted at the meeting was not the original one, as the President thought it censured him too strongly, yet it shows very plainly the feeling of the Council as to the attitude taken by the President.

Speak your mind if you must, but mind how you speak.

Riches are very easy to endure after you get used to them.

THE FUTURE OF BUYING CLUBS

A recent issue of the *Pharmaceutical Era* commented on the significance of the action recently taken by the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association, which is practically a club of retail dealers, in deciding to abandon its buying exchange, and to organize it into a regular wholesale house, thus justifying the contention of the wholesale trade, that "the jobbing branch of any business is distinct from the retail end."

The reason given, we understand, for the change is that the relations between the members and the jobbers had become unsatisfactory, necessitating some change of method. There is no doubt that this will be the ultimate outcome of many of the buying clubs now in existence, and it is quite reasonable that it should be.

The retail and wholesale branches of the drug business should undoubtedly be conducted separately, unless in the case of a wholesale house owning a number of retail stores, something very probable, if the present condition of affairs continues.

The retail man cannot do without the wholesaler for the bulk of his supplies, and it seems scarcely fair that he should, as is done in many cases, ask the jobber to furnish him with goods on credit, while he is paying spot cash to the buying club, through whom he can only obtain a small proportion of his goods. In doing this the retailer is doing exactly what he finds fault with his customers for doing with department stores.

PERSECUTION NOT PROSECUTION

The recent campaign which has been undertaken at the instigation of the Ontario Medical Council against druggists for alleged prescribing, is one which certainly does not do credit to the Council nor to the members of the profession constituting that body.

Under the pretence of acting in the public interests, but really to protect their own pockets, the Council through their prosecution have made their plans to entrap several Toronto druggists into recommending some medicines for a supposed ailment. It is clearly a case of inducing a man to break the law, if possible, and merely for the sake of gain. It is morally wrong and to the lay mind, at least, would appear to be quite equal to the man who received stolen goods and was subject to punishment for his act. Why the law would protect a man who under false pretences, would endeavor to have another commit a breach of the law, appears to us remarkable.

We are informed that the leading members of the medical fraternity of this city are not at all

in accord with the action of the Medical Council in this matter, and certainly those who have any respect for their own dignity or that of their profession should not countenance any such methods. If the cases were flagrant ones in which druggists diagnosed a disease and then prescribed for the patient, there might be some excuse for taking action in the matter, but those cases which have been brought up in the police courts lately were of a totally different character. There is no doubt that druggists could if they so desired retaliate on the medical fraternity for their action in these cases, and there are many instances of breach of the law which could be brought home to individual members of the medical profession, and which no one is more cognizant of than druggists.

Probably there is some truth in a statement made in a daily paper in speaking of the druggist recommending certain remedies, that the public "find it less expensive and more beneficial than going to a doctor." Certainly the Medical Act was not passed with a view of causing annoyance to the drug trade any more than the Pharmacy Act which compels every physician to register as a pharmacist before he can dispense medicine.

The intention of the Medical Act was to do away with the prescribing for disease by any persons who had not the proper education for the profession and were not licensed physicians, and were thus imposing upon the sick and suffering, but the act of the druggist in suggesting the use of some remedies where the disease has been stated by the customer does not come under the actual meaning of the Act, although possibly it is a contravention of the spirit of it.

TO AWAKEN INTEREST

From the small attendance at the meetings of the local Pharmaceutical Boards, such as that of the Toronto Drug Section and others in various localities, it would appear that something more is necessary than the transaction of mere routine business. The Toronto Drug Section having this in view held a number of their meetings combined with a supper at a restaurant where the members could gather together for social converse over the festive board. This had the effect of increasing the attendance somewhat, yet it has not been what it should be, and we would suggest that in lieu of some action that in addition to the other business to be transacted which should, of course, be sufficient to bring the members together for their individual benefit, as well as of the trade at large, that some lecturer should be secured to address the members at their regular meetings, on subjects which would prove both interesting, as well as useful, to all the members.

If such a man as Prof. Heebner, of the O.C.P., Prof. Shuttleworth, formerly connected with the College, and others of this stamp could be secured, we think it would add greatly to the interest taken in the meetings, and would be conducive to larger attendance.

We notice that this plan has been adopted by the Ohio Valley Association, who have arranged for a series of five lectures to be given at the meetings of the Association. The lecturers in this case being Professors Lloyd, Beal, Wetherstroem, Hallberg, and Anderson.

THE DRUG MARKET IN 1908

The year of 1907 was replete with sensational changes in values of drugs and chemicals. The year just closing has been remarkable for the very few variations in price of a spectacular nature. Camphor, which during 1907 had reached high water mark in price, was easing off in the late months of the year, but during the early part of 1908 it started up in price, but during the year it has gradually declined, and may be still lower in the spring.

Sulphate of Copper during the year has been easing off and to-day is about normal.

Quinine has been low, and is still cheap.

Bismuths have eased off in price and are about normal. The United States manufacturers are selling to-day at a figure supposed to be below cost of production, with the idea of closing out some local competitors who have been cutting. Price abroad is unchanged.

Potass. Iodide is in the same position in the United States, with no change in primary markets.

Bromides, which have been sold for a year or so at cost or less on account of competition, have just been advanced some 10c. per pound. This has been anticipated for some time, as it was felt the day must soon come when producers would get tired of selling at a loss.

Opium, Morphia and Codeia opened the year very high in price, but have gradually eased off, and are at a normal price to-day.

Glycerine late in the year advanced very much in price, and we understand users of very large quantities are making contracts at the advanced figure for 1909 and 1910, which would indicate that the high prices are likely to be maintained, with possibly a further advance. The cause of this abroad is increased demand and curtailed production, and in Canada this is accentuated by the Government applying the dumping clause, although we understand there is not enough produced here to supply the demand.

Santonine has declined very much during the year, but may be higher shortly.



ALLEN'S



PURE

ENGLISH

ESSENTIAL OILS, Etc.

CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM

WINN & HOLLAND, LTD.
MONTREAL

STOCKS HELD IN MONTREAL OF

Almond Oil
Caraway Oil
Cardamom Oil
Celery Oil

Clove Oil
Coriander Oil
Croton Oil
Cubeb Oil

Cumin Oil
Dill Oil
Orris Root Oil
Sandalwood Oil

Ferri et Ammon Cit.
Ferri et Quin. Cit.
etc.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.

Distillers of Essential Oils, Manufacturing Chemists

London, England

1833

1909

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes,
and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic
Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS

Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK

CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

Potassium Iodide

CRYSTALS OR GRANULAR
VANCO BRAND

Made in Canada
The Equal of Any

Chemical Laboratories
Limited

148 Van Horne Street
Toronto, Ontario

MEGGESON & CO., Limited

LONDON

ENGLAND

Manufacturers of

MEDICATED LOZENGES**JUJUBES****PASTILLES**AND ALL
KINDS OF**ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS**

Medicated Lozenges All Medicated Lozenges, including those of the British Pharmacopoeia and Throat Hospital, are of first-class workmanship, prepared with the best and purest Drugs only, and may be relied on to contain the prescribed quantity of active medicament. Lozenges faithfully prepared in any quantities to private formulae and stamped with customer's own name. Special Manufacturers to the leading London and Provincial Hospitals.

Pastilles and Jujubes Prepared with picked Gum Arabic and Refined Sugar in all varieties. The original manufacturers of the well-known Delectable Voice and Magnum Bonum Jujubes. Customer's private formulae in any selected shape or colour a specialty.

Acidulated Boiled Sugars DROPS, SLICES OR TABLETS. These goods are manufactured with the real Fruit Flavors, and are guaranteed not to stick or become unsaleable. In 5 lb. attractively-labelled bottles.

Chocolate Worm Cakes 6/6 per gross. In boxes containing $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, and attractively decorated tins containing 1 gross. Each cake in envelope with directions.

CANADIAN AGENTS

T. H. McTAVISH & CO.

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE

TORONTO, ONT.

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario

Antikamnia Calendar 1909



FAC-SIMILE—REDUCED

**DRUGGISTS
...AND...
DRUG CLERKS
ATTENTION!**

Please send us list of your friends and we will mail each a copy of this Antikamnia Tablet Calendar. *Free*, with YOUR compliments.

—DO IT TODAY—
Write names and addresses plainly.

"ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS" and "ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE TABLETS" have attained such well-earned and world-wide popularity for the relief of Headaches, Neuralgias, Women's Aches and Ills, and Pain generally, that all Druggists carry them and recommend them. They certainly do the work.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, ending Dec. 5th, 1908:

First class honor list (in order of merit)—Bruce Mealley, A. Crossland, M. R. Hartley, C. J. McKeen, H. C. House, A. A. Stokes, H. G. Porritt, W. T. Kingston, J. G. Patterson, C. M. Ellis, A. L. Kean, Geo. T. Cunningham, E. J. Hassard, Fred. Sanders, R. H. Quinn, C. C. Chittenden, A. Monkman, H. McIntosh, E. A. Jones, F. J. O'Callaghan, M. J. Singer, F. M. Merritt, M. A. Irving, F. J. Hind, H. Langford, W. L. McWatters, L. H. Hobson, Miss Coza Skuse, J. A. McMillan, Orval Byer.

Second class honor list (in order of merit)—A. A. Langford, W. H. Hardy, D. B. Curtis, W. K. Huston, Martin Hanson, H. G. Bigelow, L. Gatenby, Heber Cook, G. L. McWilliams, T. A. Caughlan, E. E. Penwarden, W. H. Murphy, H. G. Murphy, Chas. N. Wood, A. J. Coyne, H. M. Corbett, H. W. Wright, R. C. Sexsmith, J. M. McCabe, J. N. C. Hill, F. J. Wilson, Geo. Wilberg.

Pass list (alphabetically arranged)—E. V. Armstrong, Earl Auld, Geo. E. Baker, D. Baxter, J. F. Boylan, W. T. Brannigan, H. Brien, J. D. Campbell, G. L. Cardiff, J. A. Craig, J. S. Gordon, Percy Green, C. W. Haney, A. T. Harper, A. B. Hashmal, M. J. Isaacs, J. H. MacDonald, Simeon Mitchell, C. W. Reynolds, W. C. Richardson, J. N. Sinclair, H. A. Smart, Reginald Smith, S. Stewart, J. H. Troy, Angus C. White, F. R. White.

Starred in the following subjects: W. Dunlop, pharmacy and chemistry; W. Graydon, chemistry; W. H. A. Pirie, pharmacy, physics and chemistry; A. G. Schooley, botany and Latin, posology, etc.; D. W. H. Wilson, Latin, posology, etc.

Highest subjects:

Pharmacy—A. Crossland, H. C. House, and Miss Coza Skuse.

Chemistry (theoretical)—C. C. Chittenden, C. M. Ellis, M. R. Hartley, H. C. Hassard, A. L. Kean, W. T. Kingston, Bruce Mealley, F. J. Sanders, and A. A. Stokes, all equal.

Chemistry (practical)—A. L. Kean, M. R. Hartley, and A. Crossland, all equal.

Latin, posology, etc.—Fred. J. Sanders and A. Crossland, both equal; Bruce Mealley and E. J. Hassard, both equal.

Botany—Orval Byer and Bruce Mealley, both equal; H. C. House, W. T. Kingston, and R. H. Quinn, all equal.

Physics—C. M. Ellis, M. A. Irving, F. J. Sanders, and H. C. House, all equal.

Paris Green, no prices have been named yet by the manufacturers for 1909, but it is likely it will be a few cents cheaper than last season.

Methylated and Wood Alcohol are lower, for which we are thankful, and the Government would confer a great benefit on the country generally by giving us pure alcohol at a very much reduced figure.

Pure Olive Oils, which have been low, have been advancing for some time, and now pure goods are much higher, look out for cheap goods.

Oils Bergamot, Lemon, Peppermint, and Orange, which have been high, have gradually lowered, and now are at fair values.

The Anti-Cocaine Law that came into force April 15th, is very decidedly a blessing to many, and will no doubt decrease the undesirable sales of Cocaine and Eucaïne.

Canada has very quickly recovered from the financial depression that hovered over her early in 1907, and the fall business has been up to high water mark, and the outlook for the new year is such that should give every Canadian a thankful heart, and make them proud in the true sense of the word that they live in a country with the marvellous future that looms up before us.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was finally passed by the British Parliament, on December 18th, and it will come into force on April 1st next. We will have further reference to this in our next issue.

COUGH PASTILES

A subscriber asks for a formula for menthol cough drops and eucalyptus cough drops.

We would suggest pastiles as the best form for either of these drugs, being emollient and pleasant. They are made with a base of glyco-gelatin, which is prepared as follows. (P.J.F.):

Gelatin	2 ounces
Carmine solution	Sufficient
Distilled water	5 fl. ounces
Glycerin	5 fl. ounces
Oil of lemon	20 minims

Soak the gelatin in the water, add the glycerin, and dissolve by a gentle heat in a water bath; when nearly cold add the carmine solution and oil of lemon. Mix thoroughly and pour into moulds to solidify.

For menthol pastiles use from 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to each pastile; for eucalyptus about one minim of oil of eucalyptus.

The medicament should be dissolved or suspended in the melted glyco-gelatin and then poured into trays to solidify, and cut into the required number of pastiles.

Supplemental examinations will be held for those who failed to pass in any or all subjects, commencing on Monday morning, Jan. 4th, 1909.

The lecture course for the senior term commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1909.

BOOKS ETC.

"Tested Reagents, Their Prices and Uses, 1909." This volume of eighty pages is a price list of Merck's Tested Reagents, and is so arranged that a glance will show whether a given chemical can be used for a definite purpose that may be had in view.

A distinctive blue label is used on all bottles containing Tested Reagents, in order to help dealers in distinguishing them from Merck's photographic, medicinal and technical chemicals.

"Antikamnia Calendar, 1909." As usual the annual calendar issued by the Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, is "a thing of beauty," and a favorite both with pharmacists and physicians. The 1909 issue, "Purity," is an excellent one and should make a nice gift. See advt. as to copies.

TO PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS MEN

You're not quite ready to start, you say;
The time to be starting is now—to-day,
Don't dally; begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set,
But try it and see. —Kiser.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. H. E. Malone, druggist, Kelliher, Saskatchewan, for whom an appeal was made in our last issue for help from his brother pharmacists in order to enable him to commence business again after the disastrous fire which destroyed his stock, desires to return thanks through these columns to those of his confreres who have so kindly responded to the appeal.

NOVA SCOTIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held at Halifax, Nov. 5th, those present being: E. T. Power, President; D. Hawkins, E. S. Blackie, and G. A. Burbidge, of Halifax; J. J. Kinley, Lunenburg; J. J. Turnbull, Sydney; A. J. Crease

and R. C. Fuller, of Amherst, and G. C. MacDougall, Kentville.

The Board of Examiners for the next three years were selected as follows: Messrs. Buckley, Burbidge, Kinley, Morrison, Turnbull, and Waddell. The annual meeting of the Society will be held at Yarmouth, N.S., in June, 1909.

FINED FOR PRESCRIBING

In the Toronto Police Courts, on Dec. 2nd, Mr. J. T. Thompson, of 348 Yonge Street, was charged with a breach of the Medical Act, in having prescribed for a customer. Mr. Thompson pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.00 and costs. On the following day, Mr. H. M. Kipp, 168 McCaul Street, was also fined \$25.00 and costs on a charge of practicing medicine. The information was laid in both cases by Mr. Charles Rose, prosecutor for the Medical Council, who has been very active in his efforts, not only to bring convictions against druggists of this city, but also through his emissaries, in endeavoring to induce druggists to make breaches of the law by prescribing for imaginary complaints.

MUST PAY THEIR FEES

The prosecutor of the Medical Council states that there are 150 doctors who are far in arrears with their dues to that body, and of this number about fifty are in Toronto, and it is his intention to summon them all before the courts in order to compel payment of the medical fees. He states that in some cases physicians have been owing for the past twenty years, and others nearly as long, and it is the intention of the Medical Council to have all relinquish pay up. A number of Toronto physicians have already been summoned to the courts and have paid their fines.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. A. C. Thompson, 892 Dundas Street, has just completed the building of a new drug store, and after going into the fixture matter thoroughly, decided to pay The Toronto Show Case Co. their price, as he stated he wanted nothing but the best, and for the sake of the difference would prefer entrusting the contract to them. As well as a number of new features which are being introduced into wall fixtures, a complete line of the "Full Crystal" silent, salesmen and "Trianon Counters" are included. Mr. Thompson intends opening his doors to the public about Jan. 1st. This is the third drug store within a radius of a quarter of a mile installed during December by The Toronto Show Case Co.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

WE THANK YOU

for your patronage in 1908.

WE WISH YOU

prosperity in 1909.

WE TRUST YOU

will permit us to contribute to your prosperity by making
"DOMINION" goods your motto for this year.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**
LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE MANNHEIM, WALDHOFF

MANUFACTURERS OF

"B & S" BRAND

COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallol Acid, Resorelin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

Special Export
House for

OLIVE OILS

of the Province
and of Italy

Registered Trade Mark: "LA MARIE LAURE"

Ancient firm, CH. SABATIER & CIE. Established 1876.
Successor, - - CH. BENABEN, at Salon (France).

The firm guarantees their oils absolutely pure and furnishes a certificate of the Laboratory for each shipment.

Sole Agent for Canada : : : : **THOMAS REID** : : 9 St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL

Why do Druggists who recommend Lyman's Talcum sell more each week?
 Why do the numbers using it grow larger each quarter?
 Why are there more Druggists selling and recommending it each year?
 Why are you not selling it?
 Why don't you write for quotations on a gross lot?

IT WILL PAY YOU!



Crushed Rose and Crushed Violet Talcum Powder



Manufactured by—

THE LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

Retailers Attention!

Stock Cæmentium

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

DILLONS LIMITED

455 St. Paul Street - - Toronto

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

BROWN-LEE'S ODORLESS

MOTHINE

Effectual Preventative and Destroyer of
MOTHS

Can be dusted into Furs, Blankets, Carpets, Couches, or any kind of Upholstered Furniture without the slightest injury to the fabric. It does not contain poisonous drugs of any kind.

To the BROWN-LEE CO., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to say that I have used BROWN-LEE'S MOTHINE for the last three years in putting away furs and winter wear, also for dusting on woolen goods and carpets. In fact, I have used it on everything which the Moths are likely to destroy, and found it a most effectual thing for dispelling moths. I never had anything touched which was dusted with the preparation—besides it being so pleasant to use on account of its perfectly odorless nature.

I would recommend it to every house-keeper.

JANE P. TOLTON, Guelph, Ont.

Manufactured by

BROWN-LEE CO., Limited
Guelph - Ontario

Trade Notes

T. W. Goodyear has purchased the drug business of R. H. Walton, Woodstock, Ontario.

The proprietors of the Handfield Pharmacy, Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

John Reed, druggist, of Vancouver, British Columbia, died last month.

Michael Ouimet, druggist, at St. Therese de Blainville, Quebec, has made an assignment.

W. W. Swain has purchased the drug business of F. F. Wilson, 471 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

C. W. Teeple has purchased the drug business of E. C. Fisher, Elkhorn, Manitoba.

Clark Drug Co. have taken over the drug business of Mrs. W. H. Clark, St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

A. Davis has purchased the drug business of A. H. Prust, Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Hammill has purchased the drug business of A. E. Davis, Creelman, Saskatchewan, and removed the business to Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

The firm of Bailey Drug Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ontario, has been incorporated.

C. P. Johnson has taken over the Kenora Pharmacy, Kenora, Ontario.

The Standard Chemical Co., of Toronto, Ltd., has registered as doing business in the Province of Quebec.

Reuben Hurd has opened a drug business at Brookdale, Manitoba.

C. W. Teeple has taken over the drug business of W. H. Morrison, Dauphin, Manitoba.

The firm of Seely Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, drugs, etc., has been incorporated.

Dr. Elkins has purchased the drug business of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., at Theodore, Saskatchewan, and is erecting a fine new building.

J. R. Darling, druggist, at Durham, Ontario, has made an assignment.

Sawyer Medicine Co., patent medicine manufacturers, at Montreal, Quebec, have given up business.

R. T. Chown has purchased the drug and stationery business of J. F. Johnson, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

W. A. Flowers, druggist, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is giving up business.

Sinclair Smith has purchased the drug business of the Estate of D. A. Stewart, Ailsa Craig, Ontario.

John Reed, proprietor of the Reed Pharmacy, 649 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, died last month.

Dr. Johannesson has opened a drug business at Leslie, Saskatchewan.

The Hosmer Drug and Book Store is the new name of H. F. McLean's Drug and Book Store, at Hosmer, British Columbia.

Woodland & Co. have opened a drug business at Grand Forks, British Columbia.

T. G. Carson has opened a drug business in Edmonton, Alberta.

Harry Mitchell has purchased the drug business of R. Hird, Fleming, Saskatchewan.

The City Drug Store, of Vancouver, British Columbia, has moved to the corner of Granville and Smythe Streets.

R. B. Aylesworth has purchased the drug business of R. C. Bruce, Calgary, Alberta.

R. H. Gilchrist has purchased the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

Messrs. Marret & Reid have opened a new store in the Flack Block, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Wainwright Pharmacy has purchased the building recently erected by Dr. A. E. Whitmore, Wainwright, Saskatchewan, and will open a drug, stationery and fancy goods business very soon.

Foxwell & Thompson, druggists and stationers, of Stavelly, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

J. P. Rooney has opened a drug and stationery business at Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

W. J. Barker & Co. have registered as druggists, at Rivers, Manitoba.

T. B. Taylor & Sons, druggists, at Watford and London, Ontario, have sold their London branch.

Gillespie & Campbell, druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, suffered a loss by fire recently.

M. F. Irvine has taken over the drug business of T. G. Carson, Lauder, Manitoba.

Vrooman & McCullough, druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have opened a branch at Melita, Manitoba.

W. E. Hayes has opened a drug business at Holden, Alberta.

W. A. Marshall has started a drug business at Entwistle, Alberta.

W. M. Huston has purchased the drug business of J. H. Clements, Ashcroft, British Columbia.

G. A. Waller has purchased the drug business of W. E. McIntyre, Crystal City, Manitoba.

The Bailey Drug Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ontario, has been incorporated.

The Mount Royal Drug Hall has registered as retail druggists, at Montreal, Quebec.

The Economical Drug Co. has taken over the drug business of F. W. Nicholas, of Toronto, Ontario.

R. C. Bruce, Calgary, Alberta, druggist, has made an assignment.

The American Floral Perfume Co., Toronto, has been incorporated, with head office at 88 Wellington Street West.

W. E. Davidson has purchased the Canada Drug and Book Co., of Nelson, British Columbia.

A SIX MONTHS' RETROSPECT

In order to get an estimate in an independent way of the change in business prospects during the past six months "The Druggist" called on Messrs. Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., the well known manufacturers of show cases, and asked them whether they had noticed any difference.

Messrs. Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., stated that in their opinion the store fixture business was a barometer of the condition of trade, as it felt any depression or increase in general trade before any other line, and that the six months just passed has exceeded any previous period of the same length in two years in increased business.

In reference to the drug trade solely, they have since July 1st, 1908, sold to druggists alone 1,270 feet of show cases, or 210 separate cases. These were divided among exactly 100 druggists from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In addition to this they have fitted out complete in the same length of time forty-four drug stores with fixtures, which would mean about half as many more show cases.

This business showed an increase of 36 per cent. over the previous six months, and an increase of 41 per cent. over the same period a year ago.

In the opinion of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., this is an evidence of a renewal of prosperity, and this renewal is general, the tendency toward improvement of stores being equally as great in all branches.

FIRE AT THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. CHEMICAL WORKS AND DRUG MILLS

What might have been a very disastrous fire occurred in the chemical works and grinding mills of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., on Friday night, the 11th December. The fire started in the grinding room of the mill and had secured a good hold on the walls and ceiling before the fire was discovered. It was practically confined to this room, quite a quantity of drugs were destroyed and the drug mills and chases were practically ruined. The damage is estimated at about \$3,000, but is fully covered by insurance.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE

During the past few years stock raisers and farmers generally throughout Canada have manifested a very keen desire to obtain for use

amongst their flocks and herds a really reliable dip and disinfectant. So much has this demand increased that that very old established firm, Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Berkhamsted, England, have during the past few months opened a branch house in Canada. For sixty-five years now Cooper's Dips have led the world amongst agriculturists and stock raisers. The advantage to retail druggists' that the opening of such a branch means is that if they wish they will at all times be now enabled to deal directly with the manufacturers, thus undoubtedly assuring themselves of a fair profit on their outlay, as Cooper's have always insisted that the retailers of their goods in any country should be well reimbursed for any trouble they may take in their exploitation. The advertisement in another column is commended as deserving the attention of enterprising members of the trade.

HOLIDAY FOR THE EMPLOYEES

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, have shown their usual thoughtfulness by closing their establishment and giving all their employees from the 24th to the 28th inst. This mark of appreciation of the work of all engaged in their warehouse and laboratories cannot fail to increase the "entente cordiale" which exists between the company and its large staff of employees.

ATTRACTIVE PRODUCTIONS

Amongst the leading producers of calendars, post cards and similar lines that of Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Ltd., whose Canadian office is at 9-17 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, stand amongst the foremost. Their goods for this season are new and especially designed for first class trade, embodying the charm of novelty and superiority of production. The trade mark of the "Easel and Palette" is an assurance not only of the genuineness of the goods, but as to the distinctive and high class character of the different productions on which it appears.

This firm are offering calendars for 1909 from 3½ cents per dozen to \$18.00 per dozen. They have also a splendid assortment of block calendars and pocket calendars. These latter some of them having the customer's imprint on the back.

We have before referred to their splendid assortment of post cards, which are not only original in conception and faultless in execution, but are also of splendid values.

Their new price list of valentines and valentine post cards has just been issued, and may be obtained for the asking. The dealer who handles calendars, picture post cards, birthday cards, valentines and Easter cards, as well as toy books or art novelties cannot afford to be without an assortment of "Tuck's."

TRADE MARK	'TABLOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'SOLOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'KEPLER' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'HAZELINE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'ENULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'ELIXOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'VALULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'VAPOROLE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'VALOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'WELLCOME' BRAND

The products bearing these TRADE MARKS are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

Branches: NEW YORK SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
and

101-104, CHRISTINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL



The "Wellcome" Chemical Works and Laboratories, Dartford, near London (Eng.)

COWAN'S LIQ. AMMON. FORT. PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs
and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

MERCK'S Aceto-Salicylic Acid Substance

(Salacetic Acid)

AND

Aceto-Salicylic Acid Tablets

(Salacetic Acid Tablets)

are the best qualities obtainable.

Merck's Tablets are obtainable in bulk and in
the usual original packages, i.e.:

Tubes of 10 Tablets, each 1 gramme (15 grains)

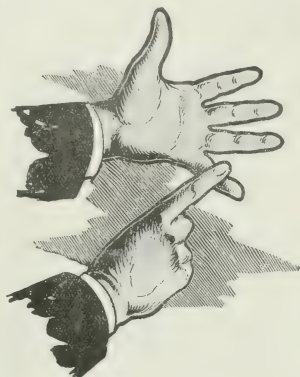
Tubes of 20 Tablets, each ½ gramme (7½ grains)

E. Merck

Darmstadt

These tubes are labelled in a new and striking
style and if desired **your name or that of your
customer can be printed on the label**, provided
several hundred tubes are ordered at a time.

To be had through the regular Trade Channels



FIVE REASONS

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY SHOW CASES AND STORE FIXTURES

FROM

JONES BROS. & CO., Ltd.



- I. They have the largest plant in Canada and make more Cases and Fittings than all others combined, consequently must have more experience.
- II. They have been in business 25 years and are of established reputation, consequently you take no chances in ordering from them.
- III. They are acknowledged to make the best work in Canada, all others being compared with theirs. Other firms may make as good, but why take any chances?
- IV. They originate every new design, so that you are always sure of getting the latest improvements in all goods bought from them.
- V. They are straightforward in their dealings, depending on the quality of their goods for continued business, instead of endeavouring to get business by libelling other manufacturers.

WHY NOT SEND FOR THEIR CATALOGUE?

JONES BROS. & CO.

DRUG STORE BUILDERS



Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

29-31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO, - ONTARIO

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

From Our London Correspondent

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Pharmaceutical politics have not yet been discussed by the House of Commons, and, contrary to expectation, it now seems doubtful whether the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill will receive attention at the hands of the Legislature this session. Your readers who may happen to be interested in this proposed measure, must understand that, owing to the heavy programme of national business which the Government has under consideration, the only possible chance of the Bill reaching the floor of the House is for it to come forward during a spare evening when it could be read without polemical discussion. With this object in view, the various parties interested are negotiating in order that the Bill might be made, as far as possible, non-controversial. If some such arrangement can be made, it would naturally be a great inducement to the Government to devote a little time to the suggested measure. At the present moment, certain amendments proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society are under the consideration of the department in charge of the Bill, and, as stated last month, the Society will throw the whole weight of its influence against the Bill if these vital amendments are not accepted. Inasmuch as the Society has conceded several points to those on the other side, it seems only fair and reasonable to hope that the chemists' organization should receive similar treatment.

Since writing the above, pharmacists have been much gratified by a statement in Parliament as to the future of the Bill. Replying to a question by Mr. Barnard, the Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) said: "If, as there now seems some reason to hope, the Bill can be made practically non-controversial, I think it may be possible to proceed with it during the present session."

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

A substantial advance in the price of methylated spirit has been introduced by the makers, whose quotations are now 2s. 5d. per gallon for the mineralized spirit, and 2s. per gallon for the specially denatured alcohol which is used, free of duty, for manufacturing purposes. Although an increase in price was expected, the extent of the advance has come as a great surprise, and I am informed that it is extremely doubtful whether the rise is altogether due to the increased cost of raw materials. The methylating industry in this country is in close agreement on all matters of mutual interest, and so long as this is the case, competition will be conspicuous by its absence,

and prices will not be entirely ruled by the law of supply and demand.

A NEW DEFENCE UNION.

A new chemists' defence union has recently come into existence under the title of the Pharmaceutical Defence Union. The objects of the organization are to protect the interests of chemists and druggists and incidentally to give attention to members' trade matters; to refute attacks on chemists in the public press, and to establish a Pharmaceutical Employment Bureau. There is undoubtedly a wide sphere of work which the Union might take up if it is properly supported. Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, is the energetic Secretary, and the registered offices of the Union are at Cecil House, 116 High Holborn, London, W. C.

NO STANDARD FOR LITHIA WATER.

A case which has caused considerable interest in mineral water manufacturing circles was heard at Bournemouth, on October 22, when a firm of aerated water manufacturers were summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling lithia water which contained 1.2 grains of lithia to the pint, or only about one-eighth of the alleged normal proportion. For the prosecution it was suggested that relying on the old B.P. standard, which the latest edition (1898) of that book omitted, lithia was a medicinal beverage, and had a recognized standard; in the present case this standard was not conformed to. For defendants evidence was given to show that there is no official standard for lithia water and no general custom as to the proportion of lithia. Ultimately, the magistrate dismissed the summons.

"ANTI-NEURASTHIN."

William Migge, of Eastcheap, London, the agent in this country of a widely advertised German preparation, called "Anti-neurasthin," or "Dr. Hartmann's Brain and Nerve Food," has had to answer a summons issued at the instance of the Inland Revenue authorities for an alleged infringement of the Medicine Stamp Act in selling this preparation without a paper cover wrapper showing that the duty had been paid. "Anti-neurasthin" is sold at 4s. 6d. per box, and in the view of the Inland Revenue it requires a stamp duty of 1s. per box. It was submitted for the prosecutors that as the preparation was stated to be "prescribed by eminent physicians," and the tablets described as "doses," it was a medicine and to be used as a medicine. Mr. Horace Ivory, K.C., who led the defence, was able to convince the magistrate that the preparation was a food, and Sir Charles Wakefield, who heard the case, dismissed the proceedings, but without costs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Mr. John Smith, of Dublin, has been re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; Sir William Baxter, Vice-President, and Mr. George D. Beggs, Hon. Treasurer. During the year, Mr. Smith and Mr. Beggs in particular, have been unceasing in their efforts on behalf of Irish pharmacists, especially in connection with Parliamentary matters.

AN IMPORTANT AMALGAMATION.

I understand that three well known London firms of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists have decided to amalgamate. The houses concerned are Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., and Davy, Hill & Hodgkissons, Ltd., and a private company has been formed under the name of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., with Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.G.C., as managing director. The principals of each constituent firm will continue to devote their time and attention to the affairs of their respective businesses, which will be carried on at the same address for the present.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. George Lunan, F.C.S., of Edinburgh, has resigned his position as Chairman of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour, of Glasgow, has been elected as his successor. Miss Gertrude H. Wren, the lady pharmacist, who this year won the Pereria medal, has received an appointment as demonstrator in the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London. She is the first woman, so far as I am aware, to hold an appointment on the staff of a pharmaceutical college in this country.

The Medical Officer of Health for the City of London thinks that rat virus is not without danger to human beings. He suggests that restrictions should be put upon the sale of such poisons to the public.

The Chemical Society, of London, has recently taken a plebiscite of its Fellows on the question as to whether women should be admitted to the Fellowship of the Society. The result was a majority in favor of the ladies.

The Royal College of Surgeons has, consequent upon a poll of Fellows on the subject, decided to admit women to the examinations of the Conjoint Examining Board in England, and to the examinations for the diploma in public health, and the Fellowship of the College. It looks as though the Bar and the Services will soon be the only professions which refuse women admission to their ranks. (The above was received too late for December issue).

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

During the past month considerable progress has been made with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and, to the intense satisfaction of the pharmaceutical community, it passed its second reading in the House of Commons, on December 3. As you recently forecasted, the negotiations regarding the Bill which have been going on behind the scenes were so successful that coupled with the fact that it unexpectedly came on after the postponement of a contentious national measure there was comparatively little objection, and an hour and a half sufficed for the second reading stage. Mr. Herbert Samuel, Under Secretary of the Home Office, explained the various clauses and incidentally stated that "it was found to be necessary that companies which conducted the business of drug stores should be liable for offences against the Pharmacy Act committed by their agents. That was a proper change of the law which drug stores themselves conceded to be necessary. It arose out of a legal decision that where an unqualified person was selling poisons in a shop belonging to a company which was a drug store company that unqualified person was alone to be punished and the company could not be punished, because it was not a chemist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. When, however, it was proposed to amend the law and make the drug store companies liable, a keen controversy at once arose between the chemists and the drug stores, not on that particular point, but on another one—viz., whether or not drug stores should be allowed to use the title of chemists. On the one hand the qualified chemist said that he had to undergo a prolonged training, that he had to pay for an expensive education, and that he ought to have a monopoly of this business of dispensing medicines. On the other hand friends of the drug stores pointed out that they had for many years past been carrying on their business without interference by the law, and that they supplied a popular need, and were now established, and that to deprive them of the title would practically destroy their business. That day he was happy to be in a position to say that all parties were reconciled with one another, and they all accepted the Bill in the form in which it was before the House, subject to some small amendments of a technical character." Sir Frederick Banbury, Viscount Helmsley, Mr. J. D. Rees, Mr. W. Hicks-Beach, Mr. A. H. Scott, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Richard Winfrey, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, Lord Balcarras, and others took part in the brief discussion which followed the Government statement, and after being formally read a second time the Bill was referred to a Standing Committee. I understand that this Committee

NATIONAL SPECIALTIES

We respectfully call your attention to the following Specialties,
which are money makers for you :

NATIONAL WATER GLASS

" FLUID MAGNESIA

" CONCENTRATED LYE

" GRANULAR SODA PHOSPHATE
(In 1 lb. Decorated Cans)

" MARKING INK

" DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

NATIONAL HEADACHE WAFERS

" CORN ERADICATOR

" PINE TAR (In Tins)

NA-DRU-CO CHARCOAL LOZENGES

" HERB TABLETS

NATIONAL LANOL OINTMENT

" MILK OF MAGNESIA

Ask our Travellers for prices; they are worthy of your attention

TORONTO BRANCH of

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada
LIMITED



A Doctor's Advice

"IF YOU WISH TO
KEEP THE BABY HEALTHY

You must feed it good nourishing
food that it can digest."

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE
NUMBER OF

Testimonials

FROM

**PHYSICIANS
PROFESSIONAL
NURSES
MOTHERS
DRUGGISTS**

and others who have used Triangle Baby
Food for a number of years, and they all
recommend it as one of

THE BEST BABY FOODS

that can be purchased. Handle it
and you will be pleased with results.

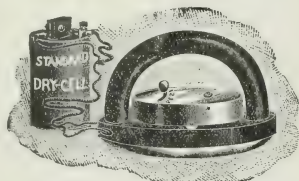
Triangle Food

should be sold at Drug Stores.

You Can Procure
It from . . .

THE MOYES CHEMICAL CO., 96 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.
Or **TRIANGLE FOOD CO., Hamilton, Ont.**

Medical Batteries



Send for CATALOGUE of our High Class Medical Batteries

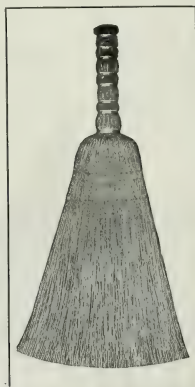
Faradic Batteries from \$3.60 up.
Galvanic Batteries. Class X.
Electric Massage Apparatus.
Electric Belts and Insoles.

J. STEVENS & SON COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA



ESTABLISHED 1840

We manufacture all kinds of Whisks; from the dainty Pocket Whisks to the larger Whisks used for brushing coats, commonly called a Barber's Whisk.



Very useful at this time of year for brushing off snow.

A line of our goods would make money for you.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST

H. W. NELSON & CO., Ltd.
TORONTO

has met and reported to the House. The Bill will now come on for third reading and then go back to the House of Lords, with the amendments. At the time of writing (December 9) there seemed not the slightest doubt but that within a fortnight the Bill will be added to the Statute Book of Great Britain.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET.

Taken as a whole, the drug and chemical market has shown little sign of improvement during the last few weeks, and the only event of noteworthy importance has been an advance of about fifty per cent. in the price of bromides. The makers have now apparently come to an agreement after a long period of cut-throat competition. The present price of potassium salt is 10½d. per lb. for wholesale quantities, but as considerable quantities are in the possession of second-hand holders business may be done below this figure. It would not be surprising, however, if, in due course, there is a further advance in the price, as no doubt manufacturers will be anxious to make up for the loss they must have sustained in selling at the abnormally low prices which have prevailed during the last two or three years. The opium market has been quiet during the month, sales being restricted to purchasers' immediate requirements, in the hope that there would be a decline in price, but, up to the present, the market in the producing districts and holders on the spot are firm. The demand for seasonable articles has not been beyond the average, but fair business has been done in oil of star aniseed to arrive in quote. Glycerin is firm, and in view of the high cost of the crude article, refiners are not anxious to sell even at the reasonably advanced price of £67 10s. per ton, with a possibility of £70, which may have taken place by the time this reaches you.

IN MEMORY OF C. J. HEWLETT.

The sum of £500 has been transferred to the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. John C. Hewlett, in memory of the founder of the well known firm of manufacturing chemists, C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Charlotte Street, London, the interest to form a prize in the School of Pharmacy. The idea of the donor is that the prize may prove a stimulus to students to continue their studies through the advanced course and major examinations.

OBITUARY.

The deaths during the month include William Clarkson Allen, Robert Hovenden, and William Flux. Mr. Allen was a director of the firm of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, and Long

Melford, essential oil manufacturers, and a nephew of William Allen, F.R.S., the first President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Hovenden was head of Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., druggists sandriesmen, London; and Mr. Flux was for forty-five years solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society. All had attained a ripe old age.

PHARMACY ACT PROCEEDINGS.

At Nottingham County Court recently a youth named Percy Taylor, aged seventeen, was the defendant in an action brought against him under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for selling poison, he being unqualified. The case was of unusual interest, owing to the fact that defendant is a minor, and these were the first proceedings taken against a person under 21. It appeared that Taylor, who was an assistant in a branch shop of a qualified chemist, had sold a preparation which contained morphine. The defence raised was that defendant being an infant in the legal sense, was not liable, but counsel for the prosecution pointed out what a state of affairs would ensue if this defence was allowed. In the end the judge found defendant liable, and gave judgment for £5, with costs.

PYRO. CRYSTALS

We are in receipt of a sample lot of acid pyrogallie, in crystals, manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt.

This new form of pyro. will be found excellent in photography, having many things to recommend it. It comes in very brilliant, fine crystals, almost snow white. The most minute quantity can be weighed out sufficient to make up a small quantity of developer, thus obviating the risk of using a stale developer, which is so apt to produce stained negatives.

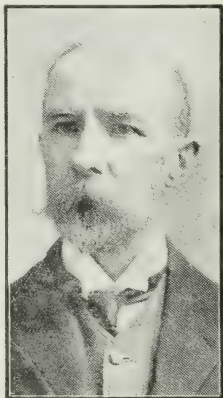
Another advantage is its compactness, and therefore unlike the resublimed form of pyro., which is so bulky, being about twelve times the bulk of Merck's pyro. crystals, and thus a much smaller surface is presented for atmospheric influence.

OBITUARY

The death is announced of Mr. William Clarkson Allen, of the firm of Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London E., with which firm he had been connected since 1863. Deceased was in his 62nd year.

PHARMACY HONORS MR. ALEX. CAMPBELL

When Mr. Alex. Campbell, who has done more for pharmacy in Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba, says the Free Press of that city, than perhaps any other man in the West, decided to make his home in one of the growing towns of the newer provinces, there was general regret expressed not only by the trade, but by all who had the best interests of pharmacy at heart. At a gathering of gentlemen of the latter class it was decided to in some way show their appreciation of the great good Mr. Campbell had in a quiet, unostentatious way done for pharmacy during his ten years' residence, and the result was the other day a beautiful illuminated address, accompanied by a handsome gold watch and solid gold chain were forwarded to him in Saskatoon. The address speaks for itself and is as follows:



To Alexander Campbell, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—While learning with pleasure of your intention to re-identify yourself with the retail branch of pharmacy, we, your pharmaceutical friends of the Province of Manitoba, nevertheless regret that your decision to do so necessitates your removal outside the borders of our Province. We can, however, the more heartily congratulate our sister Province to the west, in securing your removal to their midst.

In this connection, and as expressive of our kind regards and full appreciation of your true worth as a man, and as a pharmacist, and of your ever faithful and unselfish efforts along the lines of anything pertaining to the higher and better interests of pharmacy, we ask you to accept this watch, which we hope may prove not

only a useful, but a "timely" reminder of your many friends in Manitoba.

We trust that you will remember that in this Province there are not a few who will cherish a fond remembrance of the days when we had your valued companionship, and who will ever watch with kindly interest, your future progress and prosperity.

We join in wishing you all possible success in your new sphere, and hope to hear many times that you are attaining all that your well-wishers so heartily desire.

Believe us, most sincerely yours.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15, 1908.

The following reply was received from Mr. Campbell:

To the Pharmacists of Manitoba:

Gentlemen,—As it would be almost impossible to write each individual, I beg to make use of the press to express to you my deep appreciation of your kind remembrance of me, now that I have severed my active connection with affairs pertaining to your Association and college.

I am deeply impressed by your flattering and thoughtful address, and appreciate it and the accompanying watch more than I can express.

I feel that you have more than recompensed me for anything I may have attempted in your interest, and beg to assure you, that your continued forbearance at my shortcomings, and constant courtesy to me during my residence in Manitoba made all co-operation with you in the interest of pharmacy a very pleasant task indeed.

I will ever cherish and feel proud of this tangible evidence of your friendship, which was so often made manifest during the sixteen years I was with you.

My sincerest wish is for your welfare, professionally and otherwise, and feel sure that the many schemes we have so often discussed together for the betterment of pharmacy will become facts in the near future.

Believe me, most sincerely yours.

Alexander Campbell.

Saskatoon, Man., Nov. 15.

Mr. Campbell has entered into the retail trade again at Nutana, the fashionable suburb of Saskatoon, and it is interesting to note some of the connection, social and otherwise, Mr. Campbell has had with Winnipeg. He was born in London, Ont., educated at the Central School, and apprenticed to William Saunders, of that city, in 1869. He graduated O.C.P. (first prize), 1873, and went to Caswill, Hazzard & Co., New York, for a year; returning he was with Mr. Saunders for seven years; then went to John Winer & Co., Hamilton, as manufacturer for four years. In 1885 he went with the Seventh Fusiliers to assist

Disinfectants, Tree Sprays Cattle and Sheep Dips

WM. COOPER AND NEPHEWS, TORONTO,
is the Canadian branch of the world-famous English
firm. The Trade is offered good inducements to
handle these renowned preparations. Write to the
manufacturers direct and ask for particulars
of their offer.

WM. COOPER AND NEPHEWS

MANNING CHAMBERS

TORONTO, ONT.

WE PAY YOU IN CASH FOR YOUR WINDOW SPACE



In the centre there is a reproduction of a photograph taken of a window display of one of the most enterprising druggists in Toronto. This window display has been a great business puller. It requires but a few minutes to place same in the window, and when it is put up you must admit that it is very attractive.



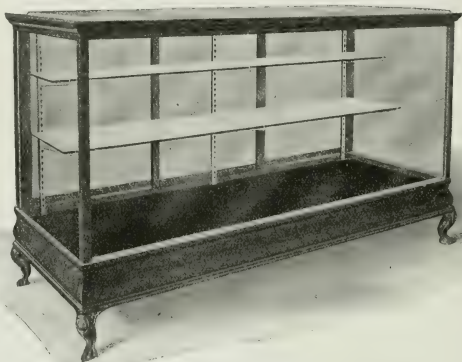
How to obtain same

By dropping a postal card to either the Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, or your wholesale house, you will receive full particulars, showing how this SPECIAL CASH OFFER may be had.



Wishing all the Druggists a Happy and Prosperous New Year

ACTUAL SALES MAKERS



No. 85, "Progressive"

We do not ask you to risk purchasing cases which may be a doubtful investment, but we solicit your orders for a line of cases which have been and are now **sales makers** of extraordinary merit. Letters of appreciation are constantly being received from customers who find that a neat display in a choice **Display Case** is the combination that disarms the skeptic, intensifies the interest of the observer, and actually **makes the sale** to the hesitating; because the surroundings inspire confidence. Don't risk a line of talk which may destroy your customer's interest, but let your goods talk through our silent-salesmakers; their language is eloquent, expressive and convincing. For Christmas trade you will find our cases supply just your need. Shipped on short notice.

DRUG STORE OUTFITTERS

DOMINION OFFICE & STORE FITTING CO.

LIMITED

LONDON, - - CANADA

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

1115 DUNDAS STREET

in suppressing the Riel rebellion. Returning he went into business in Owen Sound, remaining there three years, but finally returned to Hamilton, entering Archdale Wilson & Co.'s service until 1892, when he removed with his family to Winnipeg.

In this city he was with J. F. Howard & Co., five years, and with the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. as manufacturer nine years. For two years he was out of the drug business until he purchased his present business in Saskatoon. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba continuously from 1896 until the last election, when he withdrew, being President two years, 1906 and 1907. He was on the Examining Board during his membership and since. For upwards of ten years he was professor of pharmacy in Manitoba Medical College and represented Manitoba College of Pharmacy on the Council of the University of Manitoba and also at the first meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, held in Toronto, in September, 1907. He was also a veteran member of St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. Campbell is happy in the enjoyment of the companionship of a worthy wife in all that the words imply, and has three children, two of whom are well known in the musical world: Mrs. E. M. Counsell, of Winnipeg; R. Craig Campbell, New York, and Gordon Campbell, accountant of the Bank of Nova Scotia, in St. John's, Nfld.

MR. J. E. TREMBLE

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Marys, Ontario, in 1867, his parents both being natives of Ireland. After receiving a thorough education in the public schools and collegiate institute of his native town, Mr. Tremble entered the employ of Mr. Sidney Fraleigh as apprentice to the drug business, in May, 1882. After completing his course, he attended the Ontario College of Pharmacy, entering in the spring course of 1886, which was the last session before the present building of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was opened, where he profited by the instruction given by Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth, Prof. Avison and Dr. Eadie, and successfully passed his examinations, being awarded the Avison Materia Medica Medal.

After a month's holiday he entered the employ of Saunders & Co., of London, with whom he remained a short time, and then engaged with Mr. J. A. Nicolle, of Montreal, with whom he remained for five years. Montreal had its attractions for Mr. Tremble, and he saw in it the prospect for a good opening at the corner of St. Catherine and Mountain Streets, where he established himself in business, and has worked

up a splendid connection. He caters especially for prescription and family trade, and has one of the best businesses in this line in the metropolitan city.



MR. J. E. TREMBLE

Mr. Tremble has a hobby, and one which has been of peculiar service, not only to his own Province, but elsewhere, and that is the welfare of pharmacy as a whole in the Dominion. He has been most prominent in the Retail Druggists' Association, of Montreal, and the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and also took a great interest in the Drug Club during its existence in that city. Mr. Tremble is now occupying the position of President of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for the fifth time, and time alone will tell whether he will retire or seek a renewal from his confreres, when his time expires in June next.

As Chairman of the Board of Examiners he has been of valuable service to his fellow-druggists, but of late his principal service in the pharmaceutical cause has been in his position as President of the Pharmaceutical Association, where he is carrying on an effective campaign against the sale of habit-forming drugs, and also in looking after the special interests of pharmacy in that Province. Mr. Tremble also occupies the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the recently formed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and no better selection could have been made for this very important office.

COLORING OF SYRUP IODIDE OF IRON

Dr. Martenson points out that this syrup, which is often prepared with sugar which has been tinged with ultramarine, develops the red color so often met with, but if prepared with absolutely pure sugar it does not do so.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The usual monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held Dec. 3rd, Mr. W. A. Ellis, President, in the chair. The Secretary reported that the Metropolitan Hall could be secured for the annual reunion of the Association for the evening of Jan. 15th, and it was resolved that an "At Home," to consist of progressive euchre and dancing would be held on that date. A letter was received from the Toronto Pharmacal Co. calling the attention of the members to the necessity of registering any patent medicines which were adopted by the Drug Section, naming their preparation of syrup of linseed and turpentine.

The Committee on Pharmacy presented their report recommending the adoption of the following four formulas and their products and their incorporation in the Canadian Formulary. On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

LINIMENTUM METHYLETIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Liniment of Salicylate of Methyl.
Linimentum Betulae Compositum.

Menthol	1 ounce
Chloral Hydrate	1 ounce
Alcohol	2 ounces
Tr. Indian Hemp	2 ounces
Essential Oil Camphor	4 ounces
Methyl Salicylate, sufficient to make 20 fld. ounces	
Mix.	

LIQUOR PETROLATUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Liquid Petrolatum.
Blandine Compound.

Camphor	30 grains
Menthol	8 grains
Thymol	4 grains
Eucalyptol	8 grains
Oil Wintergreen	30 grains
Hydrastine	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Liquid Petrolatum, white, sufficient to make	20 fld. ounces
Mix.	

VINUM OLEI MORRHUAE CUM FERRI ET CREOSOTE AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Wine of Cod Liver Oil
With Iron and Creosote.

Morrhual	64 grains
Fld. Extract Licorice	1 fld. ounce
Glycerine	$\frac{1}{2}$ fld. ounces
Tr. Iron Citro-Chloride	256 minims
Creosote	64 minims
Syr. Wild Cherry	4 fld. ounces
Talcum	1 ounce
Sherry Wine (Canadian) sufficient to make	16 fld. ounces

Mix Morrhuall and Creosote and rub in a mortar with the talcum. Add the glycerine with trituration, then the remainder of ingredients which have been previously mixed together. Allow the mixture to stand 48 hours, then filter through paper adding the sherry wine sufficient to make up to 16 fluid ounces.

UNGUENTUM MENTHOLIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Menthol Ointment.
Balm Analgesic.

Chloral Hydras	40 grains
Menthol	80 grains
Oil Wintergreen	80 grains
Adeps Lanae Hydrosus	1 ounce av.
Petrolatum Alba, a sufficient quantity to produce 4 ounces avoird.	

Liquify lanoline and white petrolatum by aid of gentle heat. Dissolve chloral and menthol in oil of wintergreen and stir all together until cool.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI CARBONATIS COMPOSITUS.

Zinc Carbonate	80 grains
Salicylic Acid	10 grains
Lanoline	80 grains
Petrolatum, white	4 drachms
Benzoated lard to make	1 ounce

SYRUPUS SULPHATIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Syrup of Sulphate of Magnesium,
Iron and Manganese.

Magnesium Sulphate	120 grs.
Iron Sulphate	4 grs.
Manganese Sulphate	2 grs.
Dil. Sulphuric Acid	20 m.
Liquor Carmini C.F.	5 m.
Lemon Syr. B.P., sufficient to make	1 fld. ounce
M.S.A.	

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Carnahan, Carrie, Gibbard and Walton to secure and bring before an early meeting all the information possible on the subject of cheap alcohol.

A committee was also appointed in reference to the establishment of a Defence Club, this committee to be composed of Messrs. Ellis, Cox, Dow, Struthers, and Weeks. The Committee then adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in January.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The semi-annual Council meeting of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association was held in Vancouver, on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, 1908.

President E. S. Knowlton called the meeting to order, when the following Councillors were present: John Cochrane (Victoria), R. R. Burns (Vancouver), F. J. Mackenzie (New Westminster), Joseph H. Emery (Victoria), and James W. Browne, Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer.

The minutes of the Council meeting, June 11th, and August 15th, were read, and by motion of R. R. Burns, seconded by J. H. Emery, adopted.

A communication from M. W. Copeland submitting fee was read, applying for registration as apprentice, he having served time and being registered in Ontario. Also a communication asking for registration as apprentice from Fred. Lamey, submitting fee and certificate of appren-

For Infancy,
Illness and
advancing
Age.



Benger's Food is for
Infants and Invalids and for
those whose digestive powers
have become weakened by illness
or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do
any work at all they should be given work to do to
the extent of their powers. Exercise strengthens,
but over exercise defeats its purpose. It is here
that Benger's Food is so admirable. In the easy
process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's
can be regulated to a degree of extreme nicety.

*Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale
Druggists and Leading Drug Stores*

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window
Displays or Fountain
Outfits will be shipped,
Free and Prepaid, to the
Trade, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.

RACINE *Originators of* WIS., U.S.A.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
Horlick's Food, Horlick's Diastoid, etc.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO. • 25 St. Peter Street
MONTREAL, CANADA
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

SELLING AGENTS

John Cowan Co. Ltd.

Montreal Chemical Works

3 Dalhousie Street

Montreal



Millions of
People Use
Gillett's Lye.

The fact that Gillett's Lye
is so favorably known and
well advertised makes it
one of the very best cleaners for Druggists to sell.

Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt!

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list
prices, send order to us and we will ship goods
direct.



Gillett's Chemical Works Established 1852.

The
Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Is on
Every Wrapper
of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at \$3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at \$2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine **CASTORIA** Always

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President.

ticship in Ontario. Moved by Jno. Cochrane, seconded by Joseph H. Emery, that these applications be granted. Carried.

A communication was read from H. J. Damley, asking for return of fee which he had previously remitted, Mr. Damley having decided in the meantime not to go into business. Moved by John Cochrane, seconded by R. R. Burns, that the fee be refunded.

A communication was read from C. H. Cowan, a graduate of the O.C.P., who had some conversation with the Registrar with reference to taking steps to register before the annual meeting in June, 1908, but having failed to make application before the reciprocal fee was raised by amending the by-law, was consequently liable to the twenty dollars fee. Mr. Cowan desired to register under the old reciprocal fee. The Council carefully considered the point raised by Mr. Cowan, but as no application had been made before June 11th, it was decided that Mr. Cowan's request could not be acceded to. This was, by motion of F. J. Mackenzie and Joseph H. Emery.

Communications were read from the Provincial Secretary and Deputy Minister of Agriculture in reply to the letter of Registrar calling attention to the sale of arsenate of lead by Brackman & Kerr. It was conceded that the Pharmaceutical Association had power to prevent the sale of this and similar poisonous chemicals for agricultural purposes by other than druggists. After some discussion, it was moved by R. R. Burns, seconded by John Cochrane, that the question be left with the Registrar and Councillor F. J. Mackenzie, who will take it up with the Government and endeavor to arrive at some amicable settlement.

An application was read from J. G. Brown, President of the B.C. Drug Company, Ltd., with reference to the demand made from the Company of \$24 due on account of registration of the Company under new regulations. Moved by F. J. Mackenzie, seconded by Joseph H. Emery, that the matter be left in the hands of the Registrar.

An application for registration was read from Chas. Van Houten, Nanaimo, enclosing sworn statement of Ed. Pimbury, that applicant had been in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1891.

An application was also read from A. C. MacDonald, enclosing diploma from Nova Scotia, and certificate as assayer. Mr. MacDonald was introduced to the Council, and stated the amount of time he had spent in the business.

Moved by John Cochrane, seconded by R. R. Burns, that action re applications of Chas. Van Houten and A. C. MacDonald be deferred until after further communication with the Association's solicitor.

An application was considered of A. R. Poole for registration as druggist, the ground taken being, that Mr. Poole had been in business ten years in British Columbia. This application had been referred to the solicitor and his opinion was that registration could not be granted as the applicant had not been in business in British Columbia prior to 1891. It was moved by John Cochrane, seconded by F. J. Mackenzie, that in accordance with the opinion of our solicitor, the application for registration of A. R. Poole cannot be granted. Carried.

An application for registration as certified clerk was read from Thyge V. Thygesen, of Denmark, who furnished diploma of College of Pharmacy of Copenhagen, together with certificate of good character with ten years' experience in drug business. As there are no reciprocal relations existing between this college and our Association the Council decided the request could not be granted, on motion of Joseph H. Emery, seconded by R. R. Burns.

The Secretary read the report on expenses of President E. S. Knowlton as delegate from this Association to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association annual meeting in Toronto, September 1st, amounting to \$350. Moved by John Cochrane, seconded by R. R. Burns, that the report be received. Carried.

The Secretary then read the report of the Board of Examiners. This report has already been printed in the Record.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read the Treasurer's report for the half year, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Dr.

Balance in bank as per June audit.....	\$ 433.28
Amount withdrawn from savings account	500.00
Fees and dues	549.75
Amount returned by E. S. Knowlton...	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,133.03

Cr.

Council expenses	\$ 189.55
Examination expenses	94.75
B.C. Record, 6 months	201.00
E. S. Knowlton, delegate to C.P.A.....	500.00
Salaries—Registrar	250.00
Sundry expenses	332.05
Balance in bank, Nov. 18, 1908	505.68
	<hr/>
	\$2,133.03

Savings Bank Account.

Balance as per June audit.....	\$3,131.56
Interest accrued	44.35
	<hr/>
	\$3,175.91
Amount withdrawn, delegate to Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.....	500.00
	<hr/>
Balance in bank, as per bank book.....	\$2,675.91

DRUGGISTS'



FRONT VIEW

Showing display space in front and top



BACK VIEW

Showing display space in back and top

TRIANON CRYSTAL

PATENTED

This is a combination of Silent Sales
Everything right at your hand when
We outfit a Drug Store from the Side

Toronto Show Case

5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

R. W. McCLAIN, General Manager (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

SHOW CASES



NEW
Section

DRAWERS AND SUB-DIVISIONS

COUNTER CABINET

TED

1, Selling Counter and Stock Cabinet.
 ur customer says the word.
 alk to the back door.

Company, Limited

21, DEFRIES STREET

nt & Co.) W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co) HARRY CHINN, Superintendent

Moved by Joseph H. Emery, seconded by R. R. Burns, that the report be received and spread on the minutes. Carried.

Moved by John Cochrane, seconded by Joseph H. Emery, that the balance of the assessment for the year 1907-08 be remitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, together with the formal notice of affiliation and the number of members affiliating. Carried.

President Knowlton here mentioned that the next annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to be held in 1909 would be held in Banff, and arrangements should be entered into with the N.W.T. Association to make the meeting a memorable one.

The Council enthusiastically endorsed the President's suggestion, and on the question of delegates to the annual meeting being raised John Cochrane suggested that the appointment of delegates be made by a referendum vote, taken at the same time as the voting for the Council. The suggestion will be acted upon.

The Secretary-Treasurer notified the Council that the Board of Examiners for ensuing year must be nominated for approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Moved by R. R. Burns, seconded by F. J. Mackenzie, that Harry H. Watson, Vancouver, be nominated for appointment as examiner in Chemistry and Pharmacy; John Cochrane, Victoria, in Dispensing and Prescriptions; F. C. Stearman, Nanaimo, in Materia Medica and Botany. Carried.

NEW DIPLOMAS.

The Registrar also reported that the supply of diplomas would soon be exhausted and that new ones should be obtained. Moved by John Cochrane, seconded by F. J. Mackenzie, that Joseph H. Emery and the Secretary-Registrar be appointed to obtain new diplomas when required. Carried.

Moved by Joseph H. Emery, seconded by John Cochrane, that in consequence of the retirement of Thomas Morison Henderson from active work in retail pharmacy we desire to place on record our deep appreciation of the work he has accomplished in furthering the interests of pharmacy in this Province; in active work to obtain the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1891, the consequent formation of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, and his continued interest for years in the Association and the retail drug business. In slight recognition of this we hereby elect Thomas Morison Henderson as an honorary member of this Association. Carried.

Joseph H. Emery said that Mr. Henderson was anxious to show his continued interest in the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association by donating something that might prove of general

use, and had asked the speaker to let him know what would prove most acceptable. The Council had suggested a donation of books for the use of the students particularly, and as a nucleus of a library. He asked for the opinion of the Council. The Council expressed pleasure at the kind offer of Mr. Henderson and thought it better not to decide at once, but to leave the matter in the hands of Messrs. John Cochrane and Joseph H. Emery. This was on motion of R. R. Burns, seconded by F. J. Mackenzie.

Joseph H. Emery then moved the following motion, seconded by F. J. Mackenzie:

"That the Registrar be instructed to enforce the strict observance of the Pharmacy Act referring to employing qualified assistants; that subsection (a) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act be strictly enforced, this Council being of the opinion that any drug store should not be left in the charge of an apprentice. Carried.

Mr. Emery said that he had been informed that in both Vancouver and Victoria and possibly in many other places druggists were employing men who had not registered and apprentices were doing the work of certified clerks. It was not only illegal, but unfair to those who observed the law, and those who had spent time and money in qualifying to allow such a state of affairs to exist, and it was with the intention of strengthening the Registrar's hands that he had brought the matter before the Council.

The Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer then read a number of accounts, amounting to \$230.15, which on motion of R. R. Burns, seconded by John Cochrane, were ordered paid.

Moved by John Cochrane, seconded by R. R. Burns, that the expenses of this Council meeting be paid. Carried.

The Council expressed sorrow at the death of one of the pioneers of Vancouver's pharmacy, and deep sympathy with the wife and family of the deceased druggist.

Moved by F. J. Mackenzie, seconded by John Cochrane, that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

FENELON FAILS.—Mr. W. H. Robson has placed his order for immediate shipment for a full line of "All Crystal" silent salesmen and "Trianon Counters." Patents covering all the important points in the "Trianon Cabinets" are owned by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as a "Trianon" is merely an "attempt." All the glass in this order is to be the best British Plate, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass and wavy mirrors.



EXTRA FINE

Chocolates

To attract and hold a high class trade you must stock high class goods.

Everybody knows that WEBB'S name on a box of Chocolates is a synonym of purity and goodness: besides, our packages are exceedingly attractive and the assortment more varied than any other line on the market.

If you are not stocking WEBB'S Chocolates drop us a card and our salesman will call on you.

THE HARRY WEBB CO.
 LIMITED
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No Dead Stock

MADE BY THIS FIRM

We have catered to druggists with our line of Merrill's Famous Family Remedies for twenty years and hold the record for always presenting a selling proposition which moves the goods. Hence no dead stock accumulates.

Do you sell

Merrill's System Tonic

A Blood Purifier and Tonic

Merrill's Wizard Lightning

An Internal and External Lintiment

Four T's—T.T.T.T.

The Great Guaranteed Cough and Cold Cure

Won't you write and let us give you our proposition? We only ask second place in your affections. We make an interesting and profitable proposition on Patent Medicines and Toilet preparations. : : : Write us to-day.

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Merrill Building, Dept. D.

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Ask Your Wholesaler
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KERR'S BUTTER SCOTCH

THE BROWN TOFFEE
THAT CURES THE
BLUES

KERR BROS.

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A Typewriter Equal and Superior in Many Points to the \$100 Machine Offered to Canadian Druggist Readers at only \$50. ¶ Doing all the work of a \$100 Machine at one-half the cost, and SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR DRUGGISTS. :: :: :: ::

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Universal keyboard
Print from ribbon
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Adaptability for rapid work
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High quality of work

Carriage action—on some light, on others cumbersome.

Portability—next to impossible when convenience is considered

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So has the American

So does the American

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Speed unlimited on the American

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A perfectly aligned, clear cut impression from the American

Extremely light, ball-bearing carriage on the American

Fewer parts—less weight—a child can carry the American

That one-piece bar and consequent fewer parts come in once more—less complex ; result—longer life.

Saving to you \$50.00

Are You Going to Spend \$100 or Save \$50 ?

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST



15 TORONTO STREET
TORONTO CANADA

O.C.P. Council Meeting

The first session of the annual meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in the Council Chamber of the College Building, on Monday, December 7th, at 2 p.m., with all the members present, excepting Mr. H. Watters, of Ottawa, with the President, G. E. Gibbard, in the chair.

The minutes of the last semi-annual meeting were approved as printed in pamphlet form.

The President formally opened the meeting with the following address:

Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1908.

To the Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—It appears to me superfluous to state that I am pleased to again meet you around the Board of the O.C.P. Our semi-annual gatherings are always periods of pleasure and enjoyment, as well as some times laborious work. The affairs of the O.C.P. are always of an interesting character and worthy of the attention they receive from the individual members of the Council, as well as the collective body. It is with considerable regret that I inform you that we will miss the genial personality and mature wisdom of Mr. Watters at this meeting, and trust that his absence may not be detrimental to the interests of the College.

The Council is to be congratulated on having for its active executive officer a gentleman so interested in its welfare as our Registrar-Treasurer, and it is with pride that never in the history of the O.C.P. have the provisions of the Act been so well observed and the affairs of the Council as well administered as at the present time. Mr. Graham is active and earnest in season and out of season, and no labor too strenuous or detail too infinitesimal to be shirked by him or escape his notice and attention. The report he will present will doubtless be one which will occasion satisfaction on the part of the Council, and will show the affairs of the Council in a prosperous condition.

During the interim since our last meeting, a number of matters of importance have presented themselves to the Registrar-Treasurer and myself, which I think are worthy of drawing to your attention, and commend them to your careful consideration and action.

It is possibly known to you that the standard of matriculation of the Toronto University has been altered in the past year. That alteration very naturally affects our students. Two of the subjects upon which we have demanded examination in our matriculation have been eliminated from the University matriculation, and students presenting their qualifications lacking these two subjects have caused the Registrar-Treasurer con-

siderable anxiety and trouble. I commend this to your attention, and would suggest that our by-laws be amended to bring them in accordance with the University matriculation standard. This can be done without any improvement of the high standard which we now require.

The rapid expansion of our Province has not been universal throughout, but rather local in character, and more noticeable in the northern districts than in any place except Toronto. This expansion in the north has had its effect upon one of our districts, No. 6, which to-day extends from Lake Ontario to the boundaries of Manitoba, is all out of proportion both geographically and numerically. Within its boundaries reside and do business something like 150 or 160 druggists, being just about double the number of that included in any other district's boundaries. It appears to me that this matter should receive your attention for proper adjustment, and that the boundaries of our districts be so arranged as to bring the number in each as near the uniform as possible. A special committee has this work in hand, and will doubtless be in a position to submit a report, which I trust will commend itself to your attention.

One other matter will be brought to your attention through some papers in connection with the registration of a licentiate of Saskatchewan. This licentiate, who deposited his papers with us and requested that he be registered under the reciprocal relations with that Province, proved to be a resident of Ontario who spent some time in the Northwest, took their examinations, secured their diploma, and returned to Ontario, being engaged in business at the present time. Our Registrar and myself could not see that we would be justified in declining to accept, and at his request he was granted registration under his Saskatchewan diploma. This gentleman, who was not in a position to have complied with the requirements of our standard of professional qualifications, nevertheless secured registration in Ontario, through our relationship with the sister Province in the Northwest. This appears to me an injustice to our students and one with which the Council should deal by adopting some regulations making such action in the future impossible.

In the course of his work through the year, our Registrar has found some difficulty in informing himself as to the qualifications of managers of branch stores. It appears to me that it would be a course of wisdom to demand of such that they register in the same manner as proprietors, paying the annual fee, and in every

manner comply with the regulations of the Act governing owners.

It is with some considerable regret that I have to inform you that the unfortunate affliction of the drug habit is extending amongst the members in our Province, and at present there are a number of proprietors who are known to be addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs and alcohol. Under present regulations there is no machinery for protecting the public against the possibility of fatal errors rendered liable by such incompetents. This subject can very well engage the serious attention of the Council, so that some plan may be devised whereby these unfortunates will be subjected to discipline, and their opportunity for injury to the public removed. I would include under such regulations all known to be addicted to drug habits or afflicted with alcoholism, or those against whom it may be established are in the habit of dispensing abortifacients.

The position occupied by the Council of the O. C. P. makes it imperative that their first care shall be the welfare of the public and safeguarding the lives of their patrons. Upon few public bodies is such a responsibility as that which is placed upon the Council of the O. C. P. Our law is far-reaching in its effect, being extended in its scope, and its administration placed entirely in our hands. It behooves us then to discharge the responsibility with an honesty of purpose and determination that the welfare and safety of the public shall be safe in the care of our members.

One other matter to which I might direct your attention is that the C. Ph. A. is liable to meet early in the coming year at Banff, Alta. The time is left for arrangement by the President and Secretary, and will be placed at a period most convenient to the delegates from the various Provinces. It might just happen that such would fall in before the next meeting of this Council, and I would recommend that our delegates be appointed at this meeting.

I might refer to the position of the C. F., with the production of which this Council has had almost entirely to do. So popular has this work proved itself to be that the last edition of 2,500 copies is almost exhausted, there being barely 200 copies left on hand. As perhaps you are aware, responsibility for future publication of this book was assumed by the C. Ph. A., and the work left in the hands of our own Chairman of the Research Committee, Mr. Hargreaves. In connection with this publication I would say that application has been made to the Government at Ottawa, seeking the approval of the Minister of the Inland Revenue, thus meeting the requirements of the recently enacted Proprietary and Patent Medicine Law.

These, gentlemen, are but a few of the subjects with which you may be called upon to deal, and I trust that they and all other business which may come before you may receive your careful and earnest attention.

Yours sincerely,

G. E. Gibbard,

President.

It was moved by Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Southcott, that the address as presented be referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration. Carried.

Correspondence was referred to the various committees for their report.

Moved by Mr. Hargreaves that the meeting adjourn until 2 p.m., Tuesday. Carried.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH, SESSION 2 P.M.

Communications were referred to the various committees for their report, and there being no further business to be disposed of Council adjourned to the call of the chair, as Mr. Kipp, the Toronto druggist, was asked to lay his case before the Council.

Mr. Kipp arrived at 3.30 p.m., and Council immediately re-assembled. Mr. Kipp corroborated the report in the paper as to detail, and had paid his fine, and would have let the matter drop, but it was the opinion of the Council that any druggist would likely have done the same thing under similar conditions. As the Council was not in a position to deal with the matter, it was referred to the solicitor for his investigation of the law governing such cases, and the course pursued will be in accordance with his decision.

REPORT NO. 1 OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

I. Re the application of Clifton R. Colvtes, of Exeter, who applied for registration under the conditions enacted by the Educational Department entrance and the University for matriculation at the regular examinations held in 1908, which eliminated arithmetic and English grammar, and accepted certificates of approved schools in lieu of the regular examinations. We hereby recommend that his application be granted, acting under section 13, sub-section II. of the Pharmacy Act, which gives the Council power from time to time to make changes when necessary to comply with the requirements of the Education Department with reference to University matriculation.

II. Re application of Benjamin Graham, Toronto, late of Belfast, Ireland, who asks to have his apprenticeship in Ireland allowed, and the privilege of taking the College courses and final examinations. We recommend that his application be granted, he having produced a declaration from his employer of having served four years'

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We shall be glad to send circulars and will allow for distributing the same.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, large size, \$8.00 per dozen. In 3 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

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On an order of \$24.00, made up of large and small sizes, we allow 10 per cent. discount.

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These six very scientific preparations are compounds of the purest and highest quality. They FEED, FATTEN AND CURE Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. ONE AGENT ONLY will be established in each district, and will be advertised as Sole Superintendent of our trade in this particular territory. Applications for district agencies are invited to be sent in at once to

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Send your order direct to your Jobber, and then send us his invoice to you showing purchase made, and we will ship the free goods with some advertising matter, express charges prepaid

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Our Window Display Offer of One Dozen Cough Syrup FREE with a \$32.00 quantity purchase of our remedies is still in force.

service and educational certificate from the Royal University of Ireland, showing he has passed the examinations of that College.

III. Re the application of Jas. S. Dyer, of Belleville, who asks that the six months lost during his apprenticeship contract be allowed, on account of ill-health. We hereby recommend that his request be not allowed.

IV. In the matter of H. Robinson, Station Hospital, Kingston, we recommend that the Registrar be empowered to deal with his request.

V. Re the case of H. H. Griffin, of Fort William, referred to this Committee by the Registrar. We recommend that the Registrar write to him that he must comply with section 23 of the Pharmacy Act, and remit his arrears of dues.

VI. Re application of Stanley McBeth, Woodstock, who requests that he be registered from July 1st, 1907. He having produced the necessary educational certificate from the Department, and an affidavit from his employer of time served. We recommend that his request be granted.

VII. Re the application of Oliver Mowat, Patterson, who applies to have his apprenticeship date from Sept. 9, 1907. We recommend his request be granted, he having produced the certificate of educational qualification of the Department, and an affidavit of time served.

VIII. Re application of Chas. L. Bicknell, of Dunnville, who asks to be registered. We recommend that same be granted on production of his binding contract with his preceptor, and the payment of the regular fee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. Roberts,
Chairman.

Moved by J. F. Roberts, seconded by A. J. Johnson, that report No. 1 of Committee on By-Laws and Legislation be adopted. Carried.

As there was an abundance of committee work on hand, it was moved by Mr. Case that Council adjourn until Wednesday, at 10 a.m. Carried.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9TH, SESSION 10 A.M.

Meeting opened at the appointed hour, but there being no new business on hand it was moved by Mr. Case that the Council adjourn until 3 p.m., to enable the committees to report. Carried.

SESSION, 3 P.M.

As there was no new business on hand, the meeting was ready to receive reports, the following being presented:

REPORT NO. 1 EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Nov. 9th, 1908.

To the President and Members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee beg to submit their first report as follows:

I. We beg to express our regret at the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of the Committee. In his absence, the Committee have appointed Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chairman, pro tem.

II. Re J. Brown's communication asking for appointment as Examiner in Practical Pharmacy. We recommend that his communication be placed on file for future reference, when a vacancy may occur.

III. Re application of S. C. Kirk, of Dawson, Yukon, asking for a new diploma to replace one damaged by fire. We recommend that his request be granted on the surrender of the damaged diploma and the payment of required fee.

IV. Re the application of Hubert W. C. Henderson, of Eden, Ont., asking for a new diploma to replace one destroyed by fire. We recommend that on his furnishing an affidavit certifying the facts and paying the required fee that his request be granted.

V. Re application of R. Lundy, Pentz, for new diploma to replace one destroyed by fire. We recommend that his request be granted on his production of the required affidavit and payment of the usual fee. Regarding his application for duplicate of special diploma in chemistry. We recommend that he be advised that owing to the fact that these certificates are no longer issued, his request cannot be granted.

VI. Re communication of Isidore Etienne, of Verveire, Belgium, asking for information respecting requirements of one holding a Belgian degree to enable him to practise the profession of pharmacy in Canada. We find the Registrar of the College has furnished the information asked for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. A. Harrison,
Chairman.

Moved by R. A. Harrison, seconded by Alex. Stewart, that report No. 1 of the Educational Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE.

Dec. 9th, 1908.

We, your Committee on Executive and Finance, hereby submit report No. 1, and recommend that the following accounts be paid:

John Ross	\$ 15.50
Rochester Germicide	11.25
National Drug Co.	111.54
Drug Trading Co.	4.28
Consumers' Gas Co.	29.40
Brown Bros.	12.00
Warwick Bros.	23.50
Lynan Bros.	2.95
Globe Printing Co.	9.00

\$279.42

Re request of P. B. Robertson, formerly of Newburg, Ont., after giving this matter thorough consideration, we recommend that his fine be not remitted.

Referring to the request of Mr. F. L. Fry for rebate of junior course fees. Your Committee recommend that \$60.00 be returned to him, retaining \$7.00 for registration and deposit fees.

In the matter of Mr. R. Works application for rebate of fees owing to serious illness. Your Committee recommend that \$60.00 be returned to him, retaining the \$7.00 registration and deposit fees.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of \$1.00 standing to the credit of Mr. H. M. Smith be returned to him by the Registrar-Treasurer.

Regarding the application of W. G. Packham. Your Committee recommend that he be allowed the usual 40 per cent reduction off the present fee.

Re request of W. H. Gillespie, Fort William, the law is very clear regarding the payment of annual fees. Your Committee feel that it is beyond the power of this Council to grant any rebate after the first of May.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. Karn,

Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Karn, seconded by Mr. Southcott, that this report be received and adopted. Carried.

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the semi-annual report of the finances of the College for the six months ending Nov. 25th, 1908:

Five physicians have taken out registration, viz.: James Campbell, Tottenham; Sydney N. Davis, Parry Sound; A. W. Beattie, Belmont; Chas. Powell, Port Arthur, and C. J. Glenn, Wardsville.

The number of renewals issued since the 27th of May, 1908, is as follows:

1898, 1 at \$4; 1899, 1 at \$2 and 1 at \$4; 1900, 2 at \$4; 1901, 3 at \$4; 1902, 4 at \$4; 1903, 4 at \$4; 1904, 6 at \$4; 1905, 8 at \$4; 1906, 8 at \$4; 1907, 1 at \$2 and 13 at \$4; 1908, 50 at \$2 and 83 at \$4; 1909, 1 at \$2; total, 53 at \$2 and 133 at \$4—\$638.

I beg to submit the following statements of receipts and disbursements for the last six months, ending November 25th, 1908, viz.:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand (last audit).....	\$ 24.72
Balance Bank of Commerce	
(general account)	\$1,864.63
	<u>\$1,889.35</u>

Apprentice registration fees	
(76)	76.00
Deposit fees (from students J. C., 1908)	435.00
New diplomas	5.00
Interest	96.89
Infringement, fines and fees (E. T. Howard)....	138.15
Infringement, fines and fees (J. B. Grant).....	344.73
	<u>482.88</u>

Lecture fees	5,196.00
Advertisements in Curriculum	
1908-'09	172.50
	<u>\$5,368.50</u>

Liquor sales registers.....	8.99
Poison sales registers	27.11
McGill Street property, rents..	288.00
Entrance fees	140.00
Certificates for file	25.00
Reciprocal registration fees....	100.00
Druggists' licence fees.....	638.00
M.D. registration fees	20.00
Microscopes, sale of	78.50
Canadian Formulary, sale of	
copies	135.25
Chartered accountants, rent of	
Lecture room	\$20.00
From students for lenses. 10.05	
	<u>30.05</u>
	<u>7,955.17</u>
	<u>\$9,844.52</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$3,445.52
Infringement, Inspector Howard's salary and expenses. \$	311.87
Infringement, Inspec. Grant's salary and expenses.....	340.87
	<u>652.74</u>
Repairs to College Building (ordinary)	162.49
Repairs to heating system....	148.26
Ontario College of Pharmacy, running expenses	143.67
Allowance to Mrs. Gibson, re fire, per Council minutes..	12.00
Publishing list of Druggists and Cocaine Bill.....	39.50
Binding 16 volumes, Council minutes	12.80
Registrar-Treasurer's guarantee bond	6.00
Fire insurance prem. "Phoenix Ins. Co., England".....	9.50
Consolidated Optical Co., for students' lenses	9.54
	<u>543.76</u>
Publishing Council minutes....	62.50
Council meeting, fees and travelling expenses	472.40
Advertising, Council meeting..	17.00
Special committee meetings...	81.58
	<u>633.48</u>
Engrossing new diplomas.....	1.80
McGill St. property repairs....	170.98
McGill St. property, taxes and water rates	137.34
	<u>1.80</u>

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A combination of the Tonic, Alleviative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Epsom Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithium and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in:

Rheumatism, Gout, Biliary Attacks, Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from the blood and intestinal tract, and in eradicating various other paired functions. Write for free sample to

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Exam. fee, returned R. W. Riley, Dunnville	10.00
Examination expenses	60.45
College medals, P. W. Ellis, Toronto	23.50
Publication of announcement, 1908-09	310.11
Opening of College term by Chairman Watters	10.02
Auditors	10.00
Coal, Conger Coal Co.	390.00
Divisional Com., expenses of Association meeting	42.00
Gas Consumers' Co.	45.15
Postage	65.42
Ontario Druggists' meeting, postage	10.00
Canadian Pharmaceutical Association	100.00
Postage on minutes, C.P.A.	19.02
Water rates	49.58
Supplies, Pharmacy	210.55
Chemistry	402.32
Botany	5.95
Cash balance	24.15
On deposit in Bank of Commerce (general account)....	2,361.51
Deposited in Bank of Commerce (savings account)....	94.92
	2,480.58
	59,841.52

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE
ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

ASSETS.

To November 25th, 1908.

College building	\$35,000.00
College lot	5,000.00
McGill Street property	6,000.00
Furniture	4,061.57
Apparatus	9,379.27
Supplies (chemicals, etc.)	1,200.00
Outstanding licence fees	20.00
Canadian Formulary	26.00
Liquor sales books, 400 at 42½c.....	170.00
Poison registers, 76 at 55c.....	41.80
Rentals (McGill St.).....	21.00
Accounts outstanding	207.50
Cash balance	24.15
Bank balance (general account).....	2,361.51
Bank balance (savings account).....	7,090.69
Estimated interest on savings account.	106.09
	\$70,709.58

LIABILITIES.

Salaries	\$ 800.40
Sundry accounts, presented	244.24
Students' fees (2)	180.00
Deposit fees	170.00
Balance	69,395.24
	\$70,709.58

W. B. Graham,
Registrar-Treasurer.J. H. Mackenzie,
James Watt, Auditors.

Report.

The John Roberts' Scholarship Fund.

To November 25th, 1908.

Statement as per 27th May, 1908	\$3,429.58
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co., coupon less exchange.....	59.85
Interest on bank account to 30th June, 1908.....	5.35
Scholarship, J. A. Shaw, St. Catharines	100.00
Medal, H. L. Giffin, Toronto.	20.00
Bank exchange, on debenture..	3.50
	123.50
	\$3,371.28

W. B. Graham,
Registrar-Treasurer.J. H. Mackenzie,
James Watt, Auditors.

Report of the Registrar-Treasurer was referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

Moved by John Hargreaves, seconded by A. J. Johnson, that the President, Messrs. Hargreaves, Stewart, Harrison, and Roberts be a special committee to devise and report upon some practical scheme whereby pharmacists may secure cheaper alcohol for manufacturing purposes. Carried.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10TH, 10 A.M. SESSION.

The session opened at 10 a.m., with the President in the chair as usual. The correspondence being referred to the various committees to be disposed of. The Council received the following reports: Report of Research Committee, report of Infringement Committee, report No. 2 of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee.

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

December 10, 1908.

To the President and Members of the Council:

I. Your Committee beg to submit the following report: We are greatly pleased to notice that the C.Ph.A., at its last session, held in Toronto, on Sept. 1st to 4th, 1908, adopted and accepted the Canadian Formulary as an official book of formulas for the Dominion of Canada, thereby giving it a legal status. The formulas

therein contained may now be recognized as an authority equal to any Pharmacopœia authorized in Canada. We feel exceedingly gratified with such recognition and adoption, forecasting as it does the dawn of a wider sphere of usefulness for the C.F. The question of the future publication and ownership of the C.F. by that body requires serious consideration.

II. Your Committee approve of the recommendation of the Chairman of the Formulary Committee to the C.Ph.A. regarding representation of Canadian pharmacists on the Revision Committee of the British Pharmacopœia and the Codex Medicament, and would recommend that your Chairman, who also represents the Formulary Committee of the C.Ph.A., with the assistance of the Research Committee of the Province of Quebec, should communicate with these Revision Committees, requesting the recognition of due representation of Canadian pharmaceutical bodies possessing power to legalize standard of the pharmaceutical authority for use in Canada.

III. We recommend that the various Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations in Canada be requested to appoint a Formulary Committee to co-operate with and assist in extending the scope of interest surrounding the compilation and publication of the Canadian Formulary. We also advise that each Province endeavor to have a committee appointed in their district from the Medical Association, and that they arrange with such committee for holding meetings for conference and consultation on the mutual benefits and advantage to be expected from the use of a uniform book of ethical formulas.

IV. We would suggest that all Canadian colleges be requested to assist in the introduction of the C.F. to the students attending their college courses by brief demonstrations and elaborations on the lists contained in the book. The preparation of a sample of the formulas would be found exceedingly useful for such purpose and might be of further usefulness in an exhibit before any association of pharmacists or physicians.

V. We submit that your Committee should be instructed to report their efforts to secure the appointment of a standing committee from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the purpose of intelligent conference on matters and questions of equal mutual interest to physicians and pharmacists, and to impress them with a true conception of the necessity for examination and research into present day methods of preparing pharmaceuticals. Your Committee are informed that some pharmaceuticals presented to the profession are incorrectly or falsely named, and we respectfully suggest that such a condition should receive thorough investigation,

and we believe that such a joint committee should endeavor to secure regulations that will properly protect the prescriber, dispenser, and the public if such an unjust condition is found to exist.

VI. Your Committee have carefully examined samples of several formula presented to them for consideration, and beg to approve and recommend them as useful and worthy of a place in the next edition of the C.F. The formulas recommended, and of which a copy is submitted for your personal inspection, are: Linimentum, methylis, salicylates compositus, extractum morrhulolis, cum. ferri et creosotes aromaticus, unguentum, mentholis compositus, syrupus sulphatis compositus, tinctura sapo, oinidis unguentum, zinci carbonatis.

VII. We would also approve of the formulas for the preparations suitable for the practice of veterinary surgeons as being eligible and worthy of inclusion in the next edition of the C.F., and your Committee will be glad to receive such formulas if in the possession of any member of the College.

The Chairman is desirous of receiving inquiries for formulas for preparations in active demand by physicians in any locality, and will gratefully receive contributions of formula of local origin and usefulness in any part of the Dominion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Hargreaves,

Chairman of Research Committee.

Moved by John Hargreaves, seconded by E. R. Wigle, that the report of the Research Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by W. A. Karn, seconded by R. A. Harrison, that this Council in session send to our old-time friend and Past Registrar-Treasurer of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Mr. J. T. Lewis, bespeaking for him all the joys and happiness of the Christmas and New Year's season, and that the Registrar-Treasurer convey these sentiments to him. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INFRINGEMENT.

To the President and Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

Your Committee on Infringement beg leave to report that during the past six months we have endeavored to give very careful consideration to the many cases of violation of the Pharmacy Act that have come before us, and we feel that the result will show that very complete and effective work has been accomplished by your Committee. We desire to state also that our success in procuring convictions and in directing the sale and purchase of poisonous drugs through the proper channels, namely the registered pharmacist, has been largely made possible by the

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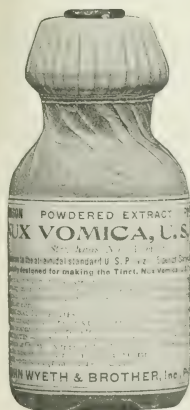
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amendments recently procured in section 26 of the Pharmacy Act.

During the above period we have employed the services of Inspector Grant, and assisted by Inspector Howard as occasion required.

They have acted under the instructions of the Registrar-Treasurer and this Committee, and while below we give a list of convictions obtained, we wish to state that the list in no measure indicates the work done through our inspectors.

Mr. Grant's work has been confined to older Ontario. Very much of his efforts have been directed to the investigation and prosecution of violations of the Act by retail general merchants. He has also in so far as was possible devoted much of his time to seeing that pharmacists themselves were observing the Act, particularly with reference to the sale of cocaine, and we are pleased to report that they are not only generally observing this clause, but that it has their entire sympathy. Mr. Grant has shown much tact and capability in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Howard was sent into New Ontario. In many instances infringements were found, where it was difficult and almost impossible to secure convictions. But we feel that sufficient has been accomplished to acquaint the unqualified dealers and the public generally that this Council desires to protect the public in its purchase of poisonous drugs, and will permit of no violation of the Act. Mr. Howard is to be complimented on his comprehensive report.

The expenditure in connection with the work of this Committee has been somewhat large, owing to the fact that much of the ground covered was in New Ontario and difficult of access. Your Committee feel, however, that the expenditure was wisely incurred. In all, 21 convictions were secured, and two cases of arrears of dues collected, and we are proud to state that \$131.14 of the amount appropriated to this Committee remains to our credit.

We desire to express our appreciation of the untiring and persistent services rendered by the Registrar in seeing that the dues of this College are collected and that none but qualified men may conduct the business of a pharmacist in this Province.

Convictions for violation of the Pharmacy Act have been obtained in the following cases: M. Brasher, Earlton; L. J. Lahey, Callender; A. W. Freeland, Ernsdale; Dr. Oliver (dentist), Nearmora; W. W. Porte (jeweller), Brighton; J. W. Chapman, N. Augusta; A. McCrimmon, Brockville; E. H. Broadbent, Bucksten; H. Gill, Ouvre; J. H. Soddington, Hull; Barnsdale Trading Co., Stratford; Percy Beattie, Parry Harbor; W. H. Glanville, Parry Sound; J. R. Smith, Mor-

peth; Dr. Bell, Palmyra; J. H. E. Jones, Duart; Dr. Robertson, Newbury; A. J. Pesta, Kent Bridge; Essie Hales, Northwood; Dr. Glenn, Wardsville; M. J. Edwards, Cairo.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. Johnson,
Chairman.

Moved by A. J. Johnson, seconded by J. R. Broughton, that the report of the Infringement Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT NO. 2 OF COMMITTEE ON BY LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:

I. Re communication of Burton J. Cook, St. Thomas, asking privilege of registering as a qualified druggist in the Province of Ontario on the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba. Your Committee recommend that as we have no reciprocal arrangements with Manitoba, his request cannot be entertained. And we further desire to call attention to all concerned to a resolution of the Council of August 3rd, 1898, intimating that this College is prepared to accept reciprocates of diplomas with other Provinces of the Dominion, but that no Ontario candidates who have failed to pass either the preliminary or qualifying examination of this College shall be entitled to the privilege of reciprocity. And we further recommend that those who have been refused registration in this Province owing to lack of qualification be refused the same privilege, and that the Registrar send a marked copy of the minutes of this resolution to the Registrars of those Provinces with which we have reciprocal relations, and call their attention to this important matter officially.

II. Re the application of Rollin Kutley, Peterboro, who requests that he be registered as an apprentice from the State Board of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. We recommend that his request be granted on the production of said diploma, the usual fee, and his producing a certificate of having entered into a binding contract of apprenticeship; and that he also produce evidence of having obtained educational qualification satisfactory to this Council.

III. Re application of J. H. Mitchell, Toronto, who requests to be granted the diploma of this College on the strength of his holding a diploma from the State Board of Illinois. We recommend that his request be not granted.

IV. Re the request of Walter L. Thurtell, of Ingersoll, who applies for registration from 14th September, 1907. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted on production of proper educational certificate.

V. Re application of D. W. Campbell, Grand Valley, who asks to be registered from Septem-

ber 1st, 1899, he having produced the necessary educational qualifications and affidavits of time served. We recommend that his application be granted.

VI. Re application of W. O. Richardson, of Woodstock, who asks to be registered as an apprentice from 11th July, 1904, he having the required matriculation certificate, which had been lost in transit, together with an affidavit of time served. We recommend that request be granted.

VII. Re the application of Stanley Kerr, who asks to be registered from July 11th, 1906. We recommend that his application be granted on production of required educational certificate, he having already produced affidavit of time served.

VIII. Re application of Creighton Higginbotham, Bowmanville, who asks to be registered from August 31st, 1907. We recommend that his request be granted on the production of an affidavit from his preceptor of time served.

IX. Re application of Harold Farmer, North Bay, who seeks registration. Your Committee recommend that his request be not granted, he not having the necessary educational qualifications.

X. Re application of Arthur J. Squibb, who asks to be registered as an apprentice from November 9, 1907. We recommend that his request be not granted, as he has not produced evidence of having the necessary educational qualifications or affidavit of time served.

XI. Re application of Graham R. Robinson, Goderich, who asks that his apprenticeship registration date from June 16th, 1902. We recommend that his registration date from July 1st, 1908, that being the time he procured the required educational certificate.

XII. Re application of Richard Knight, Toronto, who requests admission as a member of this College, basing his application on the grounds that he is a graduate in pharmacy of Great Britain. We recommend that his request be not granted, this college not having reciprocal relations with Great Britain.

XIII. Re application of Hubert T. Campbell, Niagara Falls, who applies for registration as an apprentice, he having produced the necessary educational certificate. We recommend that his request be granted, on production of contract certificates and necessary fees.

XIV. Re application of Ernest Bolton, Toronto, who requests that his apprenticeship be registered from August 1st, 1907. We recommend that his request be granted, he having produced the necessary affidavit from his preceptor, as well as the necessary entrance certificate.

XV. Re application of W. C. Gordon, Strathroy, who requests that his registration date from September 1st, 1905. Your Committee recom-

mend that he be registered from the date on which he passed his matriculation examination, and that he forward required educational certificate to the Registrar, he already having produced affidavit of time served.

XVI. Re application of S. J. Mitchell, Deseronto, who requests that his apprenticeship date from January 1st, 1905. We recommend that his request be granted, he having produced affidavits of time served, and necessary educational certificates.

XVII. In the case of H. G. Everett, Windsor, who applies to have his registration date from August 1st, 1906. We recommend that his request be granted, on production of affidavit of time served.

XVIII. Re J. A. Kennedy, of Ridgetown, who asks for registration, he having produced the necessary educational certificate. We hereby recommend that his request be granted on production of an affidavit from his preceptor of time served.

XIX. Re application of Jas. Coppen, Elora, who applied for registration as an apprentice. We recommend that his request be granted.

XX. Re application of Ernest D. Bonnell, Owen Sound, who requests registration from July 27, 1908, he having produced necessary educational certificate and an affidavit of time served. We hereby recommend that his request be granted.

XXI. Re application of J. R. Howard, Markdale, requesting registration from September 29, 1908. We recommend that his request be granted, he having produced the necessary educational certificate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. Roberts,
Chairman.

Moved by J. H. Roberts, seconded by A. J. Johnson, that report No. 2 of Committee on By-Laws and Legislation be received and adopted. Carried.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11TH, SESSION, 10 A.M.

Council opened for the final session at 10 a.m., with all members present. There being no correspondence, and several reports to be received, the Council at once proceeded to finish the remaining business, and the following reports were presented: Report No. 3 of Educational Committee, report of Special Committee on Price of Alcohol, report on Redistribution of Districts, report on Sale of Poisons.

REPORT NO. 3 EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:
Gentlemen,—Your Committee would recom-

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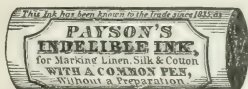
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ment that the Registrar-Treasurer get the assurance of the Educational Department that examination papers in English grammar and arithmetic at the regular departmental examinations are as requested by the Council, and that a circular letter be sent by the Registrar-Treasurer to the Principals of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes stating the subjects necessary for examination for matriculation in pharmacy.

We have pleasure herewith in submitting the report of Dean Heehner, the adoption of which we recommend, and also that it be printed in the minutes.

R. A. Harrison,

Chairman, Pro Tem.

DEAN'S REPORT.

Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1908.

To the Committee on Education of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to present herewith my report for the 29th session:

The junior term commenced on Tuesday, the 8th of September, 1908.

There were eighty-two students present at the opening exercises. President Gibbard and Chairman Watters, of the Educational Committee, addressed them in a very able manner on matters touching their opportunities, duties, responsibilities, and general conduct while undergraduates and as graduates of the O.C.P. The necessity of pharmacy laws to safeguard the health and lives of the public, the functions of the Council, its officers, committees, and teaching staff were fully discussed.

We were also pleased to have with us on this occasion J. E. Tremble, of Montreal, Secretary of the Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, who, as well as the Dean of the College, addressed the class.

Eighty-seven students were registered on my books on presentation of lecture tickets issued by the Registrar for attendance during the junior term.

Of this number two withdrew early in the term, one after five days attendance, for the reason that he feared the work was going to be too hard for him; the other, R. Work, a very promising pupil, was stricken with appendicitis, and had to submit to a hasty operation, which was followed by unfortunate complications. This made it impossible for him to resume his studies. I would therefore recommend that his fees for the term be refunded.

The work of the junior term has been carried on without interruption, excepting for the break occasioned by the usual Thanksgiving holidays.

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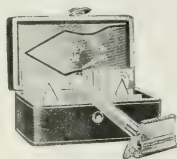
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In classifying the students, I find that two hail from Nova Scotia, one from New Brunswick, one from Quebec, one from Saskatchewan, one from Alberta, three from British Columbia, one from Costa Rico, and seventy-five from Ontario, including one lady.

The Faculty has much pleasure in referring to the department of the class and to the harmonious and courteous relations which exist between both bodies. The students have shown every evidence of intelligent application to their work during the term, and should do well at the examinations which are now being held, at which eighty-five candidates are writing.

It will be necessary to arrange for the next session of the College at this sitting of the Council, inasmuch as the regular meeting will not be held until June, 1909.

The staff therefore recommend that the 30th session shall begin on the 7th of September, 1909, and continue until the 30th April, 1910. The junior term to terminate on the 18th of December, 1909, representing approximately fifteen consecutive weeks; the senior term to commence on the 3rd of January, 1910, continuing for seventeen weeks.

It is also desired that authority be given for printing and mailing of 2,600 copies of the annual announcement for 1909-1910, and that permission be given to publish the same early in the New Year, instead of waiting until the results of the O.C.P. and University examinations have been published, as has been the rule hitherto followed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Chas. F. Heebner,

Dean.

Moved by R. H. Harrison, seconded by Alex. Stewart, that report No. 3 of the Educational Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE RE PRICE OF ALCOHOL.

December 11, 1908.

Your Special Committee appointed to consider the matter of cheaper alcohol for the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, beg to report that we have given this subject careful consideration and secured all possible information re the cost of spirit, the Government tax upon same, and regulations governing the sale and use of alcohol.

As you are aware, there are two grades of spirits recognized in Canada, potable and non-potable. The former can be secured by any purchaser who may desire it, the latter can be procured by a licensee of the Government holding a permit and who pays a licence of \$50. Such

licensee can only enjoy the privileges accorded him by purchasing spirit in quantities of not less than one barrel at a time, paying the inland tax upon the same, and this spirit must be used under the supervision of a Government inspector. the minimum cost of said inspecting being \$10, up to a maximum of \$50 per month.

Your Committee believe it practical for the Government to vary these regulations in a manner which will permit the use of spirit at a much lower price by the pharmacist, without any loss of revenue or any danger of abuse of the privilege, and would recommend that the Government be approached for the following alterations of the regulations:

First. The licence fee charge for small manufacturers should be nominal, say from \$100 to \$500 per year.

Second. The quantity permitted to be taken out of bond should be reduced for small manufacturers to five gallons.

Third. The cost of inspection should be nominal and fixed at the absolute cost to the department of the inspector's time and expenses.

Fourth. The same concessions which are granted to perfume manufacturers should be, in justice, extended to the pharmaceutical manufacturers. One strong reason for this being the fact that the product of the pharmaceutical manufacturer is necessary in the home of the poorest citizen, while perfume may be looked upon as a luxury.

One objection which might be raised by the Department to inspecting in small towns where the consumption of spirit would be limited, would be the cost. This objection might be met in the same manner as was the objection raised in the Northwest against inspecting small tobacco factories. An inspector could be appointed for a town or district at a nominal salary, the same being a resident of the district, and employed in some other line. We would suggest the collector of customs. This course is pursued in the appointment of postmasters in small towns.

The pharmacist who desired to take advantage of these regulations would be required to provide a small bonded warehouse, or as an equivalent, provide an apartment in some part of his premises, with lock and key, sufficient to contain one barrel of alcohol. The key of such place to be in the hands of the Government official.

He would further be required to arrange for the use of at least five gallons under the inspection of the official, as the entire amount would have to be mixed with any drugs or material from which he required to manufacture products during the presence of the inspection.

He would, of course, be required to purchase not less than one barrel of alcohol at a time, but

as the distiller's price for this is 40c. per gallon, the outlay would be insignificant.

The Government tax would be payable at the time of using the alcohol, and for the amount used.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. E. Gibbard, Convener,
R. A. Harrison,
John Hargreaves,
J. H. Roberts.

Moved by John Hargreaves, seconded by R. A. Harrison, that report of Special Committee re Cheaper Alcohol be received and adopted, and referred to the Legislation Committee of the C.Ph. A. Carried.

REPORT OF REDISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

Your Committee appointed to take into consideration the redistribution of the Divisional Districts of the Province, beg to report as follows:

After giving the matter careful consideration, we would recommend that no action be taken at the present time.

Moved by R. A. Harrison, seconded by H. Southcott, that the report of the Committee on Redistribution be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE RE SALE OF POISONS.

December 10, 1908.

Moved by W. A. Karn, seconded by E. W. Case, and resolved: That realizing the desirability of instructing as far as possible for the purpose of protecting the public, the sale of poisons to unqualified retail merchants by wholesale druggists, that the Registrar-Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed, to interview the different jobbers, and urge them to discontinue such sale of poisons, as being unquestionably opposed to the interest of the general public.

While the Act may not prevent such sales by wholesalers, it is our opinion that it is highly important that dangerous poisons should not in any way whatever be placed in the hands of irresponsible merchants, and we therefore authorize our representative (the Registrar-Treasurer) to urge all wholesale dealers to confine the sales of tr. aconite, carbolic acid, and other scheduled poisons to those qualified to sell them under the Act. Carried.

This report received the unanimous approval of the whole Council, and it was the opinion in general that manufacturers and wholesalers should be stopped from selling to general stores, where there was no qualified man to undertake the responsibility and safeguard the public. Salts, quinine, acids, etc., should not be sold, except in being handled by pharmacists, and it was time to call a halt to this sort of proceedings.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11TH, SESSION, 2 P.M.

The final report to be disposed of was that of the Executive and Finance Committee, dealing with the President's address, which is as follows:

REPORT NO. 2, EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee beg leave to submit their second report as follows:

We have examined the Registrar-Treasurer's report, including the report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, which have been duly audited, and also the auditor's report and statement of assets and liabilities, showing net assets of \$69,395.24, which we recommend for adoption.

The Special Committee composed of the President, Registrar and Chairman of Finance Committee, appointed at the semi-annual meeting, held last June, to re-invest the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, we beg leave to report that they have succeeded in purchasing 4 per cent. debentures of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation of Toronto for a term of five years, which is approved by this Committee.

Re the communication of W. G. Campbell, Comber, for refund of \$28.00 of fees. Your Committee regrets that his request cannot be granted.

Your Committee desires to sanction the recommendation made in Dean Heebner's report for the purchase of 2,600 calendars for the year 1908 and 1909.

After considering the communication of Mr. J. E. Tremble, Secretary-Treasurer of the C.Ph.A., referred to this Committee, in which he desires payment of the provincial fees from the members of the O.C.P. for the encouragement and promotion of the Association, your Committee deeming the formation of the Dominion Pharmaceutical Association to be in the best interests, not only of the O.C.P. but of all other pharmaceutical colleges in the Dominion, as well as the educational advancement of all members of the profession, we therefore recommend the payment of the balance of the fees computed on the basis of 50c. per capita for all members of the College in good standing.

Your Committee to whom was referred the President's semi-annual address, having considered the various subjects therein contained, take pleasure in congratulating him upon the many good suggestions offered to the members of the Council to be dealt with by the different Committees.

His opportune reference to the financial condition of College affairs under the careful guidance of the Registrar, is fully confirmed by the Com-

THE "WELLINGTON"

Photographic Plates, Papers and Films

Are now in demand throughout the
Dominion

We can supply you with the most
up-to-date advertising cards yet seen.

WRITE NOW, DIRECT TO US—

WARD & COMPANY - - 13 St. John Street, MONTREAL

Wholesale Distributing Agents for the Dominion



EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL COURSE

Commencing Tuesday, January 5th, 1909, this College will give a special
four weeks' course to those wishing to enter the Optical field.

Four solid weeks' instruction in Theoretical and Applied Optics by the most practical scientific and painstaking instructors, in a college and class room equipped with every requisite to obtain the best results, and a daily clinic which enables a complete mastery of the practical work to be obtained.

Actual Lens work, practical anatomy, diseased and abnormal eyes viewed and inspected by direct examination and magnified in lantern slides to fourteen thousand times the actual size.

The knowledge gained during this course will be worth thousands of dollars in actual practice.

Complete course at the special price of \$35.00. Send your name and \$5.00 to-day to secure enrolment.

EMPIRE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Limited, 358 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

has been such a success that we would like you to know what those
any time. The same diploma is given correspondence

W. B. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

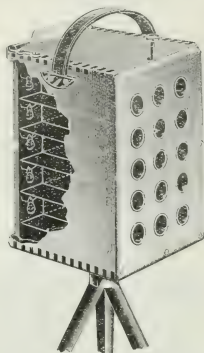


COURSE IN OPTICS

who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin
students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

Janes Building, TORONTO

The "Royal Mail" Camera



SPECIFICATION

Camera—Polished mahogany, dovetailed and fitted with leather carrying strap and two bushes and T-screws.

Lenses—Fifteen first-class lenses for portraits or views.

Shutter—Fifteen apertures. Spring plate.

Dark Slide—One single Cameo dark slide with aluminium shutter.

Price, **\$10.⁰⁰** each

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL

NEW "Agfa" Rapid Fixing Salt NEW

Fixes out the unaffected silver very much more rapidly than any other acid bath. The time of fixing is not so materially affected with the progressive use of the bath as is usual with other mediums. : : :



Enables the professional and amateur photographer to develop and fix successfully a larger number of negatives in considerable less time. It is only necessary to immerse a plate in this new bath half the time as compared with the usual Hypo. bath. : :

Original Tins :

Size 1 for 15 ozs. of solution, sufficient for 90 negatives 1/4 pl., price 15c.
Size 2 for 37 ozs. of solution, sufficient for 60 negatives 1/1 pl., price 25c.
Size 3 for 75 ozs. of solution, sufficient for 120 negatives 1/1 pl., price 45c.

Sole Agents - HUPFELD, LÜDECKING & CO - Montreal

mittee, who had the fullest confidence in the Registrar's ability to fittingly manage and economically conduct the general business of the College.

Referring, however, to a clause in the address touching on the question of the use of "habit-forming drugs" and alcohol by druggists, we desire to protest against what may be implied as a broad accusation that such a "habit" is general among the members of the College. We herewith unhesitatingly assert that in our opinion such habits are exceedingly rare and that the President's reference on this point was prompted by some knowledge of some special cases that had come under his personal attention, and recommend that this Council disclaim any previous knowledge of any such condition existing among the qualified druggists of this Province.

It is our conviction that the public trust of dispensing cocaine, morphine, alcohol, and other habit-forming drugs, is most carefully performed by the druggists in general, and any special cases should not be held to apply to the trade in general.

Your Committee recommend that the President's address be printed in the minutes of this meeting, and that his remarks in reference to the "drug habit" be taken as a warning to prompt all members of this College not only to abstain, but also to do all in their power to discourage the use of all such vicious drugs, and we recommend the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation to provide some means of giving the Council disciplinary power in such cases.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Carried.

W. A. Karn,

Chairman.

It should not be amiss to mention that the above report was the second one submitted. The first one brought in by the Chairman elicited quite a heated discussion, for the marked manner in which it censured the President for the remark that the use of habit-forming drugs and alcohol was extending amongst the profession, and also letting the public press have access to the report, and featuring the same, to the detriment of the professional standing of druggists.

The President maintained the position he had taken, and said the report should not have got into the public press, and that responsibility was not his. He knew positively of cases which had come under his notice and that of the Registrar-Treasurer, and the Council should devise some plan whereby the habits should be checked and the public safeguarded.

The Committee knew of no case and presented the report from their standpoint, which did not meet the approval of the Chairman and some of

the Council, and the report as presented, while slightly modified, is quite practically the same as the first.

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M. SESSION.

Appointment of delegates to C.Ph.A. Convention.

Moved by E. W. Case, seconded by J. F. Roberts, that Messrs. Geo. E. Gibbard and Henry Watters be appointed delegates to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and in the event of either being unable to go the President be authorized to fill the vacancy from among the members of this Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Case that Council adjourn, and meet the first week in June, 1909, or at the call of the chair. Carried.

A FEW KIND WORDS

Mr. Nelson Ball, the well known pharmacist, of Massey, Ontario, is a believer in the power of kindness and in giving credit where it is due.

Mr. Ball recently refitted his store, placing the order for the complete outfit with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, and he was so pleased with his fixtures that he immediately wrote that firm in his own kindly way as follows:

Massey, Ont., Nov. 21st, 1908.

Messrs. Jones Bros. & Co.,

Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the arrival of my drug store fittings complete.

They are certainly well built and of first class material and workmanship throughout.

I would recommend my fellow-druggists to deal with you if they want an up-to-date job done. To me every item is perfectly satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,

N. Ball.

In these strenuous days of competition, kindly words like the above are bright spots that help to make business more enjoyable.

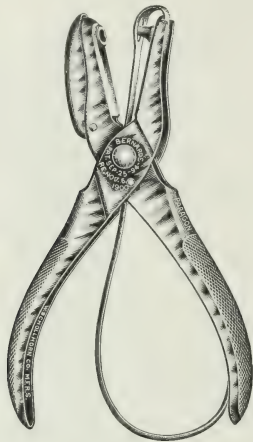
A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Despite the fact that 1908 has been by many business men considered a lean year, we are pleased to know that some of the trade at least have done increased business.

E. G. West & Co., who are now recognized as a factor in the wholesale drug business of Canada, report business for the year to be considerably above that of any previous year in their history. There is a reason.

TALLY CARD PUNCHES

There is always a demand during the winter months for tally punches. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton, are showing a line which is proving a fast seller. It is a high grade article



at a reasonable price, and has a reservoir attachment to catch the clippings. Every housekeeper will appreciate this latter feature, which saves work the next morning. This punch can also be supplied without the reservoir.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

As the New Year has now started, it would be quite in order to make some very good resolutions.

In our opinion, we do not think that the drug trade could make a better one than to resolve that they are going to use a Zam-Buk window display.

A half page is used in trying to show the druggist how he can make his store attractive. This window display, from the reports of a most enterprising druggist, is a very attractive one and very profitable to all druggists. It is little or no trouble to put this display in your window, and it contains some of the finest work of the best artists in Canada.

You will notice by reading their advertisement that the Zam-Buk Company pay you in cash for the use of your window. This is something very few firms do, and in our estimation we think that every druggist is entitled to be remunerated for the use of his window.

The advertising campaign laid out by the Zam-Buk Company for the coming season we un-

derstand is going to be of such a striking nature that it will very extensively increase the great demand already created.

We trust, by drawing our subscribers' attention to this fact, it will be the means of greatly increasing their business and stimulate a good feeling for up-to-date window dressing.

THE REGENT PHARMACAL CO.

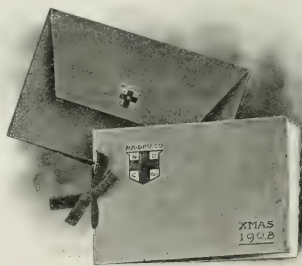
Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Regent Pharmacal Co., referring to Regent Reliable Remedies. This is a line of reliable preparations skilfully prepared by a firm of reliable chemists, with large experience in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. It is the result of careful study and thought, the object being to produce remedies which have the highest medicinal value. Carefully and tastefully put up and offering just as good margin of profit as goods manufactured by the druggist himself, they avoid all the trouble and inconvenience of registration at Ottawa. Moreover, the manufacturers assist very materially with interesting advertising matter.

A HEAVY FINE

A druggist in Kansas City, J. B. Gidinski, has been fined \$3,000; being \$500 on each of six acts, for selling cocaine contrary to law. His clerk has also been fined on six acts for similar amounts, so that this one drug store has contributed \$6,000 for its violation of the law.

PRETTY CHRISTMAS CARDS

The National Drug and Chemical Co. have this year issued a very attractive Christmas card, which they have sent to their patrons throughout Canada, and to the various drug houses of



Europe that they represent here. The card shows the large area that the firm covers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a complete list of branches, managers and travelling staff.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

Argo Gaslight Papers
Monox Bromide Papers
Disco Gelatine Printing Out Paper
Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
Metalotype
Silver Basic Developing Paper
Sun Spot Blue Print Paper
Defender Dry Plates
and the famous Defender Photographic Chemicals

We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers
circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—
You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

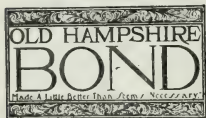
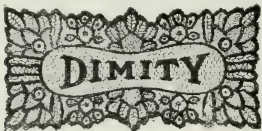
131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

AN ELEGANT DRUG STORE

"The Dominion Office and Store Fitting Company, Limited, of London, Ont., have during the past month completely equipped the drug store of C. T. Milne, Esq., corner St. Catherine and Guy Streets, Montreal. This is conceded to be the most elegantly fitted drug store in the city of Montreal, the entire store fittings being made of genuine mahogany, and given the superb polished finish for which this store-fitting company are noted."

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Newspaper advertising is the surest and quickest method of drawing local trade. Reading the newspaper is as much a part of our daily life as sleeping and eating. It is a rare person who does not at least glance through his daily paper. For this reason your "ad." goes right to your man, and at a time when he is in the best position to listen. Then again, more people will read your newspaper advertisement than you could possibly hope to attract by the strongest window displays and personal salesmanship. Experience has taught that the dealer must go after his trade and not wait for it to come to him.



**DUTCH
FABRIK**

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton, are willing to supply, free of charge, to those who will use them, newspaper electros of their lines of fine stationery, Dimity, Dutch Fabrik and Old Hampshire Bond, cuts of which are shown herewith. Retailers should be quick to take advantage of this offer.

FOUNTAIN PEN CLIP

The modern "B" clip is claimed to be the best adjustable fountain pen clip ever placed on the market. The ball on the end firmly grips the pocket, yet cannot injure the finest fabric. The



clip can be adjusted to fit any size of pen, and any thickness of cloth. For sale by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Ltd., Hamilton and Montreal.

THE VALENTINE & SONS PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED.

This important publishing concern owes its present important status to the energetic and progressive methods which have characterized its management, covering the period from 1830 to the present year. This firm, which has been in the publishing business for over three-quarters of a century, has wonderfully revolutionized the printing and photographic arts. Wherever the goods of the Valentine & Sons Company have been exhibited they have received and merited the highest commendation. The business is conducted under two different firm names, but both of the same origin, viz., the Valentine & Sons Publishing Company, Limited, with offices and warehouses located at 77 Bay Street, Toronto, and the Valentine & Sons, Limited. The firm deals extensively in pictorial post cards, calendars, souvenir cards, holiday books, birthday books, Scotch and Irish song books, etc. The lines represented are varied in character, and to attempt detailed description would indeed be futile. Suffice to say that the range of subjects, designs and qualities in their collection is not approached by any other concern this side of the Atlantic.

The "specialties" produced by the firm represent the very highest type of the printer's, photographer's and lithographer's art, the finish and general appearance being so vastly superior to that of the most of concerns engaged in this line of manufacture. The firm have also branches in Montreal, New York, and Boston. In the former, Mr. George Clark is the resident director. Four travellers are kept constantly on the road, in order to keep pace with the Canadian demand. A complete stock is carried in all the branches and sold to the trade. Mr. W. Banks, the Toronto manager, is deservedly popular, and a gentleman it is a pleasure to meet, either socially or in business matters.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1908.

Business during December has been very good.

During the month Glycerine has advanced very materially, with every prospect of the high price being maintained, and possibly it may go still higher. The cause is increased demand and decreased output in primary markets, and this is accentuated in Canada by the Government applying the "dump" duty.

Bromides, which have been so cheap for a long time, have gone up about 10c. a pound. This advance is likely to be maintained, as manufacturers have been selling at a loss.

CHANGES IN PRICES.

A. Advanced.	D. Declined.	
D. Morphia Acclate	Oz.	\$2.70
D. Morphia Muriate	Oz.	\$2.70
D. Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	\$2.80
A. Soda Bromide	Lb.	.45
A. Potass. Bromide	Lb.	.35
A. Ammonia	Lb.	.45
D. Iodopin, 10 p.c., 100 grains. Ea.	\$1.10	
A. Manganese Glycerophos.	Oz.	.35
A. Oil Camin.	Oz.	.50
D. Cochineal, whole	Lb.	.80
D. Cochineal, Powd.	Lb.	.85
D. Gum Aloes Socot, whole.	Lb.	.40
D. Gum Aloes Socot, Powd.	Lb.	.50
D. Root Burdock, whole.	Lb.	.13
D. Root Burdock, cut.	Lb.	.15
A. Glycerine	Lb.	.30
A. Oil Cubebs	Oz.	.25
A. Codeia, cryst.	Oz.	\$4.20
A. Soap, White Castile Contl.	Lb.	.18

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. A. D. Godbout has found it necessary to add to his display space and has ordered a line of the Plate Glass silent salesmen. These are to be fitted with British Plate Glass throughout, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by using common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Drug and Stationery Business to sell in the town of Shawinigan Falls, Que. Population 4,500. No opposition. Doctors prescribe. Good location, the best corner in the town. Stock and fixtures \$5,000.00. Will sell or rent property.

J. N. FARLEY, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

Drug Business for sale in the Village of Delta, Ontario, town of 500. No opposition. Stock and fixtures \$2,000. Agent of Telephone Co., which pays the rent.

C. C. COPELAND,
Delta, Ontario.

Drug and Stationery Business in good western town, doing good business. No opposition. Stock Two Thousand. Will sell or rent store. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to W. W. HEMMING,
Swan River, Manitoba.

Drug and Optical Business in a thriving town in Quebec Province. All cash business, good country trade, best location. Stock and fixtures \$4,000.

BOX "B," CANADIAN DRUGGIST

SITUATION WANTED

Position as drug apprentice. Have some experience, state wages.

BOX "D," CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Knies, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans.

Z.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—Dr. J. A. Champagne has placed a rush order for a new line of silent salesmen and "Trianon Cabinets." Patents covering all essential points in these "Trianon Cabinets" are owned by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as a "Trianon" is merely an "attempt." All the glass in this order is British Plate, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass instead of British Plate.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MACLEOD, ALTA.—Messrs. A. Young & Co., instead of adding new silent salesmen, have decided on a line of the "Patent Trianon Cabinets." These Trianon Cabinets are gaining favor daily, and a drug store is now considered almost incomplete without them. The Toronto Show Case Co. have patented these fixtures. The cabinets are fitted with best British Plate Glass throughout, as this firm refuse to cheapen their goods by fitting with common window glass.

STICKING LABELS ON TIN

We do not know how many formulae have been proposed for a glue that will make paper labels stick to tin; that many of them do not yield the desired results is proved by the fact that inquiries for efficient glues of the kind are very common. A correspondent of the Pharmaceutical Journal suggests the following: Make a solution of sheet gelatine in glacial acetic acid, of about the consistence of a thick syrup, warming on a water bath. Such a solution is applied to an ordinary gummed label, the latter applied to the tin at once, and smoothed down with a cloth. Treated in this way, the label will adhere under all ordinary conditions. The solution keeps almost indefinitely.

ANOTHER METHOD OF MAKING PAPER LABELS STICK TO METAL

The label, which must be thoroughly dried, is painted with collodium; a thin film of ordinary turpentine or of the lacquer with which the metal is covered is then applied, and the label pressed upon the surface of the container. If the vessels to be labeled are cylindrical in form, it is advantageous to add a few drops of castor oil to the lacquer used for fastening the paper.

PRICE OF PATENT MEDICINES IN FRANCE

Some 7,500 French pharmacists have declared themselves willing to accept the proposals contained in the recent circular addressed to every chemist in France, the principal condition in which was that no specialty should be sold that did not yield a profit of 25 per cent. upon the retail price.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. W. H. Lee has found it necessary to enlarge his selling space and has placed his order for a line of the "Full Crystal" silent salesmen, "same as last." Mr. Lee approves of

the policy of The Toronto Show Case Co. in refusing to substitute common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors where Plate Glass should be used.

WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY

The idea that there was a photographic "season" has now become a thing of the past, for every season with its changes in landscape, and its varied views of interest, notwithstanding what the weather may be, is equally suitable for the use of the camera. Some of the most attractive photos which are seen are of outdoor winter scenes in Canada, and certainly there is nothing to prevent the steady pursuit of indoor work by the amateur at this, as well as every season of the year.

The druggist has come to be recognized as not only a special dealer in photographic goods, but also from his knowledge of chemicals, etc., as one who can readily master the science of photography and give to amateurs more information than others having a smaller knowledge on the subject.

We are glad to note that a great and growing interest is being taken in this line by druggists throughout Canada, and in very many localities the handling of this line of goods falls almost entirely to the lot of the retail druggist, and it should be the endeavor of members of the trade to keep themselves as thoroughly posted as possible on the requirements of customers for this class of business.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

NEWCASTLE, N.B.—Mr. A. E. Shaw has telegraphed for a line of silent salesmen, electric lighted, and fitted throughout with British Plate Glass. The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by using common window glass.

Henceforth I will not be bound by the slavery of fear because the man around the corner is always more frightened than I am, even if he doesn't show it.—Arries.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

ST. JEROME, P. Q.—Dr. D. Berthiaume has placed his order for an entire new outfit all to be shipped during December. Everything is to be high grade in every respect, and this promises to be one of the finest drug stores in Eastern Canada.

The Canadian Druggist

VOL. XXI.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1909.

No. 2

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription \$1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, S.W. 68.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

We congratulate the pharmacists of Great Britain on the passing, after many years of controversy, of another legislative measure directly affecting the interests of individual members of the craft. Our readers who follow the trend of pharmaceutical affairs in the home country will at once recognize that we refer to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which, as the result of an amicable settlement of what for long seemed an unsurmountable difference of opinion between the various parties concerned, finally emerged into an Act of Parliament a few days before Christmas. We congratulate British pharmacists, because it appears to us they have come out of the conflict very creditably. It is true that, in the interests of peace, their representatives have had to make a few concessions, but so have those on the other side, and, considering the influence and wealth of their opponents, we agree with the pharmaceutical authorities that when the new Act is critically examined, it will be found to contain many points greatly to the advantage of registered chemists. To mention one of the benefits of the Act, we should think Section 3, which regulates the practice of pharmacy and the use of the title "chemist" by companies and other corporate bodies, will be much appreciated by duly qualified men. Companies have, up to the present, been free to carry on business in Eng-

land without regulation and to use any title they think fit. After April 1, however, when the new Act comes into operation they may not carry on business as chemists unless it is conducted by a qualified manager, or assistant, in each shop, while a qualified superintendent must be employed if a company owns more than one shop. The Act also requires that the board of directors of a company must include one registered person. Further, in the case of a business carried on on behalf of a deceased chemist's widow, the new measure provides that the manager's certificate of qualification must be exhibited in a conspicuous position in the shop. Again, the title "pharmacist," which hitherto has been used only by pharmaceutical chemists, is given to all registered chemists, and hopes are entertained that in time the new title will universally take the place of the older designation of "chemist and druggist." Finally, the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society are considerably extended, notably to enable that body to accept Colonial diplomas in lieu of examination. A new schedule of poisons has been drawn up which places restrictions on the sale of dangerous substances such as sulphonal, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid and nitric acid, which hitherto have been sold quite freely. On the other hand, the regulations regarding the sale of poisonous compounds used in the horticultural and agricultural industries are relaxed in order that persons other than registered chemists may sell them. The Act also permits companies or other corporate bodies to take and use the title chemist. Of course, time alone will tell whether the Act will operate in the desired direction, but we think that most Canadian druggists will join with us in wishing our brethren in Great Britain a brighter and securer future under the new law.

THE CONTROLLING POWER

Associations and bodies of a similar character frequently become subject to factional control, one of the most damaging things which could happen, and it is well that the mass of people should be constantly on their guard to prevent any such condition becoming possible. It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting of the N.A.R.D. an effort was made by an

organization amongst druggists of the United States to gain control of the National Association, which has proved itself of such unquestionable benefit to the retail trade in the neighboring republic, and it is only by the prompt and masterly way that the matter was handled by some of the older or more conservative members that the proposed "ticket" which would have given the organization control was defeated. As a contemporary has well put it: "There is no man or set of men good and strong enough to be trusted with such power as was sought to be appointed when this power can be so easily and conveniently used for the furtherance of their own private interests."

This is something which it is well for all our readers to bear in mind, and in any organization of which they are members, to guard against the person or persons who would seek to use their organized body as a means of furthering their own personal interests.

THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE

Our contemporary, in a leading editorial, protests against the article in our last issue dealing with a portion of the President's address delivered at the December session of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

It is not our custom, even were it necessary, to enter into a controversy with any writer who deals in personalities and otherwise lowers the tone of journalism by the character of his articles, and we merely take this occasion to show our readers that the Editor-President practically acknowledges the "great mistake" both in the wording of a portion of his address, and in the time chosen for its delivery.

Nearly two pages have been taken up, first with the abuse of some mythical person called the sub-editor of the Druggist, but who is unknown in this office, and in scoring the committee who brought in as a report what he terms "such a ridiculously, stilted declaration of their complete ignorance of the matter."

What we charged was that it was a mistake to make such a sweeping statement which reflected in such an unwarranted manner on all the druggists of Ontario, and that it was also a mistake, even if the facts were as represented, to proclaim it in such a way that they could not fail to appear in the public press, and thus injure the reputation of druggists, and convey a feeling of distrust in the minds of the general public. We said that the committee's report censured the President. Here is an extract from it:

"Referring, however, to a clause in the address touching on the question of the use of 'habit-forming drugs' and alcohol by druggists, we de-

sire to protest against what may be implied as a broad accusation that such a 'habit' is general among the members of the College. We herewith unhesitatingly assert that in our opinion such habits are exceedingly rare and that the President's reference on this point was prompted by some knowledge of some special cases that had come under his personal attention."

Our contemporary says in a portion of his article: "This is a pure fabrication, as neither by vote or otherwise was condemnation expressed, on the contrary the members were almost unanimous in stating that the President was justified in his statement," but later on he says: "The committee's report contained no censure, and consequently called for no protest, but the President did protest against the Council making itself absurd by discrediting its own presiding officer." And again, "The report as finally allowed to pass was about as weak an effort as ever found place in the records of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. It is in fact a ridiculously stilted declaration of their complete ignorance of the matter, with a final admission that the President was right." Why, we would ask, did the President "protest against the Council," when the Council had not censured the President? Why was the report "a ridiculously stilted declaration," if it was as he claims they were, "almost unanimous in stating that the President was justified in his statement?" Why talk in this way of the committee and their report if they did not censure the President?

We felt and still feel that the reflection on members of the craft was unwarranted, uncalled for and untimely, and as such we characterize it as a great mistake, and consequently, as a druggist of over thirty years practical experience in the trade, we felt impelled by a sense of justice to our confreres to enter an emphatic protest against any such assertion.

THE SUPPLY OF CASCARA SAGRADA

We are told by a contemporary, the Pacific Pharmacist, that the yearly consumption of cascara sagrada is about one hundred and twenty-five car loads, and the demand is increasing rather than falling off, as it is now one of the most commonly and extensively used laxatives in all civilized countries.

The wasteful method which is used in collecting the bark by killing the tree tends to reduce the annual crop, and it seems likely that the very low prices which prevailed some years ago will never again be realized. The tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*) grows as far north as British Columbia and also Oregon and Washington. The

HOWARDS'

Sodii Phosph GRAN.
Potass Acetas GRAN.
Potass Citras GRAN.

Are three beautiful preparations which all up-to-date Druggists will find it pay them to push

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Made Licorice



ALL
DRUGGISTS

ALL
CONFECTIONERS

A Superlative Quality of Mint Flavored Soft Licorice

N.B.—CUT REPRESENTS EXACT SIZE OF PACKAGE

Manufactured Exclusively by

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY - MONTREAL



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1 Oz.	\$ 5.30	5 gross
1 1/2 "	6.25	3 "
2 "	7.50	3 "
3 "	9.90	2 "
4 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	1 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

FIDELITY

One of the cardinal principles laid down in the formation of our Company was that of absolute loyalty to the drug trade, and this we have kept before us constantly in every line of action. We have been importuned time and time again to sell to the local departmental stores but have persistently refused, feeling sure that the best interests of the druggists were conserved by this action.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited
 Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

Antikamnia Calendar 1909



DRUGGISTS AND DRUG CLERKS ATTENTION!

Please send us list of your friends and we will mail each a copy of this Antikamnia Tablet Calendar. Free, with YOUR compliments.

— DO IT TODAY —
 Write names and addresses plainly.

FAC-SIMILE—REDUCED

"ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS" and "ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE TABLETS" have attained such well-earned and world-wide popularity for the relief of Headaches, Neuralgias, Women's Aches and Ills, and Pain generally, that all Druggists carry them and recommend them. They certainly do the work.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.
 ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

IT LOOKS BAD TO SEE
 SECOND-CLASS

Wrapping and Toilet Papers

IN A FIRST-CLASS
 ✱ DRUG STORE ✱

No Reason for it!

DOUGLAS & RATCLIFF
 LIMITED

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH
 FIRST-CLASS GOODS

30 West Market Street - Toronto

allied species (*Rhamnus Californica*) which is to some extent substituted for it, being apparently of equal value, but thinner and costing more to collect.

The fruit is a berry, containing from two to four seeds, and as each tree produces a great number of berries, the seeds can easily be obtained in abundance. Birds eat the berries, and by that means the seeds are often conveyed considerable distances. In California, wild pigeons get fat when feeding largely on the fruits of *Rhamnus Californica*. The seeds scattered by various means grow readily without cultivation, and it seems probable that the trees grown in favorable localities where there is sufficient atmospheric moisture and rain, would quickly yield a harvest to the grower.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

In a recent article in the *Pacific Pharmacist*, Mr. W. L. Pattiani, dealing with the community of interest, between wholesaler and retailer, gives expression to the following:

"I trust I may be pardoned for touching upon another feature of the business which bears close relationship to my subject. In more recent years there has been a tendency toward the formation of so-called co-operative manufacturing and distributing associations, having for their object the relief of the retailer.

"The utility of buying clubs may often also be questioned on similar lines. They bring about a like condition through an eagerness to save the jobber's profit or commission, which on the class of goods generally purchased is oftentimes so trilling that the advisability of it at all is questionable.

"Nearly all large jobbing houses now make a specialty of manufacturing and turning out to order, at low cost and of guaranteed quality, almost any preparation pertaining to the business, and, as is well known, on moderate quantity lots of all staple articles they virtually divide their profit.

"I have found that many retailers hold a very erroneous view as to the jobber's profits. They are prone to lose sight of or underestimate the cost of doing business, and the promoter of such projects as are mentioned above is peculiarly silent on the subject, or at best is careful to minimize it. A careful investigation would dispel much of this impression of large results in the jobbing line. The handling of a few quick-moving leading patent medicines or specialties is not a fair criterion for computing the percentage of expense in the general drug business, but even

with these alone the actual cost of distribution would probably surprise some of those who are particularly sensitive as to the supposed large returns accruing to the jobber. What adds immeasurably to the expense, and which constitutes a very material drag upon the item of profit, is the investment of much capital in the countless array of miscellaneous articles of limited sale, but which are absolutely essential to the proper conduct of the retail business and are carried for the convenience of that branch of the trade by the jobber. If such goods and dead stock could be eliminated and the business confined to only live lines, a different aspect would prevail.

"It would seem advisable for the average dealer to try to adjust himself to the conditions surrounding him, and to make the most of these, rather than to embark in enterprises which usurp the functions of another branch of the trade. There is ample room for both, and there should be no conflict of interest between them—each is necessary for the existence of the other. The wholesaler wishes pre-eminently the friendship and confidence of his customer, and in this he certainly expects to reciprocate, thus bringing about an attitude which can only end in the well-being of both. A more general recognition of the community of interest and a stronger pull together cannot but result to mutual advantage."

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF WHISKS

Owing to the failure of the broom corn crop in the United States, where our manufacturers obtain their supplies, the output of this commodity has fallen short of the yearly average, and as a consequence the price of whisks has materially advanced.

The price, owing as we have stated, to the shortage in crops, as well as the fact that a number of Chicago firms have endeavored to corner the market, has advanced about 50 per cent., and manufacturers have been compelled to advance the price of their goods.

The price of the cheaper classes of whisks will be advanced from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent., and on the better class, that is those finished with celluloid and bone handles, etc., and those which run up into the higher price, the advance will be about 10 per cent. We would suggest to the trade the desirability of making early purchases of these goods, confining their purchases as much as possible to the better class of whisks, as they will be able to sell them at a small advance on that of the cheaper grades, and they would be much more satisfactory to their customers.

BE ON TIME

The business world is made up of two classes of men; those who are on time and those who have the best of reasons for being late.

The man who meets his engagement at 9.01 misses the Chance that is there at 9.00. The man who misses his train gives the Large Order to the other fellow. The man who leaves the office at 5.59 misses the Great Opportunity that comes at 6.00.

The Big Opportunity always goes to the man who is on time.

Paste it in your hat; write it on your calendar pad; engrave it on your clock; carve it on your desk; emblazon it over your door—

Be on time!

UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE

In our last issue there appeared an advertisement of "Oxol" preparations, which was sent by our Montreal representative, and although we made strict enquiry before inserting the advertisement, and received information which lead us to believe the firm to be of good standing, we regret to say that later developments show that they were unworthy of confidence, and have not carried on the promises made by them.

We feel that this explanation is due to our readers, as we know that they have, as a rule, been guided by what appeared in our columns as a guarantee of reliability.

THE CANADIAN FORMULARY

In another part of this issue we reproduce from the American Journal of Pharmacy a criticism by (one of the associate editors of that journal) of the Canadian Formulary.

In every work of this kind there are apt to be a number of errors and discrepancies occurring, principally through oversight, and although these should not occur, a first edition gotten out rather hurriedly perhaps, is very apt to have mistakes.

A new edition of the Canadian Formulary will, we understand, shortly be published, and no doubt any errors will be rectified.

In the meantime perhaps the criticism which we reproduce will be not only useful in checking any errors, but also in acting as an incentive for further research and for careful experimental work on any formulas to be inserted in the future.

Alcohol burned with the Welsbach mantle gives a light nearly equal to that of electricity, better than petroleum.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN
(From Our London Correspondent)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL PASSED.

A few days before Christmas the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, about which there has been so much controversy in this country, received the final sanction of Parliament and the assent of His Majesty the King. There have naturally been many rejoicings in pharmaceutical circles over the passing of the Bill and the practical application of the Act will be watched with great interest. Your readers are already familiar with the main provisions of the measure. Limited companies carrying on business as chemists and druggists, and unqualified drug store dealers are brought under its scope; the Poisons Schedule has been enlarged so as to place greater restrictions on the sale of certain substances; the title "pharmacist" is henceforward to be given to all individual chemists, and the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society are extended. In the difficult circumstances in which it was placed the chemists of the country now generally recognize that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has acted in a highly creditable manner in securing many valuable concessions for individual pharmacists during the negotiations between the Government and the various parties interested in the Bill. It was fitting, therefore, that at the January meeting of the Council a motion heartily thanking the President, Mr. J. Rymer Young, for his efforts on behalf of pharmacy should have been passed with much enthusiasm.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The Christmas holiday and the annual stock-taking having intervened since I last wrote, business in drugs and chemicals has not shown any marked revival. For some weeks before stock-taking, buyers are always reluctant to increase their stocks and so far the pressure of work at this period of the year was not yet over at the time of writing. In spite, however, of the quiet state of trade, a well informed city friend acquaints me that there are indications that the depression which has been experienced of late is not likely to be accentuated; in fact it seems probable that things are on the eve of improvement. The only articles which have attracted special attention during the last few weeks are some of the products of Italy which have advanced more than fifty per cent. in consequence of the earthquake in Sicily. Essence of lemon has sold at about 10s. per pound, as against 3s. 6d. the previous week; oil of bergamot has advanced from 13s. 6d. to 25s. per pound, and oil of sweet orange from 6s. to 15s. per pound. The citrus industry in Messina has been practically crippled



ALLEN'S



PURE

ENGLISH

ESSENTIAL OILS, Etc.

CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM

WINN & HOLLAND, LTD.
MONTREAL

STOCKS HELD IN MONTREAL OF

Almond Oil
Caraway Oil
Cardamom Oil
Celery Oil

Clove Oil
Coriander Oil
Croton Oil
Cubeb Oil

Cumin Oil
Dill Oil
Orris Root Oil
Sandalwood Oil

Ferri et Ammon Cit.
Ferri et Quin. Cit.
etc.

1833

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.

Distillers of Essential Oils, Manufacturing Chemists

London, England

1909

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets

Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement

And Other Sanitary Specialties.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK

CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

Ask Your Wholesaler

FOR

VANCO Hydrogen Peroxide

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY
BY

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES
LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

Sizes	Price per doz.
2 OZS.	85c
4 "	\$1.05
8 "	\$1.80
16 "	\$2.60

MEGGESON & CO., Limited

LONDON

ENGLAND

Manufacturers of

MEDICATED LOZENGES JUJUBES PASTILLES
AND ALL KINDS OF **ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS**

Medicated Lozenges All Medicated Lozenges, including those of the British Pharmacopoeia and Throat Hospital, are of first-class workmanship, prepared with the best and purest Drugs only, and may be relied on to contain the prescribed quantity of active medicament. Lozenges faithfully prepared in any quantities to private formulae and stamped with customer's own name. Special Manufacturers to the leading London and Provincial Hospitals.

Pastilles and Jujubes Prepared with picked Gum Arabic and Refined Sugar in all varieties. The original manufacturers of the well-known Delectable Voice and Magnum Bonum Jujubes. Customer's private formulae in any selected shape or colour a specialty.

Acidulated Boiled Sugars **DROPS, SLICES OR TABLETS.** These goods are manufactured with the real Fruit Flavors, and are guaranteed not to stick or become unsaleable. In 5 lb. attractively-labelled bottles.

Chocolate Worm Cakes **6/6 per gross.** In boxes containing $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, and attractively decorated tins containing 1 gross. Each cake in envelope with directions.

CANADIAN AGENTS

T. H. McTAVISH & CO.

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE

TORONTO, ONT.

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.

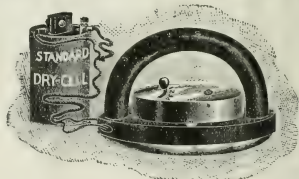
We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario

Medical Batteries



Send for CATALOGUE of our High Class Medical Batteries

Faradic Batteries from \$3.60 up.
Galvanic Batteries. Class X.
Electric Massage Apparatus.
Electric Belts and Insoles.

J. STEVENS & SON COMPANY, LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA

by the disaster. Firmness in the market continues, and it is curious to note that the tendency in regard to soap is to lower prices.

IN THE COURTS.

Several important cases have recently occupied attention in the Police Courts. One, at Wokingham, was taken under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, a person named William Phillips, trading as Wm. Phillips & Co., City Corn Mills, Regent Road, Liverpool, was summoned for selling to a Berkshire firm of millers one hundred-weight of No. 18 shudes, which on analysis proved to be sawdust and gypsum. The article was sold as a feeding stuff, and according to the analyst, the ingredients were deleterious and worthless for feeding purposes. The magistrates found that "a gross fraud" had been cited and heavily fined the defendant, which together with costs, amounted to £64 odd. I send you this case because, as the Pharmaceutical Journal points out, "it is interesting, but none the less disconcerting, to observe that had this mixture been sold as food for infants no offence against the law would have been cited." In other words if the provisions of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act were applied to the sale of proprietary foods and preparations intended for consumption by infants the market would be well rid of a large number of worthless foods.

In another case heard at Marlborough Street, London, on December 30, a city amber merchant has been fined £10, with five guineas costs, for selling copal instead of amber. Copal is a natural tree gum, and the article had been sold as amber, after treatment with a sandy deposit which made it resemble the genuine substance. Several minor proceedings have also been taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, small fines being imposed.

BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.

Further details of the amalgamation of three prominent and old established London firms of wholesale druggists are now available. The subscribing firms are Messrs. Davy, Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd., Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., and Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd. The name of the new company is British Drug Houses, Ltd., and the combination came into operation on January 1. The capital is £200,000, in 140,000 5 per cent. first cumulative preference, 45,000 5 per cent. second cumulative preference, and 15,000 ordinary shares, all of £1 each. Objects: To acquire the business of Davy, Hill & Hodgkinsons, Limited; Barron, Harveys & Co., and Hearon, Squire & Francis, Limited, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colormen, brewers

chemists, spice merchants, soap and cosmetic manufacturers, oil pressers, wine and spirit merchants, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals for pharmaceutical, technical, photographic, scientific, and other purposes, manufacturers of medicinal preparations, and proprietary articles, etc. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than ten) are C. A. Hill, C. Hodgkinson, F. Clarke, A. Hicks, R. K. Harvey, R. M. Harvey, W. L. Howie, G. B. Francis, A. Francis, and W. A. H. Naylor. Qualification, £1,000. The registered office is 38 Southwark Street, London S.E.

DEATH FROM MUSCARINE POISONING.

An extremely rare case of death from muscarine poisoning has just been reported. It seems that a Liverpool gentleman named Owen Gilmer (aged 33), while on a holiday in North Wales, in September last, was troubled with gnat bites. He applied a liniment, but subsequently became seriously ill and died. The physicians who attended him thought he was suffering from multiple neuritis, but they eventually came to the conclusion that he was suffering from muscarine poisoning, the symptoms being those of acute inflammation of the peripheral nerves. It was stated that after applying liniment at night he rubbed off the scab in the morning, and then applied the liniment again on the same spot. Sir James Barr and Dr. Nathan Row agreed that they were puzzled as to the exact cause of death, and that they had not known a previous case like it. Sir James Barr came to the conclusion that the cause of death was muscarine poisoning. Chemical and physiological tests disclosed the presence of muscarine and the symptoms were similar to the action of that poison. At the inquest the jury accepted the evidence of the doctors and returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure, brought about by the use of muscarine poison."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

HAMILTON.—Mr. W. B. Smith has placed his order for a complete new line of Plate Glass Silent Salesmen to match the Triangons shipped a short time ago. Mr. Smith approves of the policy of The Toronto Show Case Co. in refusing to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors instead of British Plate.

Rice paper is not made from rice, but from the membranes of the bread-fruit tree.

THE MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE

The modern department store is a marvel of attractive features, combining entertainment and comfort of the public with retailing of merchandise. This policy is the keynote of popularity among the successful stores all over the country.

There was recently opened in Baltimore the new Bernheimer Stores, modeled after the advanced ideas of other large department stores, and which appears to include features away beyond anything hitherto adopted. In describing the establishment a local paper says:

"Among the more important features of the mammoth establishment, which gives the firm an aggregate floor space of nearly 200,000 square feet, are to be mentioned a theatre for continuous performances and seating not less than 300 persons; a roof garden, where free concerts will be given; a nursery, where babies will be left in the care of competent nurses, while the mothers go about making purchases with perfect assurance that their little ones will be well cared for; a playground for older children, who can be left there with the knowledge that no harm can possibly befall them, while their natural guardians are going through the various departments and satisfying their wants; a photograph gallery, where skilled artists will turn out fine portraits at only a fraction of the price charged by the camera manipulators who pose society girls; a dining-room, in which everything from a ham sandwich to a course dinner may be obtained, and where moderate charges are combined with excellence, cleanliness and daintiness of service; a dairy, with cows milked by electricity "while you wait," and where attractively attired dairy maids hand you a glass of fresh milk; bowling alleys and a merry-go-round; a bakery and confectionery, where cakes and candy will be made to order; a shoe repairing shop, where footwear is made whole at short notice and without serious interruption of shopping tours, and a miniature market."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

BRANTFORD.—Mr. F. E. Morrison has placed his order for a full line of the "All Crystal" Silent Salesmen and Trianon Cabinets for immediate delivery. Mr. Morrison stated when purchasing that he came to The Toronto Show Case Co. because he had to have the genuine Trianon Cabinets. All essential points in the Trianon are patented by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as a Trianon is merely an "attempt."

Too much credit is more dangerous than too much money.

AN EDMONTON DRUG STORE

We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a cut showing the interior of Mr. G. H. Graydon's "King Edward Pharmacy," in Edmonton, Alberta, which shows that our "Great West" has drug stores which in general appearance and arrangement of style, are quite up to, and in many cases ahead of some of the stores in Eastern Canada. When we remember that compara-



INTERIOR VIEW OF G. H. GRAYDON'S KING EDWARD PHARMACY, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

tively few years ago Edmonton was thought to be quite on the outskirts of civilization, it is difficult to realize that it is now a city of between 15,000 and 20,000 population, with all the conveniences and up-to-date facilities of modern cities, and we must go still further afield to have an idea of the bounds of this vast Dominion, which may be judged somewhat by the announcement made a few days ago stating that the winter mail for the Arctic Circles left Edmonton by a dog-train, escorted by Mounted Police, for the northerly destination of Fort McPherson, on the Peel River, and which is 2,000 miles north of Edmonton.

CONSIDERY

He sat at his desk, opening his morning mail, when I entered his office, and had a stack of letters eight inches high. Among the letters were many circulars, catalogues, circular letters, etc., nearly all under two-cent stamps to convey the impression that they were "honest Injun" letters. Every one of these letters, circulars, etc., were thrown into the waste basket, not one of them being read. Finally, he finished his mail, and after sending the letters to the various departments, he turned to me with the remark: "We have determined to change our method of advertising this year. We are going to send out circulars and write soliciting letters, and send out thousands of handsome catalogues instead of advertising in trade papers."—The National Advertiser.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

The Great Tooth Brush Proposition

Kleanwell
TOOTH BRUSH

We have a lot just to hand and can ship all orders promptly.

The Window Display Sells the Goods!

Send in your order for a gross to-day. Price \$24.00 net.

Give your Tooth Brush Business a push—it will pay you.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**
LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE
MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

"B & S" BRAND

COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallie Acid, Resorein, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

Special Export
House for

OLIVE OILS

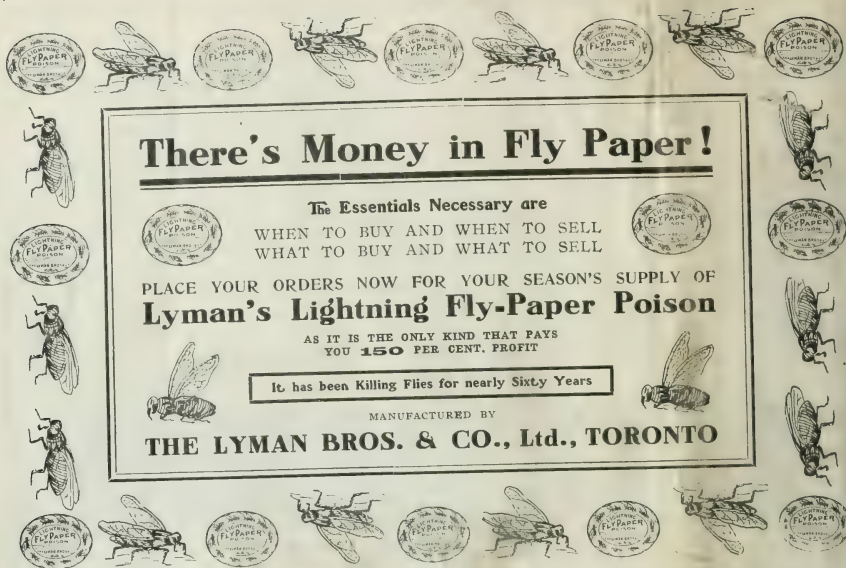
of the Province
and of Italy

Registered Trade Mark "LA MARIE LAURE"

Ancient firm, CH. SABATIER & CIE. Established 1876.
Successor, - - CH. BENABEN, at Salon (France).

The firm guarantees their oils absolutely pure and furnishes a certificate of the Laboratory for each shipment.

Sole Agent for Canada : : : : **THOMAS REID** : : 9 St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL



There's Money in Fly Paper!

The Essentials Necessary are
WHEN TO BUY AND WHEN TO SELL
WHAT TO BUY AND WHAT TO SELL

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY OF
Lyman's Lightning Fly-Paper Poison
AS IT IS THE ONLY KIND THAT PAYS
YOU **150 PER CENT. PROFIT**

It has been Killing Flies for nearly Sixty Years

MANUFACTURED BY
THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., TORONTO

Retailers Attention!

Stock Cæmentium Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

DILLONS LIMITED

455 St. Paul Street - - Montreal

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

BROWN-LEE'S ODORLESS

MOTHINE

Effectual Preventative and Destroyer of
MOTHS

Can be dusted into Furs, Blankets, Carpets, Couches, or any kind of Upholstered Furniture without the slightest injury to the fabric. It does not contain poisonous drugs of any kind.

To the BROWN-LEE CO., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to say that I have used BROWN-LEE'S MOTHINE for the last three years in putting away furs and winter wear, also for dusting on woolen goods and carpets. In fact, I have used it on everything which the Moths are likely to destroy, and found it a most effectual thing for dispelling moths. I never had anything touched which was treated with the preparation—besides it being so pleasant to use on account of its perfectly odorless nature.

I would recommend it to every house-keeper.

JANE P. TOLTON, Guelph, Ont.

Manufactured by

BROWN-LEE CO., Limited
Guelph - Ontario

Trade Notes

The Handfield Pharmacy, of Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved.

R. W. Williams, druggist, Three Rivers, Quebec, died recently.

W. A. Marshall has opened a new drug business at Pembina, Alberta.

The Warner Drug Co. has registered as doing business at Peterboro, Ontario.

Grieve & Co., druggists, Red Deer, Alberta, have made an assignment.

T. B. Willey's drug store, Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, was burned last month.

B. C. Bruce, druggist and stationer, Calgary, Alberta, has offered compromise.

Samuel Howarth, druggist, at 243 Yonge Street, Toronto, died on January 17th.

T. J. Watson has taken over the drug business of T. S. Grinshaw, Stagner, Ontario.

N. B. Lander has sold his branch drug store at 382 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

A. W. Bleasdel has taken over the Palace Drug Store, at Fernie, British Columbia.

Gillespie & Campbell has purchased the drug business of M. Ruckle, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. W. Goodyear has purchased the drug business of R. H. Walton, Woodstock, Ontario.

The drug stock of J. E. Knippel, at Warman, Saskatchewan, was destroyed by fire recently.

Walter Herod is opening a new drug store on Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

M. W. Johnston has purchased the branch drug store of W. J. Hilton, at Ninga, Manitoba.

Kelley & Co., druggists and stationers, at Fernie, British Columbia, have sold their business.

R. C. Rutherford, druggist at Rosburn, Manitoba, had his stock destroyed by fire recently.

R. B. Aylesworth has purchased the drug and stationery business of R. C. Bruce, Calgary, Alberta.

F. Teddar, of the drug firm of Teddar & Fletcher, Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, died recently.

W. Mervyn Huston has purchased the drug and stationery business of J. H. Clements, at Ashcroft, British Columbia.

Dr. Hammill has purchased the drug business of A. E. Davis, Creelman, and moved to Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

The Clarendon Pharmacy, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, have opened a branch at Fort Rouge, Manitoba.

L. McEwen & Co., wholesale druggists, at Montreal, Quebec, had their stock damaged by fire recently. The loss was covered by insurance.

J. A. Goyer has commenced a drug business at Montreal, Quebec.

Coleman Drug Co., Coleman, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

John Skeith has opened a drug business in Gallery Square, Montreal, Quebec.

Johnston Bros. druggists, Thorold, Ontario, have sold their business.

W. M. Robertson has opened a new drug business at Dunchurch, Ontario.

The Fairmount Medical Hall have registered as doing business at Montreal Quebec.

J. H. Horey has purchased the drug business of A. McKinnon, Tiverton, Ontario.

M. J. Gadbois has taken over the drug business of W. Aubry, St. Paul, Quebec.

V. E. Kesley has taken over the branch store of C. H. Moore, Cobalt, Ontario.

J. U. Lalonde has purchased the drug business of Jos. Comtois, Montreal, Quebec.

Camrose Drug Co. is the new firm name of the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Camrose, Alberta.

T. B. Taylor & Sons, druggists, have disposed of their branch store in London, Ontario.

C. T. Milne has started a drug business on St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec.

W. H. Mutrie has purchased the drug business of F. E. Morrison, Grand Valley, Ontario.

E. Mullett succeeds N. B. Lander in his drug business on College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

H. J. M. Adams has purchased the drug business of Dr. Thompson, Lion's Head, Ontario.

The drug stock of J. A. D. Godbout, Montreal, Quebec, was damaged by fire and water recently.

G. Virolle has taken over the drug business of Dr. W. N. Gadbois, St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Wm. Fitzgerald, formerly of Harriston, has taken over the business of Dr. O. W. Fares, Port Colborne, Ontario.

J. W. Cinnamon has opened a new drug store on the corner of Agnes Street and Centre Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Dr. Elkins has purchased the drug business of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Drug Co., at Theodore, Saskatchewan.

H. Spencer Case, Limited, druggists, of Hamilton, Ontario, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000.

H. McKechnie, Manitoba College of Pharmacy graduate, has registered with the N.W.T. Association, and taken out a license to do business at Camrose, Alberta.

The stock of drugs, patent medicine, stationery, seeds, etc., as well as shop furniture and fixtures, and soda fountain, belonging to the estate of Darling's Drug Store, Durham, Ontario, valued at \$3,000, was sold by auction, Jan. 27th.

The stock of the Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, was damaged by fire recently.

The Hennessey's, Ltd., whose headquarters are in Hamilton, Ontario, have opened a drug store at Yonge Street, Toronto, adding still another to the cut rate stores of this city. Mr. J. R. Hennessey will manage the business.

WOUND UP

A winding up order has been granted against the Chandler & Massey Co., Ltd., chemists and manufacturers of surgical and dental instruments. Assets are placed at \$114,000 and liabilities about \$220,000. The stock of the company is all paid up with the exception of about \$29,000, and except for a small amount held by the firm, of which Mr. H. Chandler is President, and L. J. Harvey, Manager.

PERSONALS

Amongst the visitors at our office last month was Mr. C. C. McGlashan, of the old-time firm of Smith & McGlashan, Toronto, but who has for the past thirteen years been a resident of Winnipeg, Man. The West has evidently agreed with Mr. McGlashan, and his many friends were very glad to welcome him to Toronto again.

The numerous friends of Mr. Alex Stewart, druggist, of Guelph, Ont., and member of the O. C.P., have learned with regret the severe injuries which he received in the recent railway accident near Guelph, by which both legs were severely crushed. Our sympathy and best wishes for speedy recovery and return to business are extended to Mr. Stewart.

MARRIAGE

Mr. Harry W. Lister, O.C.P. class '05, who is doing detail work for Horlick's Malted Milk in Canada, was married Dec. 28th, at London, Ontario, to Miss Lena Moyes, of that city. Mr. Gordon L. Jepson, also of class '05, O.C.P., was groomsmen, and Miss Edna Lister, sister of the groom was bridesmaid. The bride was the happy recipient of numerous and costly presents from the many friends of the couple.

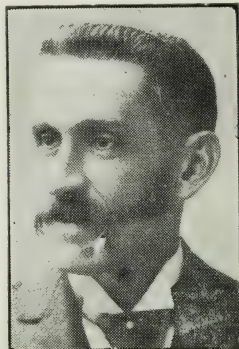
Good fortune nearly always finds a man in a receptive mood.

In the lottery of life the dentist is always drawing something.

OBITUARY

MR. SAMUEL HOWARTH.

On Sunday, Jan. 17th, Mr. Samuel Howarth, druggist, 243 Yonge Street, Toronto, died at his residence, 83 Charles Street, this city, as a result of heart failure.



The deceased was at business as usual on the previous day, but complained times of pain in the region of the heart. On Sunday afternoon he was again seized with the pains and a doctor was called in, but shortly afterwards he expired quite suddenly.

Mr. Howarth succeeded his father, Mr. John Howarth, in the business carried on in the same stand, and was fifty-four years of age.

MR. ALFRED WYATT.

Mr. Alfred Wyatt, druggist, Cannington, Ont., died Dec. 15th, at the ripe old age of 86 years.

Mr. Wyatt was born in Salisbury, England, in 1823, and was the son of Prof. Benj. Wyatt, of Cheltenham.

He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Thos. Basting, of Weymouth, his articles dating 1838. After five years of apprenticeship, he managed the drug business of Dr. Maginis, in London, and at the same time prepared himself for the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which he passed in 1845.

In 1847, Mr. Wyatt came to Canada, settling at Cannington, then called Munro's Mills, where he has remained ever since. He disposed of his drug business in 1901 to Mr. G. B. Hutchings, and has since lived retired.

Deceased was an active member of the Church of England, and for sixteen years acted as organist in St. Thomas' Church, Cannington. He leaves a family of two daughters and one son.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND

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They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

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The 'Wellcome' Chemical Works and Laboratories, Dartford, (and London, Eng.)

Ideal Orchids

A Refined, Flowery and
Lasting Perfume



Well advertised, and brings
repeat orders every time.

Order from your wholesaler,
or direct.

SOVEREIGN PERFUMES
LIMITED

Canada's Largest Perfumers :: TORONTO

Cultivate Trade by handling
HIGH-CLASS GOODS

Wasmith's
Confectionery

Is the kind that holds old customers
and gets new ones

CHOCOLATES in Boxes, all sizes; ACIDU-
LATED, FRUIT, and COUGH DROPS in Five
Pound Tins (80 Cents), and Bottles (90 Cents)

ORDER FROM

The National Drug & Chemical Co.
TORONTO BRANCH

COWAN'S LIQ. AMMON. FORT. PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

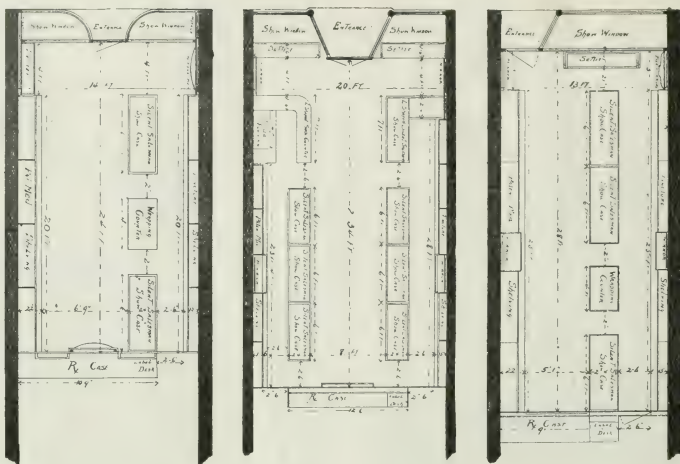
CARB. AMMON. 5 lb. and 10 lb. cans, kegs
and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET

MONTREAL



Free Plans for Drug Stores

Send us a rough floor plan, with measurements, if you are contemplating purchasing new fixtures, and we will send you a plan in detail, with the benefit of our advice.

You are under no obligation to purchase from us unless convinced that our ideas, goods and prices are right. To convince you of this fact is our only object in making this offer.

✂ We issue a catalogue that is interesting. It shows designs of all drug fixtures and show cases. It is yours for the asking.

JONES BROS. & CO.
DRUG STORE BUILDERS Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

29-31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO, - ONTARIO

MR. R. W. WILLIAMS

The Province of Quebec, as well as the Dominion as a whole, has lost one of its most prominent and most highly respected pharmacists, in the person of Mr. Richard Wellington Williams, who died at his residence at Three Rivers, Quebec, on Jan. 20th. Mr. Williams was born in Montreal in 1853, and received his education at Nicolet College. The deceased had lived in Three Rivers for the past twenty-five or thirty years. He passed his examinations in pharmacy in 1877, securing the gold medal of that year, and has been prominent in pharmaceutical circles, we might say, for his entire lifetime. He was for a number of years President of the Pharmaceutical Association for the Province of Quebec, and examiner for twenty-two years. In connection with this latter position we would mention that in September, 1907, the Board of Examiners celebrated the twenty-first year of Mr. Williams' connection with the Board, and made him a presentation at the time.

He was also for some time President of the Chamber of Commerce of Three Rivers, as well as a member of the Harbor Commission, and a City Auditor, was also a member of the Health Association of the United States, of the American Numismatic Society, the Association for Opticians of the Province of Quebec, and was also connected with the Good Templars, I.O.O.F., and the Masonic Order, in which latter he had risen to a very prominent position.

Mr. Williams was married to Miss Lambly in 1879, and leaves a widow, five daughters and one son.

The fire of last June, and the necessary anxiety and labor of moving told on his health, and seemed to hasten his death. The funeral took place on the 22nd inst., at Montreal, and was very largely attended, including a splendid representation of druggists.

Mr. Williams will be very much missed, especially in pharmaceutical circles, being a man of large ideas, gentle disposition, and yet not afraid to speak out and give his own opinion.

DRUGGISTS' AT HOME

The Retail Druggists' Association of Toronto held their second annual at home in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, Friday evening, Jan. 15th. The guests were received by the Chairman, Mr. W. A. Ellis, and the officers of the Association. About 100 were present and spent a very pleasant evening. After progressive euchre was played, dancing was enjoyed until the early morning. During the evening Mr. Van Winkle and Mr. R. Weekes sang. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs.

W. B. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Scott, Prof. C. F. Heebner, Dr. A. W. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. John Hargreaves, Mr. W. A. Hargreaves and Miss Hargreaves, Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thomson, Mr. J. W. Struthers, Mr. I. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Walton, Mr. A. E. Cox, Mr. C. D. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Winter.

MR. ROBERT MARTIN

We have pleasure in this issue in presenting our readers with the portrait of a prominent member of the craft who has made his mark in the thriving city of Regina, Sask. Mr. Robert Martin was born in Mount Forest, on Jan. 14th, 1858, and received his early education in his native town. He entered the drug business as an apprentice with Mr. L. H. Yeomans, on May 8th,



1871, and in August, 1876, graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy. In 1883, being seized with the Western fever, he went to Regina, then only a comparatively small town, and has grown up with it. In 1888, he succeeded to the business of Dawson, Bole & Co., of that city, and also has branch stores at Nelson and Revelstoke, both in British Columbia. He does not confine himself exclusively to drugs, but with the usual enterprise of Western druggists especially, has added a number of "side lines," including stationery, musical and sporting supplies, photographic goods, seeds, etc. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Northwest Territory Pharmaceutical Council since the Act was passed in 1891, and is also a member of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and Convener of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education of the Association. He has also occupied a seat in the

Regina City Council for seven years, and is still a member, having been elected Alderman by acclamation in December last. In 1894 he occupied the Mayor's chair.

DRUGGISTS AT BOWLS

A bowling match took place on Jan. 27th, at the Royal Canadian Bowling Alley, between the West End and East End druggists of Toronto, resulting in a victory for the East End by 150 points in the three games played. The following constituted the teams:

For the East, A. E. Walton, Harry Warren, Isaac Curry, J. Ross, and Mr. Jupp; for the West, J. M. Scott, H. Roadhouse, E. Fraleigh, C. Wilson, and H. G. Sanderson. A return match will be played on Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, on the College Bowling Alley.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, January 7th, 1909, with the following results, namely: Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves and of these the following passed, being named in order of merit, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Damien Pare, O. E. Gaucher, Louis Eugene Bedard, Raoul Ouimet, Oscar Martin, William Bernfeld, Edouard Rochon, Emile Montpeller, and Menard Godbout.

The following passed on all subjects but one, namely: Vital Renaud, L. G. Cadieux, Ed. Thibodeau, Rene Trempe, Hector Forget, G. E. Dagenais, Benoit du Paul, and Leo Ranson (arithmetic), and J. Bte Brault, J. A. Barolet, J. E. E. Cotnoir, and Jos. Wilfrid Clavet (Latin). These gentlemen will be required to present themselves at the April, 1909, examination to be examined on the subject on which they have failed.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. A. J. Laurence as supervisor of preliminary examinations, and Mr. Victor Giroux as supervisor for the city and district of Quebec. The next examination will be held on April 1st, 1909.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

The following are the results of the December sessional examination of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the successful students being named in order of merit, namely:

Botany—H. N. Holland, Yoland Gauthier, V. Richmond,

Materia Medica—Junior class, Wm. Allaster, H. N. Holland, H. M. Davies, W. J. Casey, W. M. Bares, J. H. Daigle, E. J. Lyons, J. Geo. Brown, and M. Freeman.

Materia Medica—Senior class, Jacques de Corioles.

Chemistry—Junior class, Delle. G. St. Georges, Jules Couillard, Ernest Valiers, J. W. Lessard, Henri Deguire, Yoland Gauthier, H. P. Bluteau, M. Freeman, A. Rousseau, and F. R. Ranson.

Chemistry—Senior class, Wm. Allaster, H. M. N. Holland.

The points obtained at this examination will be added to those obtained at the March, 1909, examination, the total giving the points obtained for the session of 1908-9.

BUSINESS OPENINGS

The Commercial (Winnipeg) says that there are openings for drug stores at the places mentioned below. It will be well to write to the parties named for information:

Doctor and druggist, Elstow, Sask. (Apply R. H. Smith).

Doctor and druggist, Kinley, Sask. (Apply Board of Trade).

Doctor and druggist, Waseca, Sask. (Apply H. B. Rowed).

Doctor, Denholm, Sask. (Apply I. F. Dosse).

Druggist, Girvin, Sask. (Apply C. C. Reid).

Drug store, Maple Creek, Sask.

Druggist and stationer, Keeler, Sask. (Apply T. J. Davis).

Druggist and doctor, Borden, Sask.

Druggist and doctor, Young, Sask. (Apply I. O. Shouse).

Druggist, Somerset, Man. (Apply Board of Trade).

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

HAMILTON.—Mr. H. E. Hawkins, early in December, placed his order for a complete outfit, including the "Patent Trianon Cabinets" and marble base "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen, as well as the wall fixtures. These were all of special design, and Mr. Hawkins has now sent us the following letter:

Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1909.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,

Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Your man has just completed the fixtures in my new store, and I might say I am more than pleased with the workmanship, style, finish and promptness with which the contract was carried out.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. E. Hawkins.

The Phoenix Sanitary Duster

Is made from Rope Manilla.

It will outwear any duster of any other material costing five times the price.

It will not scratch furniture or polished surfaces, as other dusters will.

Moths and other insects will not injure or destroy it. Owing to its flexibility, dust can be rubbed off the furniture as with a cloth if desired.

It does not smell after being in use, as other dusters do.

It does not contain, nor will it convey any disease germs.



In fact it is the ONLY Sanitary Duster in use

SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE TO LAST ONE YEAR

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA:

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada
LIMITED - TORONTO

All Druggists
should handle

TRIANGLE FOOD

Manufactured by the TRIANGLE FOOD CO. of Hamilton, Canada



IT IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
FOOD ON THE MARKET

**FOR
INFANTS
AND
INVALIDS**

Put up in two sizes, 25c. & 50c. per package

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE
NUMBER OF

Testimonials
FROM
**PHYSICIANS
PROFESSIONAL
NURSES
MOTHERS
DRUGGISTS**

and others who have used Triangle Baby Food
for a number of years, and they all recommend
it as one of

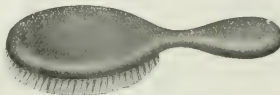
THE BEST BABY FOODS

that can be purchased
Try it and you will be pleased with results.

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H. W. NELSON & CO. Limited

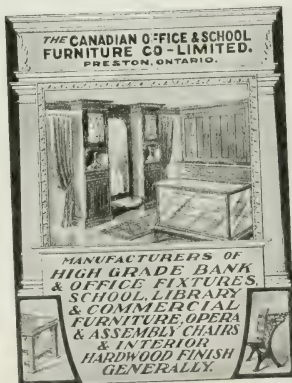
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Original
and
Only
Genuine

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OF
IMITATIONS
SOLD
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MERITS OF

**MINARD'S
LINIMENT**

BOOKS, ETC. RECEIVED

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1909, this being the forty-first year of publication. This book, which has a mine of advertising in it, contains besides the regular diary pages, a quantity of very interesting and instructive reading matter for chemists. The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary is a welcome publication in our office, and we doubt not is also valued quite as highly by the subscribers who receive it free of charge.

The Chemists' Annual Diary, 1909, has come to hand. This work which is published by the Pharmaceutical Press contains as a special feature a Supplement to the B.P. Codex, including additions and alterations since the publication of the Supplement in 1908. There is also embodied in its pages a quantity of useful information, principally of interest to the British chemist.

We have been favored with a calendar from the King Edward Pharmacy, in Edmonton, Alberta, which exhibits the interior of the store, and cannot but be pleasing to Mr. Graydon's numerous customers.

A handsome calendar has been issued by the manufacturers of Wellington's Plates, Papers and Films at Elstree, Herts, England, and who are represented in this country by Messrs. Ward & Co., 13 St. John Street, Montreal. The calendar is a beautiful piece of workmanship, the centre piece consisting of a bromide, cream crayon with perfect lights and shadows. This calendar will be supplied to any of the firm's customers on application to their Montreal office.

The January edition of the Price List of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, has come to hand, and contains nineteen illustrations of the chemical laboratory and warehouse of the firm. It is a very valuable help to all chemists to have a work of this kind at hand when prices are desired of any special chemicals. The illustrations and the paper used in this work are of superior order, and altogether it is an excellent publication.

BURGLARIZED DRUG STORES

Burglars are generally credited with a sense of discrimination, but when we find them going to a drug store to seek their spoils, it would appear their knowledge of values was very limited, and would suppose that they would look for larger loot, as the result of their energies. Recently the drug store of J. H. Harte, 580 St. Catherine Street North, Montreal, was broken into, but apart from a small amount of cash be-

longing to the G.N.W. Telegraph branch office, which is located in this store, Mr. Harte's only loss was some confectionery taken from the show cases, and a few odd pieces of change which were left in the register.

The burglary appears to have taken place after two o'clock in the morning, as Mr. Harte was in the store up to that hour.

On the same night the drug store of Mr. Alexander Blinnon, corner of Mount Royal Avenue and St. Dennis Street, was burglarized and fancy goods, etc., to the value of about \$25.00 were stolen.

SPECIAL TERMS ON CASTORIA

Castoria—"the kind you have always handled"—is made by The Centaur Co., 77 Murray Street, New York, of which Charles H. Fletcher is President. Mr. Fletcher thinks that almost any druggist ought to be able to sell a dozen bottles of his specialty a month, or one gross a year, and to induce effort in that direction he authorizes jobbers to allow a discount of 5 and 2½ per cent. on gross lots.

Druggists are invited to send for counter wrappers, cartons and other advertising matter.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held on Thursday afternoon, January 7th, at 3 o'clock, President W. A. Ellis in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, and on motion were received and adopted.

A letter, with bill, was received from W. H. Hodges, solicitor, re Kipp appeal.

Several letters were received from wholesale houses in answer to a resolution of the Section regarding travellers lending their names to enable unqualified men to open drug stores, and were referred to the Executive Committee.

The attendance being small it was decided to postpone the election of officers until the next meeting.

The Treasurer's report was received, and was held until the Auditor had made his report.

Mr. Hargreaves, Chairman of the Contract Plan Committee, read the report of this Committee:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Drug Section:

The past year has not produced any active advancement in regard to proper regulation of prices. We still have a few reliable who have staunchly and loyally displayed their interest in the welfare of retail pharmacy.

All the friends of a year ago are still our friends. Dr. Pierce's remedies have been firmly protected during (and I may whisper, at some expense to them, too) the year. Euthymol Tooth Paste is watched closely by the proprietors, they also have found it necessary to use a little discipline. Foot Elm is a full priced article. Sanitol people do not show their intention of recognizing the rights of retailers to demand a living profit and appear not in earnest. Slocum's goods received an abortive attempt to regain their place on the contract plan. I consider the attempt was half-hearted and insincere, and that it is my duty to recommend that no assistance be given goods marketed on such an indifferent plan. May I request you to make a very loud noise abroad, even as high as the house-tops, which shall say that all proprietaries are doomed and that no new goods will be bought by any of us unless they are to be sold on a plan that will insure and regulate fair and living profits to all retailers.

We note with pleasure that Frederick Stearns & Co. and the Moyes Chemical Co. are protecting the prices of their specialties for druggists. Their plan is a direct sale to the retailer, by which they can undoubtedly remain in perfect control of their output. We understand a number of proprietors have under consideration the advisability of adopting a similar plan, feeling that the indifference of the jobber is a heavy draft on the tripartite plan. While we entirely approve of any kind of price protection of a genuine nature we regret that the action or lack of action of any channel through which proprietaries should naturally go should compel any manufacturer to exclude channels that should be of immense distributing value.

We believe in one price for all retailers. We recommend all retailers to shout and sing for one price. The proprietors can give it to us, the jobbers can get it for us, then let us demand it persistently and systematically, one day and all the days of 1909. All together in unison, one sound, one price for all Canadian druggists.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. Hargreaves,
Chairman.

The Special Committee regarding aiding of druggists unfairly prosecuted reported progress. It was decided in this connection to appoint a permanent Defence Committee to be entrusted with the gathering of funds for this purpose. Such Committee to act as an advisory Committee, to advise what action be taken in any case. This Committee to be selected at the next meeting.

The report of the Bowling Committee was read and adopted as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of Toronto Drug Section:

Gentlemen,—Your Special Committee appointed to consider the question of a pharmacist's bowling club, beg to present the following report:

We would recommend that a Lawn Bowling Club be organized to be called the Toronto Pharmacists' Lawn Bowlers.

That all persons actively engaged in manufacturing, educational, wholesale or retail pharmacy shall be eligible for membership.

That the officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee composed of the officers and two additional members.

That the annual fee for membership shall be one dollar.

That a schedule of games and all work usually performed by the officers shall be under the management of the executive.

The Dominion Lawn Bowling Association rules shall govern all games conducted by the club.

That the executive shall appoint a representative or skip from each city club.

That a meeting be called early in April, of all interested in the game for the purpose of completing the organization and election of officers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Isaac Curry,
Chairman Special Committee.

Mr. Gibbard gave some further explanations re Patent Medicine Act.

The Secretary was instructed to arrange with the Toronto Pharmacal Co. re registration of R. D. Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

A resolution re co-operative stores was adopted as follows:

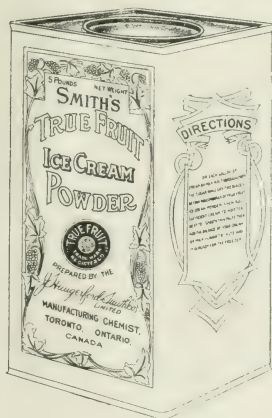
"Believing that the system of co-operative trading is antagonistic to all recognized fair trading principles and one calculated to embarrass and demoralize the wholesale, retail and manufacturing industries throughout the Province and thus interfere with the material progress of many municipalities and liable to destroy the confidence that is now placed in the merchants by the buying public, we desire to thank the members of the Ontario Government for the prompt action they took in sending down to Ottawa, Mr. Mulvey, the Assistant Secretary, to assist our Association in defeating special legislation, that some co-operative societies endeavored to secure. Having assisted us thus far, we now desire to call their attention to the fact that Mr. Fraser, who is a paid Ontario Government official, is using his position to further the interests of a co-operative concern in Toronto, and thus induce the public to invest their money in enterprises that have proved

When in Doubt Keep on the Safe Side

Buy "TRUE FRUIT" SYRUPS & CRUSHED FRUITS

NO ONE questions the superior qualities of TRUE FRUIT SODA FOUNTAIN REQUISITES. It is universally conceded that they are the best and have always been the best. And they are *uniform* in quality, this high standard being maintained throughout the entire list.

Beautiful Illustrated Catalog and Formula Book free on request — New Edition.



"TRUE FRUIT" ICE CREAM POWDER

Best known thickener for Ice Cream. It is a vegetable product, absolutely free from any injurious substances. No gelatine, no eggs, no cooling down. Just mix "True Fruit" Ice Cream Powder and sugar together dry, add cream and milk, flavor and freeze. Frozen products made with Smith's Ice Cream Powder will not grow icy or coarse, and with it milk or cream will double every time. It gives that smooth, velvety taste that is found only in fine creams and ices, and entirely replaces eggs. Its price is cheaper than good gelatine. Put up in 5 lb. Canisters only. Packed in 10 lb. and 30 lb. cases

Ask Your Jobber

or write us for full information.

The beauty and attractiveness of our display signs for 1900 establishes a new record—full set free with quantity orders.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO



No. 85, "Progressive"

The Sales

which you failed to make from an ineffective display, mean—

- 1st. Loss of profits on those particular sales;
- 2nd. Loss of further patronage from the customers who were compelled to purchase elsewhere;
- 3rd. Loss of time and effort on your part;
- 4th. Loss of expense in rents, taxes, salaries, etc., making an ineffective effort, which resulted in sales for your competitors.

Stop These Losses Quickly

by an effective display in the "ACTUAL SALES MAKERS"

MADE BY THE
DOMINION OFFICE & STORE FITTING CO.
LIMITED

LONDON, - - CANADA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

1115-1125 DUNDAS STREET

themselves to be injurious to the best commercial interests of Great Britain, and which is entirely antagonistic to the large body of honest-dealing and tax paying merchants who are reliable citizens of the Province of Ontario."

We request that this matter be taken up at once by the officers of the executive of the Toronto Branch and of the Provincial Board and laid before Sir James Whitney and the members of his Cabinet.

Adjournment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

Minor Examinations, December, 1908.

PHARMACY.

W. Young, Examiner.

Time—Two hours.

1. How much quinine, strychnine and ferric phosphate would be required to make a pint of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine so that each teaspoonful of finished product should contain 1-64 gr. of strychnine, one grain of quinine and two grains of ferric phosphate?

2. One pint of an aqueous solution contains 10 drachms of solid matter. What is the percentage?

3. (a) How much acacia would you use in making a 50 per cent. emulsion of cod liver oil?

(b) How much tragacanth for same?

4. If a merchant offered to exchange 2 ozs. of grain musk valued at 4 cents per grain for 20 imperial gallons of orange flower water valued at 17 cents per gallon, how much would he gain or lose on the transaction?

5. When the following occur in a R what would you understand them to mean:

5i, 5ss, 5ii, 5vi min?

6. (a) What is meant by a chemical incompatibility; (b) a pharmaceutical incompatibility? Give an example of each.

7. Describe briefly what is meant by the following terms: Dessication, comminution, precipitation, excitation, percolation?

8. R—Camphor grs. xl.

Pulv. opii grs. viii.

M. Divide into 3-grain pills.

How many will it make, and what dose of opium in each?

9. Express in grains the following:

Morphia Mur.....	125
Pulv. ipecac.....	1
Pulv. pot. sulph.....	2 5

10. Give B.P. doses of croton oil, tr. aconite, santonine, argent nit., cocaine mur., tr. nux vom., saltpetre, creosote, tr. benzoin co., zinc sulph.

DISPENSING.

E. Nesbitt, Examiner.

Time—Two hours.

1.

John Smith.

R—Tr. ferri. perchlor..... m. lxxx.

Sodii. bicarb..... gr. xxiv.

Acid. citric..... gr. xx.

Aquae ad.....

M. Sig. 5i ter in die. P.C.

2.

William Jones.

R—Ol. morrhuae 5iv

Creosoti m x

Pv. acaciae q.s.

Aquae ad..... 5ii

M. ft. Emuls.

Fig. 5ii. q.q.h.

3.

Miss Johnson.

R—Pv. camph. gr. i.

Pv. rhei..... gr. ii.

Mag. carb..... gr. iii.

Ft. pulv..... mitte tales vi

Fig. i bis in die. sumend.

4.

Mrs. Williams.

R—Aloes gr. ii.

Ft. pil..... mitte xii.

Fig. una hora somni sumenda.

CHEMISTRY.

E. Nesbitt, Examiner.

Time—Two hours.

1. (a) Name the elements of the nitrogen group, and state their characteristics.

(b) Antimony.—Occurrence, preparation, physical properties and most important test.

2. Describe the preparation of commercial sulphuric acid. Give sp. G. of B.P. acid, probable impurities, and test.

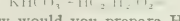
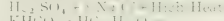
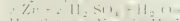
3. Enumerate some of the more important methods for the preparation of oxygen.

Describe a process, and explain how you would proceed to collect and store the gas.

Show by an equation the reaction which ensues when red hot charcoal is plunged into oxygen gas.

4. State Graham's law concerning the diffusion of gases, and Dulong and Petit's law regarding specific heat.

5. Complete the following equations:



6. How would you prepare H_3BO_3 ?

7. A quantity of oxygen which measures 230 litres at 140 degrees C. and 740 m.m. will measure what at 0 degrees C. and 760 m.m.?

8. Find the formula of a substance containing nitrogen 26.17, hydrogen 7.48, and chlorine 66.35 per cent.

MATERIA MEDICA.

M. Westaway, Examiner.
Time—Two hours.

1. Define "active constituent." Give at least three examples of different kinds. How are they eliminated from the drugs?

2. Scillae. (a) Give Syn. B.S.N.O., Geog. source part used, medicinal properties and official preparations.

(b) Draw a sketch of the plant.

3. Give solvents for—(a) Camphors, guins, resins, waxes, rubber, and quinine sulph.

(b) How soluble are the following in water at 60 degrees F.? Pot. chlor., iodine, pot. bitart., zinc sulph., strychnine sulph., benzoic acid, salicylic acid, gallic acid, boracic acid, soda bromide, tartar emetic, and Rochelle salts.

4. Volatile oils.—(a) Name at least six; give source, characteristics, and how obtained?

(b) In what way are they associated with stearoptens?

(c) Which of the following are volatile and which class do the others belong to? Ol. crotonis, wintergreen, lemon, copaiba, lini, anise, cloves, peppermint, morrhuae, eucalyptus, rosae, amygdalae amar., amygdalae dulc.

5. Tannic acid.—From what is it obtained? Trace its presence in other drugs. Give a simple test for its detection.

6. Give source of the following: Digitalin, lupulin, adeps lanae, caffeine, codeine, cocaine, atropine, cacao butter, pepsin, strychnine, antipyrine, quinine, brucine, eserine, pilocarpine, herberine, and heroin.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

M. Westaway, Examiner.
Time—Two hours.

1. Give Latin translations for the following:

(a) Food, water, hot water, strain, filter, gargle, ounce, gallon, bottle, pound, hour, half, quarter, bedtime, ice, paper, teaspoon and table-spoon.

(b) Extend into full Latin and translate into English:

H.D., p.r.n., p.c., q.h., t.i.d.; O, Cap., Vel., Summe, D. in P. aeq., Haust.

2. Translate into English

(a) R—Argent. nit..... grs. v.
Aqua ad..... 5i

M.—Fac. collyrium.

Sig.—Stilla tres guttas in oculum bis in die.

(b) What kind of water and container should be used, and why?

3. Show where any two of the following, when mixed, will form a chemical incompatibility: Tr. ferri muir., liq. plumbi. acet., ammonia, sulphur, iodine, argent. nit., soda bicarb., ac. tannic, P. A. chlor., starch, ac. acetic.

4. Write notes on the following, giving at least one drug example for each producing: A myotic, an anaesthetic, a vesicant, a ferment, a soporific, a narcotic, a diuretic, and a refrigerant.

5. Give dose of each of the following: Ac. salicylic, camphor, Dover's powder, liq. strychnine, liq. trinitrini, mist. ferri. co., bismuth, sub. nit., liq. arsenicalis, ol. crotonis, phosphorus, tr. cantharides, tr. iodine, calomel, pulv. ipecac., hyd. iod. flov., and antipyrine.

6. How would you proceed to dispense the following:

(a) R—Acid salicylic 5iv
Soda bicarb. 5vi
Tr. card. co. 5v
Aqua ad. 5vi

M.

(b) R—Bismuth sub. nit. 5iv
Soda bicarb. 5vi
Pulv. trag. q.s. 5ii
Elix. simplex 5ii
Aqua ad. 5iv

M.

7. Write short notes on the Act governing the sale of poisons.

What restrictions govern those contained in Schedule "A?"

This article was unavoidably held over from last issue.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

Mr. N. E. Suddaby, Fernie, B.C., has placed an order for an outfit which when completed will constitute the finest drug store in America. Mr. Suddaby recently visited the larger American cities with the intention of placing his order in the United States, but before doing so decided to come on to Toronto, where he called for plans and specifications. After receiving the drawings of the designs prepared by The Toronto Show Case Co., he decided to place his order in Canada. The size and shape of the store has given the designers extra scope. The store is sufficiently wide to permit of mammoth Crystal domes supported on Colonial columns. These are placed on either side, opposite one another, and backed up with British Plate Mirrors, making the reflection continuous. The end fixture of the store consists of a series of Colonial pillars supporting the arched woodwork, these in front of Centre Glass mirrors. As well as the row of centre display fixtures there will be two rows of "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen and "Trianon Cabinets." From one end to the other the fixtures consist of solid rich mahogany, British Plate Glass, Polished Plate Mirrors and white Italian marble.

This is the highest priced contract ever placed in Canada for a drug outfit, and will be a credit

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*The food that
"Assists Nature."*

Benger's Food can be prepared to suit any degree of digestion. Old and young, weak and strong, enjoy and benefit by it, and leading physicians prescribe it:—

A Doctor's Testimony.

"I am a thorough believer in the food, and have had many years' experience of its excellence."

Brought up on Benger's.

"I am sending you a photo of my three children brought up on your food, and I am greatly thankful for the benefit I have received from it."

Benger's Food prepared with milk is a complete food.

Benger's Food is sold in this and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Food Stores

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Refined Glycerine

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56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts**

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Radiol.



RADIOL TREATMENT
prolongs the life of a Horse's Legs. Completely removes by Radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a Horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, &c.

No Bitter; No Laying Up;
No Hair Removed

Radiol Treatment used down a worn Horse's legs, and is a certain cure for Pusy Joints and Sprains, Punctured Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear on the legs unavoidable with a Horse in constant work, whether stalling, racing, or on the road.

"RADIOL LEG WASH" is the only specific for sore backs in horses, because it reduces the swelling, alleviates the pain, and restores the circulation.

A few drops of "RADIOL" will make a GALLON of valuable Leg Wash.

"The Field" June 16th, 1906:—

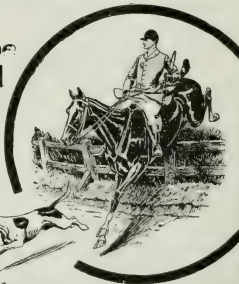
"We have been able to test some trial bottles of 'RADIOL' in cases of Windgalls, splints, and Pusy swellings, and I have found 'RADIOL' to be very beneficial, and we have also found it useful as a leg wash for polo ponies for a day's play."

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Uses of "Radiol," by Vet. of "The Farmer and Stockbreeder."
Ask your Chemist for "Radiol."

MARCH with the TIMES and Stock RADIOL!

Be one of the first in the field, as all Horse owners *will* have RADIOL sooner or later.

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Write for
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Farmer and Stockbreeder" of
London, and also ask for full par-
ticulars from your wholesale house, or

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Manufacturers:

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212 Westminster Bridge Road, London; England.

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Qualification, etc.

wish to apply for a full-sized flask of "Radiol" free of charge, and herewith enclose cost of mailing and packing only, 25c.

Seal down in an envelope and address Thomas Reid, 9 Nicholas St., Montreal,
our Canadian Agent.

to the purchaser as well as the manufacturers. The Toronto Show Case Company's policy "not how cheap but how good" is securing for them all of the "higher class" contracts among the druggists.

USEFUL PRICE LIST

Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., conjointly with their allied house, Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, have issued a price list of drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, bound in cloth board, one of the most complete books of the kind ever published in Canada. The general appearance of the book appeals to one at once, and the arrangement of the interior is remarkably well arranged, it is very easy to find the various items enumerated. The blank spaces at the outer edge of the pages will be found a very great convenience to retailers, not only for cost as well as selling prices, and druggists who will pay attention to this should have a reliable price list on hand at all times, either for his own use or by his clerks. The trade evidently appreciate their enterprise in putting such a useful and reliable book free of charge into their hands.

THE CANADIAN FORMULARY*

By Charles H. LaWall

The second edition of the Canadian Formulary of Unofficial Preparations, published by the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was issued in the spring of 1908, and as many of the articles contained therein have been taken from the U.S.P. or N.F., it is of interest to note the liberties which have been taken in transposing and altering these formulas, especially as this same charge was made with reference to the 1906 edition of the N. F., when it appeared, in connection with the formulas taken from the foreign Pharmacopoeias.

The Canadian Formulary contains 149 formulas, of which fifty-four have been taken from the U.S.P. and N. F. Of these fifty-four, eighteen have been altered in some respect, not always in a manner leading to any vital difference in the finished preparation, but deviations of any kind in formulas which are given as coming from another authority are not warranted, unless such deviation is stated in a footnote. Several other preparations merit criticism in some respects, and a brief synopsis will be given of such formulas as seem worthy of comment.

Formula No. 2 is for Alcohol Deodoratum, and the process given is that of the N.F. 1896 edition, in which alcohol is deodorized by the use of

quicklime, alum, spirit of nitrous ether and animal charcoal. The formula is correctly given and attention is called to it only because of its questionable utility and the probability of its being misbranded under the Food and Drugs Act.

Under Formula No. 7, Ceratum Galeni, is given the synonym "Cold Cream." This formula calls for a preparation differing materially from the cold cream as used in the United States, especially in that it contains liquid paraffin to the extent of about 60 per cent., and resembles what is commonly called "Theatrical Cold Cream." The use of the term "Cold Cream" for a preparation containing paraffin oil is hardly justifiable, as the preparation does not have the same cooling effect as one made from vegetable oils.

In No. 13, Elixir of Ammonium Bromide, which is claimed to have the same strength as the N. F. preparation, we find 91.5 Gm. of the salt in 1,000 c.c., and the statement that each fluid drachm contains 5 grains of ammonium bromide. As the N. F. formula also makes the statement that each fluid drachm contains 5 grains of ammonium bromide, and differs in containing 85 Gm. to the 1,000 c.c., it would seem that there is a difference in the number of cubic centimetres calculated to the fluid drachm on the other side of the Canadian border. The calculation made from this formula would indicate that instead of 4 c.c. to the fluid drachm, as is ordinarily considered the equivalent in this country, the Canadian formula has 3.8 c.c. to the fluid drachm.

Formula 14, Elixir Anisi, has the synonym Anise Seed Cordial, and while no definite reference is made to the N.F. preparation, it corresponds exactly with the formula contained in that work. The same is true of No. 15, Aromatic Elixir, in which nothing is said with regard to its conformity with the U.S.P. formula, with which it agrees perfectly.

No. 21, the formula for Elixir of Cinchona and Iron is given the same as N. F., 1906, but the quantity of ferric phosphate is changed from 35 Gm. in the N.F. to 36.6 c.c., which is palpably an error, and the quantity of boiling water is increased from 60 c.c. to 125 c.c.

In formula No. 25, Elixir of Quinine, Iron and Strychnine, identical with N.F., 1906, the only deviation is in the amount of alcohol, which has been reduced from 35 c.c. to 25 c.c.

Compound Digestive Elixir, No. 33, is stated as being the same as the N. F., 1906, but an examination of the formula shows that the amount of lactic acid has been increased from one-half gramme to 1.5 c.c., the quantity of hydrochloric acid from 1 c.c. to 3 c.c., and the quantity of tincture of cudbear from 15 c.c. to 125 c.c., the latter quantity being far in excess of that necessary to produce the desired color in this preparation.

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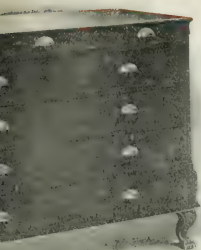
Toronto Show Case

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R. W. McCLAIN, General Manager (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

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The formula for Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth, No. 36, similar to that of the N. F., 1906, has been changed slightly by the use of pepsin and glycerin instead of the glycerite of pepsin used in the N. F., and a calculation shows the amount of pepsin in the finished preparation to be slightly different.

Formula No. 37, Elixir of Potassium Bromide, has the same discrepancy in the amount of salt as previously mentioned under Elixir of Ammonium Bromide.

Formula No. 52, Compound Essence of Vanillin, stated to be identical with Compound Tincture of Vanillin, N. F., 1906, has the amounts of vanillin, coumarin, alcohol and compound tincture of cudbear, all slightly altered, although no essential difference will be noted in the finished preparation.

Formula No. 65, for Lac Humanisatum, N. F., 1906, has the proportion of three of its constituents slightly altered, the cows' milk and distilled water being decreased from 62 c.c. to 56.8 c.c., and the quantity of water being decreased from 15 c.c. to 14 c.c., although the amount of milk powder remains the same.

Under Formula 66, White Liniment, supposed to be identical with Acetic Turpentine Liniment, N. F., 1906, the amounts of all the constituents except the egg have been increased, but not in uniform ratio.

Formula 76, for Sodium of Carmine, N. F., 1906, shows a decrease of carmine from 65 Gm. to 60 Gm., and of solution of ammonia and glycerin from 365 c.c. each to 350 c.c. each, the quantity of the end product remaining the same.

Formula No. 80, for Solution of Saccharin, contains a slightly larger amount of saccharin and a smaller amount of sodium bicarbonate than the N. F. solution, although the same statement is made as to strength, i.e., four grains to the fluid drachm.

Formula 87, for Solution of Sodium Hydroxide, is stated to be the same as the U.S.P., 1905, but instead of using 5.6 Gm. of sodium hydroxide, so as to give a strength of 5 per cent. absolute sodium hydroxide, the formula calls for 5 Gm. in 100, which would give a strength of 4.50 per cent.

Formula 95, for Pepsinum Saccharatum, contains a statement that it is U.S.P., 1905. This is an error, as it was dismissed from the last revision and is now in the appendix of the N. F.

Formula 122, for Aromatic Syrup of Blackberry, N. F., 1906, shows a slight alteration in the amounts of blackberry root bark, cinnamon and nutmeg, but no alteration in the amount of cloves, allspice or sugar.

No. 135, for Compound Tincture of Cudbear, shows a change in the amount of cudbear from

16.5 Gm. to 17 Gm., the other constituents remaining the same.

Formula 147, for Wine of Cocoa, said to be U. S. P., 1905, has the amount of sugar increased from 65 to 75 Gm., the other constituents remaining the same.

A few comments might also be made upon other preparations which are not stated to conform to any given authority. Formula 132 for Elixir of Papain, is presumably a digestive elixir, and the presence of 1.15 Gm. of saccharin to 1,000 c.c. would certainly be of doubtful value, if not actually harmful. It would certainly have an inhibiting effect upon the digestive power of papain, which is feeble at its best.

No. 43, Elixir of Terpin Hydrate and Heroin; among the ingredients are noted 16 c.c. of brandy in 1,000 c.c. As this could hardly have any flavoring effect in the presence of 4 c.c. of tincture of vanilla, and as it could hardly be used for its alcoholic value, there being 375 c.c. of alcohol already present, the reason for the addition of this small amount of brandy is not apparent.

Formula No. 49, for Essence of Lemon, gives a strength of 2.5 per cent. of lemon oil, adding another to the already growing list of standards for flavoring extracts which are eagerly seized upon as authoritative by manufacturers, when, as in this case, they are below the standards generally recognized by the food laws.

Formula 97 is for Compound Powder of Acacia, to be used as an emulsifying agent. It contains 5 per cent. of boracic acid, and in the light of the prohibitory legislation regarding boron compounds in this country, its presence would seem to be objectionable, at least on this side of the border.

No. 105 calls for powder for chalk mixture. It differs essentially in character from the powder used officially in this country in that it contains tragacanth instead of acacia.

No. 120, for Syrup of Tar, prescribes the use of fifteen times as much tar as is present in the U.S.P. syrup of tar, although the directions for its preparation are practically the same. It is questionable whether this increased amount of tar would result in producing a preparation of any greater efficiency, owing to the comparative slight solubility of that constituent in the boiling water.

Formula No. 128, for Tincture of Fresh Sweet Orange Peel, is half the strength of the U.S.P. 8th Rev. formula.

No. 130, for Diachylon Ointment, consists of equal parts of lead plaster and soft paraffin, flavored with oil of bergamot, and differs materially from the U.S.P. preparation, which is made from lead plaster and olive oil, flavored with oil of lavender.



Olde-fashioned Horehound

is one of the popular winter lines with the druggist. It yields a handsome profit, and the quality of **WEBB'S HORE-HOUND** insures larger sales. Send in a trial order by mail

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For a limited time we are offering to the Retail Drug Trade $\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of DOCTOR PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP with every dozen purchased from your Jobber.

Send your order direct to your Jobber, and then send us his invoice to you showing purchase made, and we will ship the free goods with some advertising matter, express charges prepaid

**World's Dispensary Medical
Association**

BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Our Window Display Offer of One Dozen Cough Syrup FREE with a \$32 00 quantity purchase of our remedies is still in force.

It is unfortunate that errors and inconsistencies of this kind should find their way into an authoritative work of this character, which, in some sections of our country, at least, is of importance, but slightly inferior to our own U. S. P. and N.F., and it is to be hoped that any future edition will contain corrections of many of these formulas.

ANOTHER FIRE

Lyman Bros. & Company have been rather unfortunate in their experience with fires lately, as another one occurred in their stable early Friday morning, which started in Burns' coal shed, next door, and extended to the roof of Lyman Bros. & Co. stable, but fortunately the firemen were able to do splendid work, confining the damage entirely to the roof. The horses, delivery rigs, harness, etc., were fortunately gotten out in safety, so that the loss is only normal.

A HUNDRED-TO-ONE SHOT

It is a dead-sure hundred-to-one-shot, that if you are a live druggist, you are handling the Zenoleum line, at least Zenoleum Animal Dip and Disinfectant. Maybe you have not got our new preparations in stock. If you have not, it will pay you to order some Zenoleum Powder Lice Killer for poultry and a stock of Zenoleum Worm Powder for hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses. The two new Zenoleum lines bear the same rock-ribbed, everlasting guarantee, that Zenoleum Animal Dip and Disinfectant is sold under—money back quick-as-a-wink, if your customer is not satisfied.

The Zenner Disinfectant Company, makers of the Zenoleum line of veterinary preparations, have been doing a splendid business in Canada for several years, and their connection with the Canadian drug trade are of a most pleasing nature to all parties. Not only does the Zenner Disinfectant Company furnish its dealers with a splendid line of preparations at a liberal profit to the druggists, but they are enthusiastic and generous advertisers, continually developing new trade for the druggist.

When it comes to window displays, hangers, placards, booklets, circulars, etc., the Zenner Disinfectant Company are right in the swim. Any druggist who cannot build up a good volume of trade on the Zenoleum line must have something wrong with his selling organization. It is time for him to investigate.

All of the jobbing drug houses supply Zenoleum, or correspondence sent direct to the firm at Windsor, Ontario, will reach the makers of Zenoleum.

AN INNOVATION

An innovation that should be a convenience to the up-to-date druggist is the offer made by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., the well known makers of show cases and drug fixtures, of Toronto.

They offer to prepare absolutely free of charge detailed plans of any drug store, on being furnished measurements and necessary information.

To the druggist who is thinking of putting in new fittings or adding to his present outfit, this will give an opportunity of finding out not only exactly what the cost will be of such changes, but also what they would look like.

The object of this offer is to convince the drug trade that Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., can supply newer ideas in fittings, more up-to-date designs, and better goods for the price than any other firm in the same line of business.

Inquirers are under no obligation to purchase unless convinced of the superiority of goods and price. Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., have a staff of draftsmen continually employed on this class of work, so that such plans can be turned out at the shortest notice, and they place this staff unreservedly at the disposal of the trade.

The information they require consists of rough measurements, a rough floor plan, and a general idea of the requirements, such as whether soda fountain is wanted, or any special lines of goods are carried.

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., have some new ideas for the present year that are original and are improvements on anything on the market at the present time. A new prescription case that they have just designed and installed in two or three new stores have proved to be a long sought want and they have a new combination show case and counter that combines features that add to the convenience and appearance of every store.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE AS A PRESERVATIVE OF RUBBER

J. Thal, according to the *Drogisten Zeitung*, finds that rubber articles can be preserved for many years if they are placed in tinned iron vessels in the bottom of which are shallow dishes containing pure ammonium carbonate. The ammonium carbonate is slowly decomposed into ammonia and carbon dioxide, and Thal assumes that the ammonia protects the rubber from oxidation by the air. It is possible, however, that the carbon dioxide plays a more important part than the ammonia, for its higher specific gravity will cause it to remain in the bottom of the vessel, and thus gradually displace the air.



Our 15-Foot 12-Syrup Hygeia

THE degree of your store's smartness is measured by the character of your Soda Fountain. A McLaughlin Fountain makes the store, both in the pleasing impression it makes on your customers and in the satisfaction it gives. The snappy design with its graceful ornamentalions—the inviting refreshment that greets every visitor—does more than attract the thirsty and sociable—its comforts are infectious, and serve to loosen the purse strings of all who gather at the counter.

A McLaughlin Fountain at once stamps your store as up-to-date. Passers-by instinctively gravitate towards it, are drawn in by the memory of clean, wholesome drinks secured at that same Fountain.

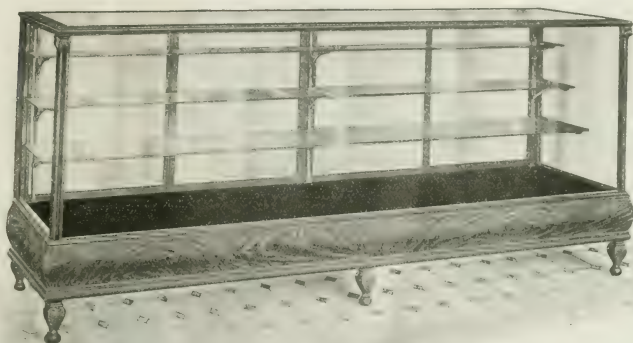
Write for particulars and prices. Our special sales agent will call at your request. We pride ourselves on being perfectly up-to-the-minute on everything we turn out.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

204 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

A TRADE GETTER



Style No. 10, Silent Salesman

It is safe to say, that not one druggist in a thousand advertises as well or as much as he profitably can.

The one that says "I am getting as much as I can from my location." does not realize what he is saying.

To his eyes the evidence of fact is on his side ; but his eyes see only the product of his own methods. Up-to-the-minute Store Fixtures are unquestionably the best advertisement any druggist can have. We are specialists in store fixtures, have a complete factory, and have expert draughtsmen and artists, whom we would be very pleased to get up sketches and specifications for you.

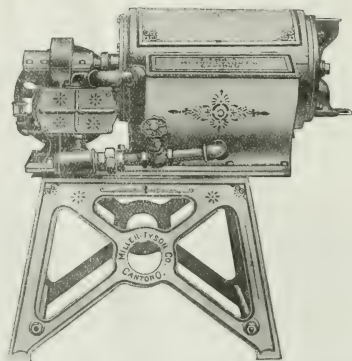
If you are considering a change, let us hear from you. Will show you something new and novel.

McLAUGHLIN, GOURLEY, Limited
Cor. Albert & Elizabeth Streets, Toronto, Ont.

THE "LITTLE MARVEL" Brine Ice Cream Freezer

2½

**Gallon
Capacity**



2½

**Gallon
Capacity**

THE MANUFACTURERS after years of experience in the manufacture of large brine ice cream freezers, have encountered a big demand for a machine which would accomplish the same saving as the larger machine for the smaller dealers. We have been working to accomplish these results by condensing the freezer, pump and tank into one unit, which would economize room and save complication; and we have to present the "Little Marvel" as a result of our efforts in this direction.

With about 35 lbs. of ice and 8 lbs. of salt, the brine is reduced to a freezing temperature ready for the first batch and from 10 to 12 lbs. of ice and 2 or 3 lbs. of salt for each succeeding batch, the economy is shown in the use of the "Little Marvel" Freezer as compared with the old style system. After the first batch the cost for each succeeding 2½ gallons is extremely low. The reason for this saving is due to the using of the brine over and over again and as it passes down over the ice it only requires the melting of a very small amount of ice to restore the brine to its former temperature.

The brine box, pump and freezing cylinder are assembled all on one frame, the brine box being just below the freezing cylinder which is surrounded by a casing. The brine collects at the bottom of the box, is pumped by means of the small rotary pump (shown on the end of the shaft) through the lower pipe and forced into the space between the cylinder and casing through the small pipe shown above the pump.

The brine fills the space between the casing and cylinder and is forced up over the top of the cylinder, being sprayed through small holes, just under the lid of the brine box, then passing over and through the ice it is again cooled for successive operations.

We consider this the simplest construction obtainable with absolutely no obstruction for the clear passage of the brine and no mechanical operations which could possibly get out of order. The dasher, front and back head, and gears are same as used on our large machines which have proven successful during many years' operation.

The "Little Marvel" is the condensing into one unit of all the necessary parts to perform the same work as the large machines, but made to handle a smaller capacity and save an equal proportion of expense in the operation. This machine is sanitary in construction, clean in handling, and modern in its methods. It is a strictly up-to-the-minute freezer for anyone using less than 30 or 40 gallons (Wine measure) of ice cream per day. A successful merchant cannot afford to use the old style freezers with a modern machine of this character to be had at a fair price. Any other information in this connection may be had for the asking.

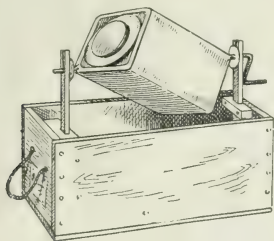
CANADIAN AGENTS

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited, 145-155 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

THE ALL-FOUR POWDER MIXER

By Isaac M. Wells, Harrisburg, Pa.

My hobby, if you remember, has always been on some new device to make lighter the labor of the pharmacist. Having brought you a "Powder Folder," "Powder Measure," and "Powder Holder," besides several other devices, I now add a "Powder Mixer," and call it the "All-Four Powder Mixer," intended for preparing and quickly mixing, tooth, face, and other powders in quantities. In preparing this device I took an old chocolate can and had a piece of five-sixteenth inch thick copper wire soldered on diagonal corners and on opposite ends of the can; the piece on the one end is bent to form a journal and also a crank, while the piece at the other end acts only as a journal to support the can. I used the chocolate can because it had a screw top and allowed the can to be closed perfectly tight, so none of the contents would sift out while being mixed; the can used is nearly square,



but a long, square, or cylinder can will answer. The can used will hold about five or six pounds, but a larger or smaller one will answer just as well. For the support of the can while in operation I simply took a wooden packing box, placed two upright pieces of wood with a slot in the top to answer as a boxing for the journal to ride in. A box that was just long and wide enough to admit the machine so that the sides of it could be used as a boxing by letting the journals rest on it, and a small V-shaped notch cut in the top of it, would do just as well as the one here shown.

To operate, simply sift your ingredients, in order to break up any small lumps that might be in them. Place in the can, close the lid, and turn the crank slowly, say ten or twelve turns. The motion of the can will throw the powder from end to end of the can and at the same time turn it over and over. I have not applied for a patent, and do not intend to, and any pharmacist can have one made for himself at small cost, and it will at the same time prove a time and

labor saver in his establishment. Merck & Co. report.

PHARMACY COLLEGE ENTERTAINMENT

January 9th, the Highland Park College of Pharmacy, Des Moines, Iowa, gave a combined lecture and experimental entertainment, which was pronounced a decided success. The evening's programme opened with a lecture by Professor Maurice Ricker, Principal of West Des Moines High School, his subject being "Some Interesting Adaptation of Plants and Animals." Dean Nagel and Mr. Roach, of the Musical Conservatory of Highland Park College, rendered pleasing musical numbers.

The audience went from the Chapel Hall to the Science Building, where the laboratories were open for inspection to visitors. They were first introduced to a miniature ice plant, manufacturing ice by the expansion of ammonia. From here they were introduced to the polariscope and shown its relation to general analytic work and the investigation of food products. Next was an illustration of general points of interest by use of the spectroscope and lantern, showing how the spectroscope may be used in connection with general chemical work. From here the visitors passed to the next floor. The Pharmaceutical Laboratory, in charge of Professor Kagy, the Professor of Pharmacy, exhibited many points of interest, for example, the manufacture of compounds of mercury, starting with the mineral cinnabar from which the metallic mercury is obtained. By the use of metallic mercury many other compounds were manufactured and the various stages in the progress of manufacturing were shown in a most interesting way. The purification of iron compounds, starting with what is ordinarily known as copperas of sulphate of iron. The manufacture of tinctures and fluid extracts, showing the crude drugs, the powdered plant parts used, indicating the part of the plant that contained the acting constituent, the fineness of the powder used to best enable the solvent to extract the active constituent and leave the inactive behind. The relation of this work to botany and histology was well illustrated.

Dr. Parker, with his exhibit of crude drugs, illustrated how he handles the subject of materia medica and pharmacognosy. Dr. Gabel made use of some of his microscopes, brought from the Biological Laboratory in the Main Building, illustrating the examination of powdered drugs and food products, showing how adulterants may be detected.

The Chemical Laboratory was in charge of a number of students, showing various kinds of

apparatus from that used by the beginner to that used in the examination of food products, mineral assaying and investigation of poison cases. Some of the following pieces of apparatus were in use: Cylinder containing nitrous oxid gas carbon dioxide and oxygen; a miniature gas plant was operated by one of the advanced students, illustrating the manufacture of fuel gas, acetylene gas and illuminating gas; mechanical stirring apparatus, both electrical and water power, was placed in operation. The use of the steam bath, supplied with steam from the steam plant, formed a very interesting part of the exhibit. A series of fountains making use of ammonia and hydrochloric acid gases were in operation. Many pharmacists pronounced these fountains suitable for window displays.

In fact the whole evening's entertainment from the beginning of the lecture to the end of the experimental part, was pronounced a grand success.

The spring session of this College will commence Feb. 16th.

CHEMISTRY IN THE STORE WINDOW

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association F. P. Stroup offered some suggestions for interesting window displays:

Silver Tree.—Dissolve two ten-cent pieces in two fluid drachms of concentrated nitric acid; evaporate the solution almost to dryness to drive off excess of acid. Cool it and dissolve the resulting crystalline salts in sufficient distilled water to make a saturated solution. This solution will be slightly blue on account of the copper which is alloyed with coin silver. Place the solution in a glass vessel with a curved bottom. Add a drop of mercury the size of a large pea and set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, or place it in the window. An arborescent growth of mercury and silver amalgam will be produced which may be kept indefinitely.

Lead Tree.—Place in a tall jar or wide-mouthed bottle a solution made by dissolving four ounces of lead acetate in one quart of water. Place the vessel where it will not be subject to vibration, and suspend it in a strip or cylinder of zinc; battery zinc answers the purpose very well. An abundant growth of crystalline spangles of metallic lead will collect on the zinc within forty-eight hours.

Tin Tree.—Dilute commercial tin chloride solution with forty times its bulk of water and suspend a strip or pencil of zinc in it as in the case of the lead tree. The growth will be very similar to that of the latter.

THE AMERICAN FLORAL PERFUME CO.

The American Floral Perfume Co. have opened a laboratory and offices at 88 Wellington Street West, from which they are now prepared to supply the retail drug trade exclusively with their



goods, which are a positive novelty, as every bottle contains the real flower corresponding to the odor. This line of goods is patented, and infringers will be vigorously prosecuted. They report business as opening with a rush, and duplicate orders show the satisfaction with which the goods are received by the trade. They have engaged a staff of well known travellers to present their goods to the retail druggists to whom they cater exclusively.

A NEW JOURNAL

The Amalgamated Press, Ltd., announce that at the end of February they will publish No. 1 of a new fashion journal entitled *Fashions for All Children*.

This new journal will be published monthly, price one penny. It will contain sixteen pages of letterpress, comprising smart and useful modes for boys and girls, infants' clothing, hints on the care and bringing up of children, simple nursery cooking, children's millinery, and with each number there will be presented two free patterns; the cover will be printed in black and red, which will considerably add to its attractiveness. This new journal should find a very ready sale in the Colonies, and I would urge every news agent to stock a few copies. A specimen copy will be sent to any address.

The time to sell any kind of goods is when there is a demand for them. There may be a demand for any sort of seasonable goods a month in advance of their need, but there will be no demand for them a day after the season has passed.

Sure Death TO POTATO BUGS



The Strongest and Best PARIS GREEN is made by the Canada Paint Company.

It KILLS the Colorado Beetle commonly known as the Potato Bug with certainty and despatch.

Purity of The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green

The Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa have had inspectors going all over Canada making purchases of PARIS GREEN for the purpose of analysis in order to safeguard the interests of the farmers. Over 40 samples of PARIS GREEN manufactured by the Canada Paint Company, Montreal, were procured personally by the inspectors in the wide range of territory extending from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, and each sample was certified by A. MCGILL, CHIEF GOVERNMENT ANALYST, as being ABSOLUTELY PURE. Moreover, The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green was shown to contain more arsenical poison than any of the other greens examined.

The
**CANADA PAINT
COMPANY**
Limited

POMONA FACE CREAM

An elegant toilet cream which is bland, soothing, antiseptic and non-greasy.

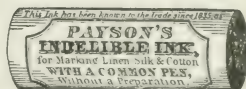
A product that will please the most fastidious. A package that will be ornamental to any dressing table.

PREPARED BY
The Kenson Pharmaceutical Co.
MONTREAL

WE have many odd lines which we will clear out this month at big discounts, as stock-taking is now completed. We would be pleased to send a list to any enquiring friends.

If interested drop us a line—
E. G. West & Co. 176 KING ST. E.
TORONTO
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

We have very Special Prices on Granular Effervescent Salt



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion

SAL HEPATICA

Effervescent Saline Laxative. Uric Acid Solvent.

A combination of the most powerful and purest Saline Laxative and Uric Acid Solvent, combined with the most effective and pleasant-tasting flavoring. It is suitable for the relief of all cases of constipation, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, and all cases of uric acid accumulation. It is a most effective and pleasant-tasting laxative and uric acid solvent. It is a most effective and pleasant-tasting laxative and uric acid solvent.

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BROOKLYN - NEW YORK, U.S.A.

On Sale by G. A. H. & Co., Ltd., 29 Jamieson St., Sydney; Robert N. & Co., Ltd., 100, Queen St., Montreal.



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Reports from our buyers of European Art Goods

inform us that we will be able to submit for your inspection an array of samples that will include more dainty novelties at moderate prices than has been shown any previous season. We will be somewhat later this year in receiving our samples of the latest designs, but you will not be disappointed if you put off buying any lines

For Import

until you have the opportunity to inspect our samples. This year's variety will contain over

10,000 Samples

You will be notified as soon as the line is complete.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

IMPORT DEALERS IN
EUROPEAN HOLIDAY GOODS

TORONTO

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN DISPENSING*

By J. Leon Lascoff

In dispensing prescriptions, in my long experience, I noticed that the same mixture or the same salve dispensed by different pharmacists according to physician's order will often look different. This is partly due to carelessness in washing out the utensils or not using clean spatulas, and partly to putting up the prescription beginning with the first ingredient and following up to the last (the way the doctor wrote it), not thinking that some chemicals will not mix with the others, or some chemical change will take place. I had a good many examples, but will write as shortly as possible, and but on a very few. We will begin with the mixtures:

1.

Potass. iodid.....	2 drams
Spir. ether. nitros.....	1 ounce
Liq. ammon. acetatis.....	2 ounces
Kalii citri.....	1 dram
Aq. q. s. ad.....	6 ounces

If it be dispensed the way the doctor wrote the prescription it will turn out a reddish-colored mixture, but when dispensed by dissolving the kalii citr. in aqua, adding liq. ammon. acetat., then adding the spir. ether nitros, dissolving the pot. iodid. in water and mixing both solutions, it will be a nice clear mixture.

2.

Zinc. sulph.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Potass. sulphurat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Aq. rosae.....	6 ounces

Sig: Use externally.

This lotion is known as lotio alba. If properly put up it must be white, otherwise it is a grayish color. The best way to dispense this prescription is to dissolve the sulphate of zinc in three ounces of rose water and filter, then rub up thoroughly the potass. sulphide in a mortar (care must be taken that the mortar is clean) with three ounces rose water and filter, then mix gradually both solutions in a mortar and triturate until it forms a white mixture.

3. Very often we have had prescriptions for zinc sulphate and plumbi acetat. and water. The best way is to make a solution of sulphate of zinc and add a little mucilage of acacia, then a solution of plumbi acetat., and add a little mucilage gum arabic, then mix both solutions together, and it will keep better and the patient will have better results; also it could be better used with syringe for injection, for there will be no precipitate.

4. In making a solution of zinc chloride it never turns out a clear solution, but by adding a

few drops acid mur. dil. you will get a nice, clear solution.

5. In making an emulsion of creosotal (or creosote carbonate) sometimes the emulsion gets a reddish color. This prescription was brought back, and I put up a new one and it was perfect. The third time it was reddish color again. The same experience I learned several of my friend pharmacists had. After a few experiments with the creosotal emulsion I found that in making the emulsion of ol. amygdal. dulcis first (adding as much ol. amygdal. dulcis as creosotal) and then adding the creosotal, the mixture will keep better and there will be no precipitate, as there would be in emulsion creosotal without the ol. amygdal. dulcis.

6. In making ungt. diachylon, the salve is usually a brownish color and hard. The same salve could be made white and soft if put up in the following way: Melt the lead plaster with the olive oil, strain and put in a clean mortar, rub well, add a few drops of water, then add the oil lavender, and it will turn a nice, white, soft salve.

7. In eye salves, when yellow oxide of mercury or red oxide of mercury is prescribed, it is advisable to use a chemical of a reputable house, for it is much finer, and when prescribed with vaseline it is advisable to use vaseline from tubes, for it is more sterile. We must keep in mind that it is to be used for granulated eyelids, and the salve for such use should be thoroughly clean and uniform.

8.

Ol. amygdal. dulc.....	4 ounces
Spermacei	1 ounce
Cera alba	1 ounce
Cucumber juice	2 ounces
M. f. cream.	

It is very difficult to make a nice cream, for it will be too watery, but by adding fifteen or twenty drops liq. albolene and rubbing thoroughly in the mortar, it turns out perfect and soft. A few drops of albolene should always be added to a salve where some watery solution like sol. adrenaline chloride or rose water and lanoline is prescribed, as albolene assists to make an emulsion.

Besides the thousand different ready-made tablets which are at present on the market, very often we have special tablets to make, either triturates or compressed.

The triturate tablets are not always easy to make in tablet mould if we do not use the right solution or excipient. In making tablets of codeine pure we must use a solution in alcohol and water, more water than alcohol, because the codeine pure is very soluble in the alcohol. In making tablets codeine sulphate a

*Read at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1907.

solution containing more alcohol than water must be used. In making tablets calomel and soda, pure alcohol only is advisable, even absolute alcohol, else the tablets will turn black.

In making tablet triturates containing extracts like ergot ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain), ether must be used; otherwise a pill mass will be formed and we will never be able to take the tablets out of the mould.

To make tablets compressed *ex tempore*, like lithium benzoate 7 gr. (I had very often prescriptions for same) or sodium sulphocarbolate 4 gr., we must rub up the ingredients called for in a mortar with mucilage of acacia, granulate through a coarse mass sieve, let it dry and compress on the tablet machine. The idea of granulating a chemical is that it should not stick to the mould, and the tablets should all be uniform and have the right weight.

PROTARGOL SOLUTIONS MUST BE PREPARED COLD

The keeping of solutions of protargol is attended by many difficulties, the mode of preparation apparently exerting a great influence upon the stability of the product. Goldmann has contributed an article on the subject to the Bulletin of the Pharmaceutical Society of Charleroi, an abstract of which appears in the Repertoire de Pharmacie, from which the National Druggist extracts the following details:

Solutions of protargol should never be prepared with hot water. Such solutions often cause a painful irritation of the mucous membrane of the urethra, which is also true of solutions made by diluting those of more concentrated form ("mother solutions"), while solutions prepared in the cold are borne without the slightest discomfort.

The making of solutions with cold water, even in concentrations as high as 20 per cent., is very simple, and can be carried out advantageously in the following manner: The necessary quantity of water is placed in a capacious porcelain dish, and the protargol powder strewn over the surface as uniformly as possible; it should not be stirred, for agitation causes the particles of wet powder to aggregate into lumps, which dissolve very slowly.

If the solutions are not to be used immediately, they must be placed in amber-colored bottles. If a local anaesthetic is to be added, for example, alypin, it is advisable to employ the nitrate, for alypin itself renders the protargol solution turbid. Three-tenths of a gramme alypin nitrate is taken for every gramme of protargol. The addition of alypin nitrate is to be recommended in solutions of 5 to 10 per cent.,

which are frequently employed in the treatment of blennorrhagia, and which cause severe irritation unless accompanied by a local anaesthetic.

THE HEALING POWER OF BLUE LIGHT

Dr. T. W. Kime has reached the conclusion that blue light offers the best means of obtaining the strongest light for the treatment of disease says the Practical Druggist. This, he explains, is partly due to the fact that the blue light is cold in comparison with white light. With the large condenser used by him the white light is so hot that it instantly sets fire to wood. This same light, after passing through a single thickness of blue glass, is so cold that it can be used upon the bare body of the patient without discomfort.

Dr. Kime also explains that by means of a series of experiments with the sun's rays passing through strips of glass of different colors, it was learned that the greatest percentage of actinic rays passed through the blue glass in comparison with the other colored glasses.

LIQUID SULPHUR SOAP

Sarason, a German inventor, has patented a process for a liquid sulphur soap, which consists in saponifying 20 parts of linseed oil with 27 parts of caustic potash solution of density 1.128. Four parts of this soap are dissolved in a mixture composed of 5 parts of glycerine and 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol, and into this solution is passed a stream of hydrogen sulphide to saturation.

SOAMIN

In a recent clinical lecture by Mr. G. Pugin Meldon, F.R.C.S.I., on the treatment of syphilis, the lecturer spoke of the use of "Soamin," a sodium salt of arylarsonic acid, which had been used with great success at the Military Hospital, Rochester Row.

This salt is said to be less toxic and more rapid in its action than atoxyl. A course of this treatment consists of intra-muscular injections of 6 to 10 gr., given on alternate days, till 80 to 100 gr. have been injected. Under this treatment symptoms of syphilis disappear, and in the great majority of cases there is apparently no further development of the disease. In the small percentage of patients who have a recurrence, the symptoms are mild, and disappear under a short second course. "Soamin" treatment must not be used simultaneously with mercury, but over two weeks should be allowed for the elimination of one drug before beginning treatment by the other.

THE PEOPLE of Canada are just finding out how good Zymole Trokeys are.

People find that Zymole Trokeys will stop a cough---will relieve a tickling irritated throat---will take away that puckered brown taste in the mouth---will remove breath odors such as Tobacco, Onions and perhaps Beer.

People find they do their work very quickly and best of all, they are perfectly harmless, and can produce no other habit than that of purchasing a very meritorious article.

Every druggist who ever featured Trokeys knows how cheerfully the public hands out the quarter.

Get a gross of them and get the benefit of a big window display.

You not only make sales, but profits as well.

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Then why not confine your efforts to a line that is protected; that is bought at a fair price--- in short, a line that concedes your fair share in the cost of marketing?

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in **THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST**, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia, and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

PRESCRIPTION HINTS

1. Tincture of senega aids the emulsification of any oil.
2. Glucosides should not be dispensed with free acids. Acids decompose them.
3. Potassium iodide and potassium chlorate form at the temperature of the body a poisonous compound, probably an iodate.
4. Lime is more soluble in syrup than in water, as it forms soluble saccharates with sugar.
5. Salol can cause carbolic poisoning, since it breaks up in the stomach into 36 per cent. of carbolic acid and 64 per cent. of salicylic acid. It is decomposed by alkalies.
6. Never filter a rhubarb preparation. Always shake before using.
7. The stain of chrysarobin may be removed by a weak solution of sodium hydrate.
8. Potassium permanganate when used for alkaloidal poisoning should be given in 5 grain doses every fifteen minutes until four doses are taken.
9. Carbolic acid which has turned red may be purified by adding a little alcohol and subjecting the resulting solution to a low temperature. The acid will crystallize out clear, leaving the coloring agent in the alcohol.
10. Hydrocyanic acid is formed by the slow action of potassium carbonate and tincture of hyoscyamus.
11. The official fluid extracts containing acetic acid are those of sanguinaria, nux vomica, ergot and conium. This ingredient causes trouble occasionally in compounding. Look out for it.
12. Corrosive sublimate will dissolve in sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acids without alteration.
13. Potassium iodide is incompatible with alkaloids, and fatal results have sometimes developed from combining them.
14. Pepsin is insoluble in alcohol. Alcoholic preparations of pepsin are dreams. The action of pepsin as a ferment is inhibited by alcohol.
15. Never be guilty of making an infusion from a fluid extract. Extracts are usually made with alcoholic menstrua, and the extractive is different from that obtained in an aqueous infusion.—L. R. McCosh in the Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Adopt a creed of advertising to-day and stick to it. Advertise, advertise persistently, and then advertise again, and back up every statement to the last iota. Do this and you cannot fail.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "The human race is divided into two classes: those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and inquire: 'Why wasn't it done the other way?'"

FIFTEEN USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

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THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Mr. G. A. Moore has ordered a line of special silent salesmen, "Full Crystal" construction, rich Tennessee marble base and electric lighted. All the glass is best British Plate, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to use the common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors in their silent salesmen.

Formulary

NAIL PREPARATIONS

The best substance that can be found for keeping the finger nails in a healthy condition, says the Seifenfabrikant, is citric acid. It is best applied in the form of solution, of which the following is an example:

Orange flower water	1,200 parts
Glycerme	125 parts
Citric acid	85 parts

Frequent washing with this solution is apt to harden the nails and cause them to crack. It is therefore, advisable to employ in conjunction with it a paste of the following composition:

Almond meal	10 parts
Powd. orris root	10 parts
Honey, about	3 parts
Rose water, about	4 parts

The quantity of honey and of rose water to be employed depends upon the consistency it is desired to give the paste.

The following formula yields a good nail-polish:

Oxide of tin	1,200 parts
Powdered orris root	300 parts
Wheat flour	125 parts
Carmine	20 parts

Perfume as desired.

The wheat flower may be replaced by a very finely-powdered talcum.

An enamel, for use after the nails have been polished, is prepared as follows:

Japan wax	1,000 parts
Petrolatum	6,200 parts
Spermaceti	200 parts
Alkannin	25 parts
Turpentine	150 parts
Acetic acid	30 parts

The fatty substances are melted together, the alkannin dissolved in the hot liquid and the acetic acid, mixed with any suitable perfume, finally added.—National Druggist.

THEATRICAL FACE PAINTS

BRIGHT RED.

Oxide of zinc	2½ ounces
Subnitrate of bismuth	2½ ounces
Plumbate of alumina	2½ ounces
Eosin	5 grains
Ess. bouquet	2 drams
Camphor	24 grains
Oil of peppermint	20 minims
Almond oil	a sufficiency

Dissolve the eosin in the ess. bouquet and mix with the camphor and peppermint; add to the powders, and make into a paste with almond oil.

DEEP BORDEAUX RED.

Oxide of zinc	2 ounces
Subnitrate of bismuth	2 ounces
Plumbate of alumina	2 ounces
Carmine	½ dram
Solution of ammonia	1½ drams
Camphor	12 grains
Oil of peppermint	10 minims
Ess. bouquet	½ dram
Almond oil	a sufficiency

Dissolve the carmine in the ammonia, and proceed as for bright red.

SKIN COLOR.

Precipitated chalk	2½ ounces
Oxide of zinc	2½ ounces
Vermillion	1 dram (or q.s.)
Powdered orris	5 drams
Tincture of saffron	2 drams
Camphor	20 grains
Oil of peppermint	15 minims
Ess. bouquet	1½ drams
Almond oil	a sufficiency

Make a paste.

Theatrical face paints are sold in sticks, and there are many varieties of colors. Yellows are obtained with golden ochre, browns with burnt umber of the finest quality, and blue is made with ultramarine. These colors should in each case be levigated finely along with their own weight of equal parts of precipitated chalk and oxide of zinc and diluted with the same to the tint required, then made into sticks with mutton suet (or vaseline and paraffin, equal parts), well perfumed.—Phar. Formulas.

LIQUID FACE POWDER OR ENAMEL

Flake white (English)	2 lbs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Bay rum	4 ozs.
Rose water	4 ozs.
Borax	4 ozs.
Oil sweet orange	10 dps.
Distilled water	6 pts.

Sift the flake white (which should be the best English) through cheesecloth several times; add it to the water in a gallon bottle, with the other ingredients, and shake well during a day. Let it stand till clear; skim off the scum.

COMPLEXION WASH

Resorcin	1 oz.
Magnesium sulfate	¼ oz.
Zinc sulfo-carbolate	¼ oz.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Extract (any favorite odor)	¾ oz.
Mucilage quince (1:16)	1 pt.
Water, rose or orange flower, q.s.	2 pts.

Mix, filter, color green with Tr. grass. To the above may be added:

Cucumber juice	2 ozs.
----------------------	--------

BRICK'S TASTELESS

Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Our plan of protecting the price of this Preparation has necessitated us filling all orders direct, which will keep the output entirely under our control.

In future please order direct. No order too small and none too large to fill. † Freight allowed on all orders.

The advertising in a great many daily and weekly papers, together with the price we are offering BRICK'S TASTELESS should be an incentive to place an order at once.

We shall be glad to send circulars and will allow for distributing the same.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, large size, \$8.00 per dozen. In 3 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, small size, \$4.00 per dozen. In 6 doz. lots, \$4.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$4.00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

On an order of \$24.00, made up of large and small sizes, we allow 10 per cent. discount.

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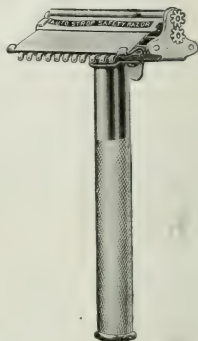
The Auto-Strop Safety Razor

The razor that can be stropped, simply, surely and automatically, without unscrewing or removing the blade.

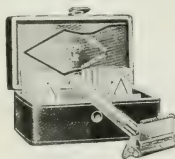
The razor whose twelve original blades will each outlive dozens of the no-stropping blades, and eliminate the disagreeable and expensive necessity of continually throwing away old blades and buying new ones.

Its Blades Improve with Use

The razor that gives clean velvet shaves, without previous experience on the part of the user. With it the novice becomes an expert barber, without the expense and annoyance of visiting the barber's shop.



FULL SIZE



Safety razors are divided into three classes. Some are good, some are better, but **The Auto-Strop is the Best.**

The Standard Set consists of: One quadruple silver-plated stroppable safety razor, 12 certified blades, one guaranteed horsehide strop, all in neat leather case.

Retails at \$5.00, complete.

**Be up-to-date and handle
The Auto-Strop Safety Razor**

Prices and Terms on Application

Write at Once

The Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.

14 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

Photography

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

Our illustrations in this issue are those of some Canadian flowers, which grow profusely and are fit subjects for the camera.

The illustrations have been kindly loaned by the Ontario Horticultural Society.

REMOVING DEVELOPMENT STAINS

When development has been prolonged in a solution containing insufficient sodium sulphite staining is likely to occur. Steps should be taken to remove it as soon as possible. Although readily done soon after development, it becomes almost impossible when considerable time has elapsed. Immersion in the following bath for a few minutes will usually prove effective.

Water	2 ounces
Alum	1 ounce
Hydrochloric acid	1 drachm



DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM EXCELSUM (TALL LEOPARD'S BANE)

TERRA-COTTA TONES ON BROMIDE PRINTS

The method of toning described below will be found to turn a good black and white bromide print into one of a rich terra-cotta color. After fixing and washing free from hypo the print is immersed in the following solution until it is bleached right through:

Potassium bichromate	150 grains
Hydrochloric acid	2 drachms
Water	10 ounces

It is next washed until all trace of yellowness in the whites has disappeared, and is then darkened in

Schlippe's salt	30 grains
Water	3 ounces

It is then washed.

BURNISHING PREPARATIONS

Mounted prints before they are put through a burnisher must have their surfaces treated with a suitable lubricant, such as the following:

Castile soap	10 grains
Methylated spirit	8 ounces

The soap should be shredded as fine as possible and placed with the spirit in a bottle which is stood in a vessel of hot water. The cork should be left out until the water has gone quite cold. The bottle must be shaken from time to time, until all the soap has dissolved. It is best kept in a well-corked bottle, and applied to the face of the print with a fluffless clean rag.

THE SMELL OF "STINKER"

Those who find the smell of the sodium sulphide solution used for toning bromide prints objectionable will no doubt have noticed that it is most offensive when it has been poured down the sink. Messrs. Griffin pointed out, some time

since, that by pouring a little of a weak solution of permanganate into the dishes and down the sink immediately after they have had the sulphide, the smell is destroyed.

WINTER PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCKS*

It is not always an easy matter to know exactly what the amateur photographer is going to ask for, especially during the winter months, but there are always certain products which are in demand, and which the up-to-date dealer is obliged to keep ready. This year, however, several new processes and methods of dealing with old

* T. Thorne Baker, in Pharmaceutical Journal.

ones are in vogue, and the greatest interest is being evinced in them, so that the materials required are all more or less likely to be asked for by the photographer. Nearly every manufacturer now makes an extremely rapid plate for dull weather, and complaints are frequently heard with some of them that the speed is not as great as is represented. It is worth while mentioning in this respect that the necessary exposure will vary enormously according to the character of the light, and that on a day when the atmosphere causes a yellowness in the light the plates will appear two or even three times slower than when there is a good white light. Some discretion should be observed in choosing these very fast plates, as they are not so easy to work as the slower brands, and those which prove most popular with the amateur are the ones that will stand development with metol-hydroquinone at a temperature of about 65 degrees Fahr. These will be found to possess the best-keeping qualities.

Dealers who supply the lantern plate which most easily gives a good result will find a big sale for them during the first three months of the new year. There are three distinct kinds of lantern plate, and of these the chloro-bromide variety is the most popular, as one can so easily get warm red tones with it. The bromide plate is only suitable for black tones, whilst the gas-light variety can be developed in a special manner if warm tones are wanted.

The rage for warm tones both on lantern slides and prints is, if anything, greater this season than last. There is a growing demand also for a developer which will give these tones direct, and thus save the bother of after treatment. The following formula, which is suitable for chloro-bromide plates and gaslight plates and papers may therefore prove of use:

Eikonogen	45 grains
Hydroquinone	15 grains
Sodium sulphide	4 grains
Potassium carbonate	2 drams
Citric acid	30 grains
Potassium bromide	22 grains
Water, to make	1 pint

Another solution likely to be "wanted" this winter is an intensifier, as many photographers are tempted with the modern rapid plates to attempt almost impossible subjects, and they get very much under-exposed negatives in consequence. The one-solution uranium bath would be infinitely more popular than any other, if only one could obtain it more easily. As is well known it will not keep well, but this difficulty may be entirely got over by selling it in two separate solutions to be mixed in equal parts just before use. The mixed solution then does the intensification in one operation. Two solu-

tions may be kept indefinitely in stock as follows:

A.

Uranium nitrate	200 grains
Distilled water	10 ounces
Acetic acid B.P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dram

B.

Potassium ferricyanide	200 grains
Water	10 ounces

These solutions give good intensification, and are no trouble, provided the negative has been really thoroughly washed beforehand. If they are to be used for toning bromide or gaslight prints the mixture should be diluted with an equal quantity of water. The prints, moreover, should be made less dense than usual owing to the intensifying action of the method.

There is no doubt that the sulphide toner has replaced all others to a very large extent, and has become extremely popular. Amateur photographers find difficulties with it simply because they use stale sodium sulphide. The two solutions to stock are as follows:

Potassium bromide	400 grains
Potassium ferricyanide	400 grains
Water to	1 pint
And	
Sodium sulphide (pure).....	200 grains
Water	1 quart

The directions for sulphide toning have been too frequently published to need repetition here, but the necessary solutions are things for which there should be a good demand during the winter, especially if some good specimens of toned bromides are shown.

Carbograph is a new paper which is creating considerable interest. With it one can enlarge from a negative just as if using bromide paper, but it is a carbon tissue which is extremely sensitive, even to artificial light—about the same speed, in fact, as bromide paper itself. The tissue contains a silver salt, which, on development, causes an effect on the chromic salt, which insolubilizes the gelatin in the same way as when light acts on the bichromate. It is an immense advance, as one can make with it carbon enlargements direct, without having to make an enlarged negative.

The common sunflower, a native of Peru and Mexico, is gaining favor in parts of Europe, as a febrifuge. In Russia, where the plant is extensively cultivated for its edible seeds and its oil, fever patients sleep upon beds of sunflower leaves, and a Russian physician experimenting on one hundred children between one month and twelve years of age, has found that alcoholic extracts of the leaves and flowers cure fever as speedily as quinine.

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Camera—Polished mahogany, dovetailed and fitted with leather carrying strap and two bushes and T-screws.

Lenses—Fifteen first-class lenses for portraits or views.

Shutter—Fifteen apertures. Spring plate.

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AGFA AMIDOL

A quick and powerful developer.

Bringing out all details and giving good density.

Is easily soluble in water.

Ranks in a premier position for developing bromide papers, giving excellent gradations.



Acts in conjunction with Sodium Sulphite without the addition of any alkali. Avoids therefore the bad effects of strong alkali on the operator's hands or on the delicate, sensitive material.

In 1 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles, at 75c., \$2.75, \$5.25, and \$10.00 each.

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A STABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PASTE

The Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle gives the following: Rub up 10 parts of corn starch with a little water; pour into 100 c.c. of boiling water and add a solution of 1 gram of salicylic acid, or phenol in 10 c.c. alcohol. The film covering the surface must be carefully removed before the paste is used.

A NEW FLASHLIGHT POWDER

German patents have been granted on a series of slow-combustion flashlight powders, of the following composition:

A.

Potassium permanganate	30 parts
Zinc filings	10 parts
Magnesium powder	10 parts
Iron (fine filings) to	100 parts



PHLOX BERINCE, WITH A "GRAPE ARBOR" IN FOREGROUND

B.

Potassium nitrate	30 parts
Iron (fine filings)	30 parts
Magnesium powder	20 parts
Aluminum powder, to.....	100 parts

C.

Barium peroxide	33.3 parts
Magnesium powder	33.3 parts
Aluminum powder	33.3 parts

When any one of these powders is ignited, it gives, at first, a reddish light, of low actinic value; the light gradually becomes more and more intense, until a maximum of actinic effect is reached. This slow combustion offers an advantage over the old rapidly-acting flashlight powders, in that the eyes of sitters become gradually accustomed to the flash; the pictures, hence, do not present the staring eyes that are so offensive in the majority of flashlight photographs.—National Druggist.

CLEANING PRINTS ON ROUGH PAPER

Rough surface papers such as platinum, carbon or bromide readily catch dirt and become soiled. The best way to restore their original brightness is to prepare some thin, flour paste and spread it over the print with a soft brush. Place the paper, face up, on a clean sheet of glass for about ten minutes, and then wash away the paste with a spray of cold water. This treatment usually results in removing all dirt from the pores of the paper.

WELLCOME'S PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD AND DIARY, 1909

Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary for 1909, in spite of the apparent perfection of previous editions, contains several new and interesting features.

The article on exposure is remarkable for the large amount of definite information condensed into its twenty-eight pages. This is secured by confining attention to points which are of real importance to the photographer in practice. In fact, the practical nature of the information throughout the book is one of its outstanding features. Obviously, it is compiled by those who know precisely what information the photographer needs in his work, and understand the art of presenting practical information without waste of words.

Two new features of the exposure article are the inclusion of a speed test for over eighty bromide papers and lantern slides. This list is, we believe, quite unique, and gives information which is not obtainable elsewhere. It will be of great utility to photographers who use more than one make of paper or plate for different

purposes or effects, because, when once the correct exposure has been found for any bromide paper or lantern plate in the list, that for any other speed or make can be ascertained at a glance without further trial or waste of material.

The illustrations of various subjects which have been a feature of the book from its first publication, and which have been of such practical service in helping the photographer to make due allowance for his subject in exposure, are now conveniently grouped together on a card carried in the wallet of the book. This is a great improvement because, at a glance, the photographer is able to see into which class the subject he is taking comes.

Other items in this section of the book are the tables of exposures for interiors, exposures in telephotography, exposures for copying and enlarging, exposures for moving objects, ex-

posed to be considered sufficient to alter the time of development only according to the temperature and the strength of the developer, but recent scientific research has established the fact that the character of the plate or film used is at least of equal importance. Some plates, in fact, require to be developed three times as long as others to obtain the same results. Appreciating this fact, B. W. & Co.'s photographic experts have made careful experiments with a great number of plates and films, and are now able to give a table showing exactly how long to develop these different plates at different temperatures and with different developers.

This "Time and Temperature" card, which is supplied only to purchasers of Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary for 1909, is a most valuable addition to the dark room. Its compilation and issue is a striking example of the immense amount of labor and skill placed at



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM AND ERECTUM

posures for night photography, and the well known list of plate speeds, brought right up to date and, as usual, the most complete list of its kind available.

It is interesting to watch the continual advance in the speed of plates which each issue of this list brings to our notice.

Of course Wellcome's exposure calculator, that ingenious little revolving disc which tells a correct exposure by one turn of one scale, remains a feature of the 1909 edition.

Under the heading of "Photographic Process," the most modern methods of photographic procedure are crisply reviewed, and definite practical instructions are given for the development, intensification, reduction, toning, etc., etc. A notable new feature is a full explanation of the now popular time, tank and stand methods of development, in connection with which a most valuable card is presented gratis to purchasers of the book.

the disposal of photographers by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary is suitable for use in all quarters of the globe. Its power to calculate exposure correctly has been tested in every continent and in every latitude from arctic, temperate, sub-tropical, tropical to antarctic. For the convenience of users in different parts of the world, three editions are issued:

1. The Northern Hemisphere Edition (bound in light green). For all countries north of the Tropic of Cancer.
2. The Southern Hemisphere and Tropical Edition (bound in dark green). For all countries south of the Tropic of Cancer.
3. The United States Edition (bound in red). For use in the United States of America.

When purchasing, care should be taken to specify which edition is required.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

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Argo Gaslight Papers
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131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

THE NASMITH LINE

A stock of high-class chocolates is nowadays looked upon as an attractive feature in drug stores. Recognizing this the National Drug & Chemical Company have made arrangements to handle Nasmith's chocolates and bottled goods. There is an advantage in such an arrangement because the retail druggist can sort up his stock with small quantities which it is difficult to do buying direct from manufacturers. Nasmith's have originated a new idea in connection with acidulated and cough drops by putting these out in 5 pound sealed tins. In this way they carry safely without danger of breakage and can be transferred to stock bottles for counter display. The use of this tin enables these goods to be sold at 80c. in 5 pound packages in place of 90c. which has been the price of the 5 pound bottle. This will mean a considerable saving to druggists who handle quantities of these drops.

1909 BANNER YEAR FOR POST CARDS

One of our advertisers writes us that a canvass among their customers, show that the sales in January of post cards, especially the local view cards, far exceed the previous years.

James H. Weaver, of the National Colortype Co., of Cincinnati, makers of view cards, says that the past year has been the best in their history, and "what might have been" if general business had been normal.

As the general business depression of 1908 is passed, the outlook is exceptionally bright, and the way our orders are being booked, show this will be the banner year.

Some of our customers, who carry post cards as a side line, write us that it was actually the post card business which pulled them through the hard times of 1908, and that the post card business for the summer months will be the wonder of the age.

The German manufacturers say of the post card business in the United States that they only get thousands where they used to get millions.

Why? because the "millions" are now made in this country, and not as they say, because the business has dropped off.

I absolutely know that more cards are being sold in the United States now, than when the Europeans were getting their orders by the millions.

The American business man is too full of energy to wait from four to six months for cards, when he can get them at home in two to four weeks, even if he has to pay a dollar or two more for the home cards.

OLD-FASHIONED HOREHOUND

The Harry Webb Co., Ltd., call the attention of the trade in this issue to their "old-fashioned horehound candy," an article having an especially large sale at this time of the year. The "Harry Webb" make in this line, as well as in all classes of confectionery, commands the best trade.

PARIS GREEN

We would call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of the Canada Paint Co., whose Paris Green is a standard article, and gives perfect satisfaction. Would suggest placing orders early and name this brand.

MADE IN CANADA

Heretofore it has been necessary to procure leather dusters in foreign markets, as this class of goods has not been manufactured in Canada. We are pleased, however, to learn that Messrs. H. W. Nelson & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have commenced the manufacture of this line, and will be able to supply the trade with a full line of leather dusters, a class of goods which are particularly suitable for handling in conjunction with whisks, etc. If their travellers do not call in time, "drop them a line mentioning the Canadian Druggist, and get prices, etc.

"ELECTRIC OPHTHALMIA"

A new disease, christened "electric ophthalmia," is said to threaten all users of electric light. According to two Dresden scientists, the damage is done the eye tissues by ultra-violet rays of the electric light, and cataract may ultimately be caused. The same investigators have discovered a simple preventive for electric ophthalmia in the shape of yellow or green spectacles, which they prophesy will become universal as electricity becomes more and more into use as an illuminant.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. Alb. Picotte has placed his order for immediate delivery of a line of Silent Salesmen and "Patented Trianon Cabinets." Patents covering all essential points in the Trianon Cabinets are held by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the Trianon is merely an "attempt."



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Jan. 27, 1909.

Business during the past month has been quite up to the mark. There have been several changes in the market, the most notable having been caused by the awful disaster in Messina, which has run up prices of Citric Acid, and Oils of Lemon, Bergamot and Orange to a high price. Of course the actual damage done has not yet been reported, and it will probably be some time before this will come to hand, but in the meantime stocks are very much exhausted, and it is quite uncertain when any fresh will come forward. The present prices on these items you will find in our Price List, and these values are low as compared with what some of the products are being sold at in New York in wholesale quantities.

Morphia and Codeia are a little higher in price, the details of which can be found in the Price List.

Camphor is a little lower.

Salad Oils are gradually creeping up in price, consequently it behooves one to watch the quality they are buying to-day. A pure oil that was sold a short time ago at \$2.50 a gallon to make the same profit would have to be sold now at \$3.00 or over.

The price of Paris Green has been fixed for the year, and is about 5c. a pound lower than last year.

CHANGES IN PRICES.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A. Acid Citric	Lb.	.75
A. Acid Citric Powd.....	Lb.	.80
A. Anti-Toxin Neuralgia	Oz.	\$1.25
D. Camphor Bells	Lb.	.70
D. Camphor, 1/4 lb. blocks.....	Lb.	.73
D. Camphor, oz. blocks	Lb.	.75
D. Camphor, 1/2 oz. blocks	Lb.	.80
D. Camphor Powdered	Lb.	.85
A. Codeia Crystals	Oz.	\$4.40

A. Codeia Phosphate, 1/4 oz.....	Ea.	.55
A. Codeia Sulphate, 1/4th.....	Ea.	.60
A. Iron Citrate and Ammonia	Lb.	.80
A. Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	\$2.00
A. Morphia Muriate	Oz.	\$2.90
A. Morphia Acetate	Oz.	\$2.90
A. Oil Lemon	Lb.	\$3.00
A. Oil Orange, Bitter	Oz.	.50
A. Oil Orange, Sweet	Oz.	.15
D. Oil Sassafras	Lb.	\$1.00
A. Oil Bergamot	Oz.	.75
D. Oil Cinnamon True.....	Oz.	\$1.00
D. Oil Wintergreen	Oz.	.22
A. Potash Citrate	Lb.	.75
D. Saccharin	Oz.	.20

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Drug and Stationery Business to sell in the town of Shawinigan Falls, Que. Population 4,500. No opposition. Doctors prescribe. Good location, the best corner in the town. Stock and fixtures \$5,000.00. Will sell or rent property.

J. N. FARLEY, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

Drug and Stationery Business for sale. Village 900, Eastern Ont. Stock about \$2400.00. Will stand looking into. Only store, prices good. Address Box, "20" C. D.

Respectfully yours,
S. J. MACKEY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Knies, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans.

WANTED

Three Experienced Drug Travellers, state Salary, Experience and References.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
LONDON ON.

FOR SALE

Tuft's Soda Water Fountain, one of the finest in Central Canada. 5 draught arms, 20 Syrups, Generator, Cylinders, Electric Ice Cream Freezer, Packers. Complete outfit at a bargain.

Apply to A. P. CHOWN, Kingston.

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY

Post card dealers everywhere report an exceptionally good holiday trade. This news is very gratifying and we think the same will hold good concerning the Valentine and Easter lines. Post card dealers should make their selections now before the jobbers and manufacturers' stocks are depleted. There is an endless variety of such cards on the market at prices to suit all buyers. Our columns contain "ads." of reputable firms only, whose goods are thoroughly reliable. One of the oldest firms in the post card business, the E. C. Kropp Co., advises us that they have a much better line of goods at lower prices than ever before.

This firm is well known as a manufacturer of local view cards, and they say that 1909 will be a record breaker in the view card business. Information from other sources points the same way, and, therefore, it will be well for the dealers to order their supply early, so as not to be disappointed in delivery.

PRUNE PULP, AUSTRIAN PHARMACOPOEIA VIII.

Prunes are boiled in water and pulped through a coarse sieve, and the pulp is evaporated in a porcelain dish to the consistency of a thick extract. Three parts of the pulp and 1 part of white sugar are mixed and evaporated until not more than 40 per cent. of moisture remains in the mixture.

CAMPHOR COMPANY ORGANIZED

From statements made recently it appears that the American Camphor Forest and Products Company, which has just been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capitalization of \$200,000, has for its object the cultivation of camphor trees in Polk County, Florida. This is the first attempt, it was said, that has been made for the raising of camphor trees in this country for commercial purposes. It is claimed that the company has on its premises 500,000 trees, ranging from one to three years old, which are in a healthy, flourishing condition.—Pacific Pharmacist.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

VERNON, B. C.—Messrs. S. A. Muir & Co. have sent in a hurry-up order by wire for a line of silent salesmen, all the glass to be British Plate. The Toronto Show Case Co. do not use common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors in any of their silent salesmen.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

The life-long domicile of an old lady was situated several feet south of the dividing line of Virginia and North Carolina, and when that section of the country was re-surveyed it was discovered that the line ran a few feet south of the property in question. They broke the news to the old lady that from then on she was to be a resident of Virginia. "That's good," she, exclaimed; "I've always heard that North Carolina was an unhealthy State to live in."—From Success Magazine.

EXPERT EVIDENCE

At the courts a case concerning motor driving was being heard, when the chauffeur declared that when driving at forty miles an hour he could, if necessary, pull up in ten or twelve feet.

"Um!" said the judge.

Then the next witness—an expert—gave his evidence.

Said his lordship: "If a motor car were travelling at forty miles an hour and the brakes could be put on in such a manner as to stop it within ten or twelve feet, where would the driver go?"

Depends very much on the sort of life he'd been living," said the expert.—Exchange.

TO PRESERVE QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE SOLUTIONS

Solutions of quinine hydrochloride that are to be employed for hypodermic injection often deposit crystals of quinine when heated for the purpose of sterilization. In order to prevent this, Griemsa suggests that ethylurethane be added.

The Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle observes that the precipitation of the alkaloid may be due to the fact that alkali is dissolved out of the glass at the temperature required for sterilization, which decomposes the quinine hydrochloride.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. W. H. Lee has placed his order for an additional line of the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen for his Avenue Road store. All the glass in these cases is best British Plate. The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

Experience is the cream of life, but age often sours it.

The Canadian Druggist

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No. 3

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

COMPETITION IN BUSINESS

Competition in commercial life has now reached such a pitch that an application of the golden rule is almost unheard of, the maxim to-day being "every man for himself," and this being the case it naturally leads to rivalry in trade that begets in many instances demoralized conditions. This is not confined to any one trade alone, but is universal, and the policy to undersell one's competitor or offer some extra inducement to get hold of the other man's customers is the predominate motive in most branches of trade and commerce. The drug trade is perhaps more strongly effected than any other, and the "cut rate" druggist is more aggressive in his plan of doing business. No one can dispute the right of any man to sell his goods at whatever figure he pleases, and some men who have the business acumen and ability can carry on a business selling at a smaller margin of profit, where others would fail.

The "cut rate" druggist is for the most part adopting the plan of the department store, seeking to do a large volume of business with a small margin of profit, rather than a small business with increased profits, and he still further carries under their policy by advertising, both his plan and his goods to the consumer, a policy which has proved most effective.

The question seems to resolve itself into this, whether it pays to openly advertise that you are selling goods, notably patent medicines, at reduced prices, or to quietly conduct business on the old lines, in cutting the prices wherever it is necessary to make the sale. The "cut rate" druggist evidently has come to stay, and although some of them "have gone to the wall," others have proved that the business can be carried on successfully if done with due respect to the cost of doing business.

THE PATENT MEDICINE ACT

The following regulations have been passed by Order-in-Council, governing the administration of the Patent Medicine Act:

All the patent or proprietary medicines in stock in the hands of manufacturers or dealers at the time the Act comes into force shall have attached thereto a special stamp provided by the Department of Inland Revenue. The stamps may be applied for at any time between the 1st of March and the 15th of April, 1909, and are to be secured from the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division within whose territory the business of such manufacturer or dealer is located. The charge for the stamps is two cents per one hundred stamps. Stamps are to be attached to the wrapper of each individual bottle, box or other package in such manner as to seal the package.

No medicine containing cocaine or any of its derivatives or preparations shall have stamps. Under the provisions of section seven of the Act the manufacture, importation and sale of all such medicines is, after the first of April, prohibited.

A Royal proclamation has been issued over the signature of the Under-Secretary of State in reference to the above Act. The following is the proclamation which speaks for itself:

"Whereas in and by section nineteen of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session thereof held in the seventh and eighth years of our reign, chaptered fifty-six and intitled "An Act respecting Proprietary or Patent Medicines," it is enacted that the said Act shall come into force upon such day as our Governor-General by proclamation directs;

"And whereas it is expedient and our Privy Council has advised that a proclamation do issue bringing the said Act into force,—

"Now know ye that by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we do hereby proclaim and direct that the said Act shall come into force and effect upon, from and after the first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

"Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these present may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly."

CUTTING PRICES

The addition of several aggressive "cut rate" stores to the drug trade of Toronto has caused quite a stir amongst retailers, and the question is anxiously asked, what will the end be? At the recent meeting of the Toronto Drug Section, a full report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, an attempt was made to stampede the druggists into a "gigantic slaughter" of prices of proprietary medicines, but those present, numbering somewhere between thirty and forty, decidedly objected to any such policy, feeling that it would be only a case of cutting their own throats.

Many plans have been tried to prevent the cutting of prices, but as long as the retail trade are not unanimous and do not co-operate in the matter, any attempts of the kind must be futile. It would appear as if some of those connected with the Drug Section are more anxious to exploit their own individual interests than that of the welfare of the many. This is evident by their repeated attempts to boom certain companies or organizations with which they are connected, and it would look as if an attempt was being made to use an Association as a means of support for individual ends, and we would give a word of caution to the retail trade, that in this age every man must look out for himself and should not allow himself to be made use of to further the end of any corporate body.

No solution of the "cut rate" problem can be effected without the joint co-operation of all branches of the trade, and it must be from the combined efforts of the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer that any remedy to be offered can be successful, and it is certainly very poor policy to do any thing to antagonize any of these branches of the trade. They are all dependent in a great measure one upon the other, and what affects one affects another, so that a mutual understanding and a working together for the interests of the whole trade would be the only chance of bringing about better conditions of affairs.

THE EASTER TRADE

Easter Sunday occurs this year on the eleventh of April, and by the time that this issue reaches our readers it will be quite time to be making preparations for Easter trade. Eastertide is now only second to Christmas with many persons in respect to giving of presents, and many of the lines which druggists handle are not only particularly appropriate for this season, but are much sought after as forming the ideal present for this spring season.

One of the best selling lines for Easter is that of perfumes, and no druggist can make a mistake in having a large and tastefully arranged display of perfumery and toilet goods. To add to this wherever possible there should be a liberal display of flowering plants in bloom, as well as cut flowers, which not only add intrinsically to the beauty of the store, but also can be made a source of additional profit.

A specialty should be made of having very attractively trimmed windows with goods suitable for the season, but not confining them exclusively to any one line of goods, as the druggist must cater to different tastes, and it is well that there should be various attractions for the passer-by. If the retailer would give due attention to these details and not neglect such an important season we have no doubt that the results from sales would be satisfactory, and that the prestige gained at this time by attracting trade would be the means of holding customers who might otherwise go elsewhere.

AMENDMENT TO PHARMACY ACT

A Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature and received its first reading February 23rd, which seeks to give general stores the right to sell "household remedies." The proposed amendment reads as follows:

1. Section 26 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by section 9 of chapter 16 of the statutes passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign is amended by striking out the words "drugs or medicines, except patent or proprietary medicines, as provided for in section 34 of this Act, together with turpentine, Epsom salts, senna, alum, borax, castor oil, sulphur, Glauber's salt, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bi-carbonate of soda and glycerine" after the word "poisons" in the second line thereof.

2. Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act is amended by striking out the words "one moiety to belong to the prosecutor and the other to be paid to the Registrar for the use of the College" in the ninth and tenth lines.

HOWARDS'

Sodii Phosph GRAN.
Potass Acetas GRAN.
Potass Citras GRAN.

Are three beautiful preparations which all up-to-date Druggists will find it pay them to push

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Merck's Ether for Anaesthesia



GUARANTEED pure and specially suitable for anaesthesia by inhalation; therefore preferred and in daily use by prominent Physicians and Hospitals all the world over.

SUPPLIED IN 4 OZ. AND 1 LB. G. S. BOTTLES.



Reminder: Keep well stoppered in a cool place. Its vapour being highly inflammable, administer only by DAYLIGHT or ELECTRIC LIGHT.



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, 1/2 oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST		
Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1/2 Oz.	\$ 5.35	5 gross
1 " "	6.25	5 " "
2 " "	7.50	3 " "
3 " "	9.90	3 " "
4 " "	12.75	2 " "
6 " "	15.00	2 " "
8 " "	20.00	1 " "
16 " "	27.00	1 " "
	39.50	1 " "

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

TOILET GOODS



WE are constantly adding to an already long list, toilet articles, that not only have the highest merit, but which are very attractively put up, and offer a good margin of profit. We have now a most complete line, manufactured in Canada, and will be glad to submit samples.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited
 Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

ANTIKAMNIA PREPARATIONS

REGISTERED SEPT. 3, 1890.

AK	ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & HEROIN	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & SALOL	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA QUININE & SALOL	AK
AK	LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA	AK
AK	LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE	AK

MADE ONLY BY
 THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

IT LOOKS BAD TO SEE
 SECOND-CLASS

Wrapping and Toilet Papers

IN A FIRST-CLASS
 DRUG STORE

No Reason for it!

DOUGLAS & RATCLIFF
 LIMITED

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH
 FIRST-CLASS GOODS

30 West Market Street - Toronto

3. Schedule "A" to the Pharmacy Act is amended by striking out from Part I., the words "Carbolic Acid" and by striking out of Part II., the words "Hellebore" and "Iodine."

A bill permitting others than druggists to sell poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture and horticulture has been passed in the British Columbia Legislature.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SEASON

With the month of March we have a near approach to spring, and the opening of the season when the camera will be brought into greater play than ever and plans will be made for the summer outing. No summer outfit is now complete without a camera of some kind, and the amateur photographer is in evidence everywhere, both in city and country. Every druggist, therefore, who handles photographic materials and appliances (and there are still a number who do not do so now, who might do it to advantage) should go carefully over their stock and see that it is replete with everything required for this important branch of their trade. This is one class of goods which does not pay to wait for the demand before the goods are in stock, as whatever is required is wanted at once, and the customer who cannot have his or her wants attended to promptly will go where the goods can be had, without waiting for the goods to be ordered.

THE POISON LABEL

Attention has been called to the fact that a too familiar acquaintance with the "Poison label" consequent upon the regulation adopted that this label must appear on every parcel containing any of the scheduled poisons may be a source of danger in many instances, owing to the fact that remedies which have been freely used for a number of years have the "Poison label" attached to the bottle, thus bringing them on a par with the scheduled poisons, such as carbolic acid and other drugs which are ordinarily kept in the household. This has been emphasized in Russia, where it has been ordered that a "Poison label" must appear on bottles of "vodka," which is a strong alcoholic beverage, and the national drink, and numerous cases of accidental poisoning have been reported as a consequence, arising from the fact that a large proportion of adults in that country are illiterates, and that the "Poison label" appearing on any bottle means to them a bottle of vodka.

Although in this country we have comparative-

ly few illiterates, it may yet become necessary to devise some distinctive label or mark which shall differentiate between the remedy for household use which contains a scheduled poison and any of the poisons themselves, and thus place domestic remedies or proprietary preparations which have been in general use in a class by themselves.

A GOOD CREED

The following creed hangs in a conspicuous place in a large Birmingham (Ala.) business house. Every new man entering the employ of the firm is asked to read it over and over and make it his working formula:

"To respect my work, my associates and myself. To be honest and fair with them as I expect them to be honest and fair with me. To be a man whose word carries weight. To be a booster, not a knocker; a pusher, not a kicker; a motor, not a clog.

"To have my expectations of reward on a solid foundation of service rendered; to be willing to pay the price of success in honest effort. To look upon my work as an opportunity to be seized with joy and made the most of, and not as a painful drudgery to be reluctantly endured.

"To remember that success lies within myself; in my own brain, my own ambition, my own courage and determination. To expect difficulties and force my way through them; to turn hard experience into capital for future struggles.

"To interest myself heart and soul in my work, and aspire to the highest efficiency in the achievement of results. To be patiently receptive of just criticism and profit by its teachings. To treat equals and superiors with respect, and subordinates with kindly encouragement.

"To make a study of my business duties; to know my work from the ground up. To mix with my brains my efforts and use system and method in all I undertake. To find time to do everything needful by never letting time find me doing nothing. To hoard days as a miser does dollars; to make every hour bring me dividends in specific results accomplished. To steer clear of dissipation and guard my health of body and peace of mind as my most precious stock of trade.

"Finally, to take a good grip on the joy of life; to play the game like a gentleman; to fight against nothing so hard as my own weakness, and endeavor to grow in business capacity and as a man with the passage of every day of time."

The more money a man has the harder he strives for more.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF WINNING

It is said that if a horse once has the experience of trying to start a load which he cannot budge, he is never as good a horse afterward: to a certain extent, he has lost his confidence in his own power: he has been "up against a stone wall."

The salesman with a signed order in his pocket has a hundred times the ability of the salesman who has just had a turn-down. The merchant whose inventory shows him that he has made a substantial profit has a hundred times the merchandising ability of him whose statements shows a loss.

Furthermore, the world is always ready to give a man a shove. If he is going up, they are only too glad to push him; if he is going down, there are many who will gladly help to accelerate his descent, and gravity makes the speed greater. People are only too ready to say, "I understand Smith's having pretty hard sledding. I don't believe he's making a cent." It isn't kind or considerate to spread reports like this abroad, but it's human nature.

There is yet another great truth which has much to do with a man's success or failure. He who makes of himself an uplifting force for others will himself be lifted up; he who helps others on the downward path cannot ascend. The man who is always ready to give his fellow-man a shove downward is a poor climber. The man whose hand is always a helping hand finds helping hands everywhere reaching down to give him a pull upward.—Ex.

AN ADDITIONAL SIDE LINE

Amongst the "side lines" which have been taken hold of by a number of druggists in the United States is that of jewelry, and it has become a leading feature in the business of many of them. We all know that the profits of jewelry are large, much larger generally speaking than the much talked of "high profits" of druggists, and where a side line can be introduced to advantage, we do not doubt but that this additional line of goods will be found an excellent addition to the stock of the retail druggist.

An exchange has quoted from an article on the "Jewelry Department in Stores," which was published in a recent issue of the Dry Goods Reporter, which although written more particularly for the dry goods and general merchants are also applicable to the druggist who is looking for additional money-making mediums. It says:

THE JEWELRY LINE.

Considered from the standpoint of profit, it is more attractive than almost any other line. Fif-

ty and one hundred per cent. are only the ordinary profits. Many retailers make as high as three hundred per cent. on their jewelry.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT REQUIRES BUT LITTLE SPACE.

Considered from the standpoint of space occupied, it requires less room than any other line which brings equal returns. Many small merchants are doing a large jewelry business with one show case no more than six feet long and four feet high. To be sure, such cases must be placed in an attractive location. Somewhere near the entrance of the store is generally considered best.

THE FALSE ARGUMENT OF SOME MERCHANTS.

Many merchants present the argument that the local jeweler handles this branch of the business. This may be true, but has it not occurred to you that the ordinary customer will probably enter your store a hundred times to every visit to the jeweler? When a customer visits a jewelry store it is generally with the express purpose of buying jewelry, and how often during a year will a man after careful thought and meditation decide to buy a piece of jewelry? On the other hand, people are entering your store daily to buy some little article of apparel. You need only have a neatly displayed line of jewelry to create a demand. The eye falls upon some unique and novel scarf-pin, fob or ring, perhaps, and it is soon bought to satisfy that passion for ornament and luxury, and you are the one who reaps the benefit.

SALESMEN MAKE DEAD STOCK.

Some merchants will say that they have tried handling jewelry, and have found it very unsatisfactory. They complain of dead stock. There is one hard and fast rule that will need to be put into operation wherever a successful jewelry line is carried, namely, keep your jewelry on clean cards. There is no one thing which so greatly enhances the selling power of jewelry as clean cards, clean boxes and clean show cases. Never allow a soiled card to be placed before your customer. The most successful local stores give the strictest interpretation to this rule. Every thing about the jewelry department is immaculately clean.

WHAT A PROMINENT LOCAL RETAILER SAYS.

In order to get a little better idea of the comparative profitableness of the jewelry department than the heads of departments could give, the writer interviewed the owner of probably the most successful clothing and furnishing store in the city. He was quick with words of highest commendation for the jewelry department. As an indication of what this department has done

REDUCED PRICES

OF THE

“FAIRCHILD” PRODUCTS

IN CANADA

Peptogenic Milk Powder	small \$5.25 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine	small \$4.50 ; large \$8.50 per dozen
Panopepton	small \$4.50 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Peptonising Tubes	\$4.50 per dozen boxes, twelve tubes each

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

again desire to call attention to the above reduced prices of the “Fairchild” products which were made more than a year ago—also to the fact that MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal, are sole agents for the “Fairchild” products for the Dominion of Canada

“Allen's” Oil of Lavender

FIRST-CLASS LAVENDER WATER can only be made with English oil of lavender. “Allen's” Oil, from plants grown at Long Melford, Suffolk, is the finest obtainable. The soil and climate are just right, the methods of manufacture are scientific and up-to-date, so that the product surpasses even the famous Mitcham oil.

◆◆◆ SPECIFY “ALLEN'S” IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS ◆◆◆

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS

LIMITED

London, E.C., and Long Melford, England

OIL EXPRESSERS,
OIL DISTILLERS,
and Manufacturers of
Pharmaceutical Preparations

ESTABLISHED 1840

W H I S K S

Why not buy direct from the manufacturer?
Write for our illustrated price list

H. W. NELSON & CO. Limited
TORONTO

Office:
92 Adelaide Street West

Factory:
15-21 Jarvis Street

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario

All Druggists should handle

LISTER'S GAUZES

Plain Sterile and all Medications

PRESCRIBED and USED by most Physicians

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Absorbent Cottons, Bandages, Protectives,
Hypodermic Syringes and Nurses' Supplies.
Rubber Goods, Catheters, Electric Batteries.

We give special attention to mail orders for

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and BELTS, Etc.

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

**GENUINE ENGLISH MADE
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**

SPECIAL PRICES ON IMPORT ORDERS

We guarantee all goods

J. STEVENS & SON COMPANY, LIMITED

145 Wellington St. West

::

Toronto, Canada

in his store, he said, "At present my jewelry department profits almost pay the rent of my whole building, and within another year I expect them to not almost but entirely cover that expense. A department with such possibilities in it certainly should not be overlooked." When asked about dead stock, he answered quickly, "Salesmen make dead stock." The writer was not slow to catch the significance of his remark, which certainly was laden with a great deal of truth. In other words, if the line is well kept and well handled there will be no "dead stock."

NEW ENVELOPES

"Many kinds of envelopes, like the letter sheets, are made of thin paper, so that they won't weigh too much and increase the postage," said a girl who writes a great many letters.

"With an envelope of thin, plain paper, the writing on the letter might show through. So they came to make these envelopes of a paper that was printed on the inner side with close lines in a pretty plaid pattern that you couldn't see through, and that served very well, but now you can buy foreign letter envelopes that are made opaque, with a lining of the thinnest tissue paper of any desired color.

"Such envelopes you will find and with lining of various colors in stock; envelopes lined with blue or with red or purple or tan or violet, but if you don't find among these just what you want, they will show you a book of tissues, with samples of fifty or more colors or shades, from which you can select first just the color you do fancy or the color you call your own, and then you have the envelopes made to order."

WHY HIS ADVERTISING DID NOT PAY

He adopted the policy of running down his competitors.

He did not make his advertisements interesting, attractive, or convincing.

He was conscious of the superiority of what he had to sell, but did not know how to bring it to the attention of others effectively.

He did not know that a fatal reaction always follows deception.

He did not know how to write an advertisement that would "pull."

He did not know that a brief, graphic description, in a few short, pungent, telling sentences that will attract and hold the attention, is more effective than a whole page of fine print, written in a loose-jointed, haphazard way.

His advertisements "pulled;" but the effect was lost in bad handling afterwards; in careless, inefficient correspondence.

He never learned that many a good customer has been lost by a careless letter.

He did not follow up his advertisements until he got the ear of the public.—From Success Magazine.

POST CARDS A NECESSITY

If you have the impression that the post card trade is decreasing you have a much mistaken idea. The post card is no longer a fad, but a necessity, for the simple reason that most people are lazy, to a certain extent; and it is easier to send a post card than a letter; therefore they will always be used. Hereafter it will be necessary for all dealers to use a little more thought in buying their stock of post cards. The public is becoming educated to the fact that there are large quantities of beautiful post cards manufactured to-day, and for that reason will not buy a great deal of the dirty cheap trash that has been on the market in the past. You do not buy your regular stock because it is cheap. You want good stock, and at a price at which you can make a fair profit. To say the least, post cards are certainly cheap enough when one considers that one can buy excellent cards for one dollar a hundred and sell them for two dollars and fifty cents, making a profit of one hundred and fifty per cent. It must be remembered that post cards are expensive at any price, provided they are hard to sell, or that the public does not desire them. Study ways and means for disposing of post cards; also the grade of cards your customers desire, and you will be greatly surprised at the end of the year, when you figure up the large amount of profit you have made on post cards. Study the post card business and use business methods to dispose of your cards, and realize that the public does not have to buy cards, but is easily led by the good selling methods used in other lines of trade.—Playthings.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN ON ADVERTISING

"A fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a silent kiss in the dark; he knows what he is doing—but nobody else does."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

FORT WILLIAM.—Mr. M. J. Neville is making improvements and alterations in his store and has placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate delivery. These new fixtures are to match an outfit supplied by the above company a few months ago.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

On Thursday evening last the large lecture hall of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was well filled with students and pharmacists to listen to a lecture given by Professor Morrison, Chemist, to Lyman's, Ltd., on "Perfumes, Artificial and Natural."

The lecturer described the methods of collection of the flowers in the great flower gardens of Grasse and Nice, how the perfumes are extracted from them by enfleurage, maceration, or by volatile solvents, and the improvements which have been made in recent years in these methods.

The second part of the lecture was devoted to the manufacture and chemistry of volatile oils and the great advances which have been made in recent years as regards the constitution of these bodies, the relations of the different classes of compounds, such as alcohols, phenols, ketones, esters, etc., which are of such interest to students of organic chemistry.

The part devoted to synthetic perfumes was probably the most interesting. The lecturer described the manufacture of coumarin, heliotropin, vanillin, hawthorn, hyacinth, trefle or clover, ylang ylang, musk, and other artificial perfumes, using graphic formulae to show they are obtained from benzol, phenol, or other organic sources.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Tremble, President of the Pharmaceutical Association, moved that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Professor Morrison for his very interesting lecture. This was seconded by Mr. M. Albert, in a few happy remarks, and carried by a standing vote. Mr. David Watson, President of the College, in presenting the vote of thanks, thanked the lecturer for the very interesting manner in which he had handled the subject.

Through the kindness of Messrs Lyman's, Ltd., the lecturer had a large collection of interesting exhibits, such as an original copper of Otto of Rose, worth about \$200.00, musk pods, ambergris, samples of absolute flower odors, volatile oils and synthetic perfumes, which were examined by those present at the close of the lecture.

FINED \$1,000

The energetic measures taken by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to bring to justice all parties who have sold cocaine and drugs of a similar nature contrary to law have had good effect.

The second batch of offenders has been proceeded against, the most prominent one being a Chinaman named Lee Chu, who had been convicted of twenty-three charges of selling cocaine illegally, and was fined \$1,025 and costs, the

latter amounting to about \$600. Lee Chu it appears is one of the most influential of the Chinese community in Montreal, being the owner of considerable property. A number of witnesses were called for the defence, but their testimony was not credited by the judge. The offending Chinaman made himself scarce before the conclusion of the trial, evidently hoping to be out of the way, but was arrested at Halifax, N.S., on the 18th inst. It is said that an appeal will be entered against the judgment of Judge Bazin, who tried the case.

BACILLUS PRODIGIOSUS

Fy Fides

Some time ago, I secured a cocoanut, and having halved it, I placed it in a canister. After three days I found the interior of the kernel covered with small circular patches of a vivid red colored amorphous substance, of waxy consistence. I strongly suspected the presence of bacilli as the cause of these phenomena. A bacteriological examination revealed the fact that they were colonies of bacillus prodigiosis. Some account of this genus may be interesting. The bacteria themselves are colorless, but small granules, probably the secreta or excreta of the organism, are responsible for the brilliant color. Its chemical analysis shows this bacterium to be composed of fat, protein (nitrogenous matter), and water. Like many other bacilli it has the power (by a process as yet unknown) of changing a solution of sugar into lactic acid. When the germs of bacillus prodigiosis find their way into milk it imparts to it its blood-red color. (Red milk). Curiously enough, this same organism gives rise to what is known as the "bleeding host." Some times it appears that the wafers used in the Roman Eucharist are apparently sprinkled with blood, and this is no doubt the explanation. It would appear miraculous, but for the simple explanation of science, which shows it to be a perfectly natural occurrence.

WHEN TO TAKE 'EM

Military Doctor (to Private Jonas, of the Buffs)—"Well, my man, what's the matter with you?"

Private Jonas—"Pains in the back, sir."

Doctor (handing him a few pills)—"Take one of these a quarter of an hour before you feel the pain coming on."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

Many a silent man gets credit for being wise because he can't think of anything to say.

NA-DRU-CO SPELLS SUCCESS

The line of goods being brought out under the above trade mark, will be the finest goods of the kind obtainable on the market. Do not allow yourself to be induced to buy any others, until you have fully investigated the above lines. Our proposition is just ready. It is the greatest, most generous and most far-reaching proposition ever placed before the Druggists of Canada.

Particulars from our travellers.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**
LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

PLAIN TALK TO DRUGGISTS



Administration Building, Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.

A few plain words from us to you and from you to the people, may not be out of place. For instance something like the following:

If any one tells you that Peruna is a cure-all or intoxicant, say to such people that they are merely talking nonsense, that they are peddling pure piffle. The sale of Peruna is as legitimate as the sale of castor oil or stove polish.

Just glance at the label on our bottle. You are familiar with the ingredients, hydrastis, collinsonia, cubeba, corydalis. These you already know are each one excellent catarrh remedies. Combined and blended as we have them we believe the efficacy of each one is increased. A word from you to those who do not understand the value of Peruna might set things going in your vicinity.

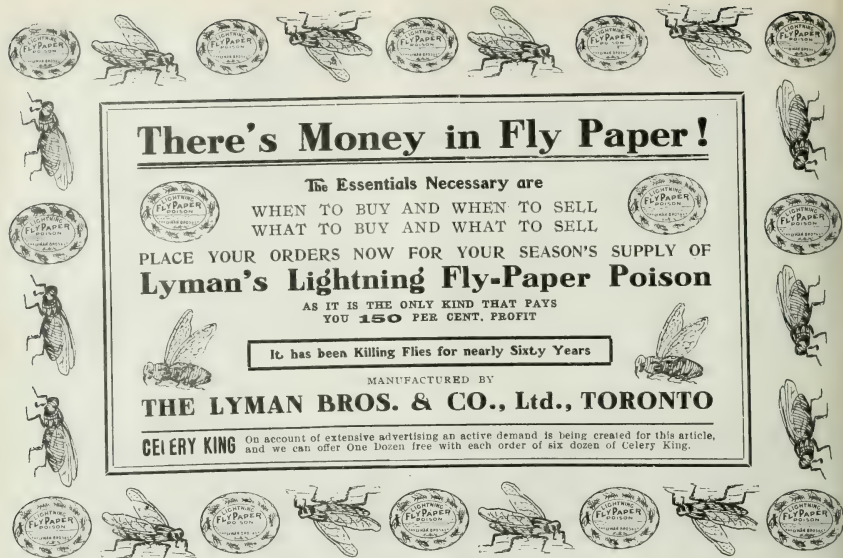
As a catarrh remedy you can thoroughly recommend it. As an absolutely safe, legitimate family medicine Peruna has no superior.

PERUNA, MANALIN AND LACUPIA

Less than one dozen	-	\$8.75
In cases of one dozen	-	8.50
Two dozen	-	8.75
Twelve dozen	-	8.00
Thirty-six dozen	-	7.90

These prices less 5 per cent. for cash in 30 days.

THE PERUNA COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO



There's Money in Fly Paper!

The Essentials Necessary are
WHEN TO BUY AND WHEN TO SELL
WHAT TO BUY AND WHAT TO SELL

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY OF
Lyman's Lightning Fly-Paper Poison
AS IT IS THE ONLY KIND THAT PAYS
YOU **150 PER CENT. PROFIT**

It has been Killing Flies for nearly Sixty Years

MANUFACTURED BY
THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., TORONTO

CELERY KING On account of extensive advertising an active demand is being created for this article, and we can offer One Dozen free with each order of six dozen of Celery King.

Retailers Attention!

Stock Cæmentium

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

DILLONS LIMITED

455 St. Paul Street - - Montreal

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

BROWN-LEE'S SCALPRUB

Is Unequalled for the cure
of Dandruff, Scaly Eruptions, and
Itching of the Scalp

It acts entirely different to the ordinary dandruff cure, as it removes all the diseased skin and dandruff off the scalp in a very short time after commencing to use it, leaving the hair and scalp in a perfect, healthy condition.

Stops itching of the scalp in a few applications.

It does not darken fair hair; is neither greasy nor sticky.

Brown-Lee's Scalprub does not contain alcohol or poisonous drugs of any kind.

Retail Price, 35 Cents and \$1.00. Prices furnished on application.

BROWN-LEE CO., Limited

Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations
and Proprietary Medicines

GUELPH - ONTARIO

Trade Notes

Dr. R. C. McIntosh has opened a drug store at Lauder, Manitoba.

E. P. Stewart has started a drug business at Wilcox, Saskatchewan.

B. C. Henderson has started a new drug business at Eden, Ontario.

J. A. McColl, druggist, West Lorne, Ontario, has made an assignment.

B. F. Trask has opened a new drug business at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

The drug business of A. Savard, Montreal, Quebec, is advertised for sale.

The drug store of the Schreiber Drug Company was destroyed by fire Feb. 1st.

A. E. Roberts has purchased the drug business of G. W. Ling, Dutton, Ontario.

The drug business of T. Casselman, Emmerson, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire.

E. W. Roberts has purchased the Regina Pharmacy, Ltd., Regina, Saskatchewan.

Jos. F. Bardsley has opened a new drug business at St. John, New Brunswick.

W. J. Watt has taken over the drug business of E. J. Williams, Brockville, Ontario.

J. S. Knippel, druggist, Warman, Saskatchewan, suffered a loss by fire recently.

H. Robinson has taken over the drug business of J. A. McCall, West Lorne, Ontario.

M. W. Johnston has purchased the branch drug store of W. J. Hilton, Ninga, Manitoba.

The drug business of E. Casselman, Emerson, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire recently.

The drug stock of H. L. Higgs, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, was damaged by water recently.

The Hygienic Laboratories, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, have registered as doing business.

P. H. Evans has purchased the drug business of the Killarney Drug Co., Killarney, Manitoba.

R. B. Aylesworth has purchased the drug business of R. C. Bruce, Calgary East, Alberta.

F. P. Hartley has purchased the drug business of R. S. Fleury, 411½ Parliament Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The drug store of Clifford Sine, Gananoque, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Jan. 21st. Loss estimate at \$15,000.

Gillis & Fisher, druggists, Bethune, Saskatchewan, have dissolved partnership, H. W. Fisher continuing the business.

Vrooman & McCullough, druggists, Melita, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Wm. McCullough continuing the business.

T. S. Grimshaw, formerly of Stayner, Ontario, has purchased the drug business of F. C. Noice, corner of College and Lippincott Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

The Swain Drug Co., Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000.

Fred. Morrison has started a new drug business in West Brantford, Ontario.

J. H. Picotte has started a new drug business at Point St. Charles, Montreal, Quebec.

E. C. Rutherford, druggist, Rosburn, Manitoba, suffered a loss by fire last month.

Messrs. R. B. Carter and L. Wright have opened a drug business in Gowganda, Ontario.

Percy H. Morrison, druggist, 861 Bloor Street West, Toronto, has made an assignment.

J. E. Platt & Co. have taken over the branch drug store of J. B. Taylor & So., at London, Ontario.

The branch store of Campbell, Harrison, Mills & Co., at Port Essington, British Columbia, was destroyed by fire recently.

The stock of R. Misener, patent medicine manufacturer, Windsor, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Feb. 26th. Loss estimated at \$3,000, partially insured.

The T. Malcolm Drug Co., of Dauphin, Manitoba, has been organized and has purchased the business of the Red Cross Pharmacy and A. E. Munson, of that town. It is the intention of the company to carry on the three stores as heretofore. The T. T. Malcolm store on Main Street, the Red Cross Pharmacy at Main and Third Avenue, and the South Store, also on Main Street.

CORRECTION

In our issue of February, under the heading of "Trade Notes," there appeared an item in reference to the drug firm of Messrs. Grieve & Co., of Red Deer, Alta., which we are informed was incorrect, and that the firm had not made an assignment or even thought of one.

We gladly make the correction and regret the insertion of the item.

Dr. O. W. Faris, Port Colborne, Ontario, writes us that the report that he had sold his drug business is incorrect.

PERSONAL

Mr. John E. Twigg, for years assistant manager of the Henry Skinner & Co., branch of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Kingston, on 1st February left the employ of the N. D. & C. Co. to accept a similar position with N. C. Polson & Co., wholesale druggists, of the same city. Mr. Twigg's many friends wish him every success.

Most commonly a woman argues the same way she gets off a car.

OBITUARY

Mr. R. W. Williams, Ex-President Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

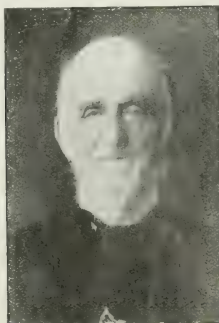
We have pleasure in presenting our readers with an excellent portrait of the late Mr. Richard Wellington Williams, announcement of whose death appeared in our last issue. Mr. Williams



had been a resident of Three Rivers, Quebec, for nearly thirty years, being looked upon as one of the pioneers, as well as one of the largest-minded men in pharmaceutical circles in the Province of Quebec. He also occupied other prominent positions, outside of the line of pharmacy, and was in his fifty-sixth year at the time of his death.

MR. ALFRED WYATT.

Reference was made in a former issue to the death of Mr. Alfred Wyatt, druggist, of Cannington, Ontario, and we have been furnished with the following particulars which will be of interest to our readers:



Mr. Wyatt was born at Salisbury, England, in 1823, and was the son of Mr. Benjamin Webb

Wyatt, Professor of Languages in the College, at Cheltenham, England. The subject of our sketch began a five years' apprenticeship in 1838 with Mr. Thomas Basting, chemist, of Weymouth, Eng., and on the completion of his apprenticeship went to London, where he spent three years, managing a drug business for Dr. MacInis, at the same time preparing for his examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which examination he passed in 1845. In 1847 Mr. Wyatt came to Canada, and proceeded at once to Munro's Mills, known now as Cannington, Ontario, where he opened a drug store, which he conducted for over fifty years, retiring in 1901. Deceased was married in 1849 to Miss Sarah Charlotte Thompson, daughter of Major Thompson, H.M. 40th Regt. He occupied the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for his township for ten years, and for a number of years acted as Coroner for North Ontario. Mr. Wyatt was always very active in Church work, and was for sixteen years organist of St. Thomas' Church. He was one of the old time surgeon apothecaries, pulling teeth, bleeding, etc., which formed part of the chemist's routine when he completed his apprenticeship and for some time afterwards. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, honored by young and old.

MR. GEORGE J. SEABURY.

Mr. George J. Seabury, head of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, died Feb. 13th, after an illness of about a few days from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Seabury at the time of his death was in his sixty-fifth year, and was prominent in pharmaceutical circles, taking an active part in securing the passing of State Pharmacy laws. He was better known to our readers, however, as head of the firm of manufacturers whose goods are known and sold everywhere.

NEWS FROM MESSINA

Now that the panic from the earthquake has subsided, those of the Messina merchants that survived the disaster are doing their best to resume business as fast as circumstances will permit.

We learn with regret through Messrs. Polson & Co., Canadian agents for the well known lemon, orange and bergamot exporters, Geo. E. Pierce & Co., that Mr. Pierce and his family were all killed and no trace whatever has been found of them.

Mr. Pierce was an important figure in the commercial life of Messina. In addition to his extensive essential oil business, Mr. Pierce acted

E. Sachsse & Co.,

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

Among our list of specialties for which we claim particular excellence, we offer the following oils under guarantee of absolute purity.

Almonds, Bitter	Coriander	Lemon Terpenless	Pinus Sylvestris
Amber Rect	Dill Seed	Lilac	Rose Artif
Anise Seed	Geranium	Mustard Seed	Rosemary
Bay Leaves	Ginger	Nutmeg	Sandalwood, E. I.
Cayeput	Juniper Berries	Orange Turpenless	Sandalwood, W. I.
Caraway Seed	Juniper Wood	Origanum	Tansy
Cardamom	Jessamine	Pennyroyal	Thyme
Cassia	Lavander Flowers	Pimento	Wintergreen
Cloves			

We offer a full range of Essential Oils, Fruit Oils, Flower Oils, Colors, Liquor Essences, Wine Flavors, Artificial Perfumes, base materials for Soap Makers, Confectioners, Bottlers and Druggists. Send for prices, samples and list to our Canadian Agents, N. C. Polson & Co., 263 and 265 Ontario Street, Kingston, Ont.

E. SACHSSE & Co., Leipzig

Established 1859.

Branch Factories, Vienna, Liesing

The Phoenix Sanitary Duster

Is made from Rope Manilla.
It will outwear any duster of any other material costing five times the price.
It will not scratch furniture or polished surfaces, as other dusters will.
Moths and other insects will not injure or destroy it.
Owing to its flexibility, dust can be rubbed off the furniture as with a cloth if desired.
It does not smell after being in use, as other dusters do.
It does not contain, nor will it convey any disease germs.

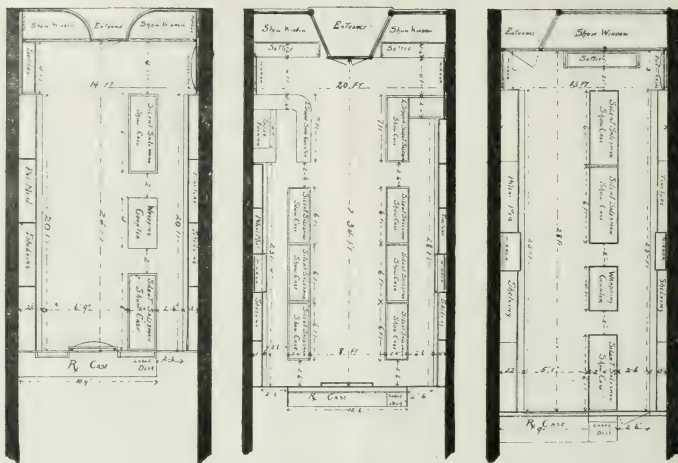


In fact it is the ONLY Sanitary Duster in use

SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE TO LAST ONE YEAR

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA:

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada
LIMITED - TORONTO



Free Plans for Drug Stores

OUR OFFER of last month to supply free plans for contemplated changes in fittings has proved so attractive, that we are again making the same offer.

Send us a rough floor plan, with measurements of your present or future premises and we will send you a plan in detail, with the benefit of our advice and an estimate of the cost.

You are under no obligation to purchase. Our only idea is to convince you that our goods and prices are right.

Our Catalogue is interesting, giving Designs and Prices of Show Cases and Fixtures. It is yours for the asking.

JONES BROS. & CO.
DRUG STORE BUILDERS

Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

29-31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO, - ONTARIO

as American Consul in Messina, and was largely interested in transportation and shipping, being owner of a line of ships plying between New York and London and Messina.

The oil business will be carried on by the former manager, under the style of Felice Perciabosco & Saya, but is being removed from Messina to Catania, and will be represented in Canada as heretofore by Messrs. N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston.

TO PREVENT THE CONDENSATION OF MOISTURE ON WINDOWS

Richard Hogan, priest, St. Patrick's Presbytery, Lochgelly, Fife, North Britain, has taken out a patent on a compound which is claimed to prevent the condensation of moisture on glass surfaces. This compound will be found specially serviceable when applied to mirrors, windows, and other surfaces of glass when the condensation of moisture is always objectionable. It consists of two parts of common candle wax to one part of pure glycerine. These ingredients are mixed thus: The candle wax is reduced to a liquid state and the required amount of glycerine is poured upon a metal tray, which is previously warmed to prevent too rapid solidification of the wax. The liquefied wax is then poured upon the glycerine in the tray and is rapidly and thoroughly mixed therewith. As soon as the mixture begins to set it is placed in suitable moulds of any required shape. The candle wax used by the inventor is composed of pure beeswax with any suitable vegetable wax, such as Japan wax, with a small proportion of paraffin. The glass surface to be treated should be cleaned and dried, and the composition is rubbed slightly over this surface. The glass is then rubbed briskly with a slightly warm cloth until all traces of the composition disappear. The glass will then take on a highly polished aspect and the condensation of moisture upon the surfaces so treated is effectively guarded against. Mirrors thus treated have shown no trace of moisture when breathed upon. The effect of the compound upon the glass surface is not destroyed by subsequent washing of the surface to remove dirt.—Pharmaceutical Journal.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Messrs. W. J. A. & H. Carnahan have placed an additional order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a special "Full Crystal" Wall Cases to match the solid mahogany outfit supplied them a short time ago.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From Our London Correspondent)

THE QUESTION OF TITLE.

During the past month a good deal of discussion has taken place in pharmaceutical circles regarding the use of the terms "pharmacy" and "pharmacist." The subject forms part of the agenda at most meetings of pharmacists, and considerable doubt apparently exists as to the actual meaning of the section which deals with the question of title in the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act. In some quarters there is a tendency to think that companies carrying on business as chemists and druggists will soon begin to use the individual pharmacist's new title in the same way as they used the title "chemist and druggist." Section three of the new Act, however, appears to absolutely restrict the use of the term "pharmacist" to registered individuals in business on their own account, reserving to companies the description "chemist and druggist." As far as the word "pharmacy" is concerned it is contended that this should only be applied to the places of business of individual pharmacists. The Act of Parliament does not contain the word, but Mr. Herbert Samuel, who had charge of the measure in the House of Commons, definitely stated, during the proceedings, that "a person who is not entitled to use the title 'pharmacist' would not be able to put 'pharmacy' over his place of business any more than a non-qualified surgeon can put 'surgery' over his place of business." It is possible that after March 31, when the Act comes in force, certain developments may take place which will remove all possible doubt in regard to the question. I may add that opinion among pharmacists in all parts of the country is rapidly becoming stronger and stronger in favor of the new Act.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on February 3, the Registrar presented his annual report, which showed that the affairs of the Society are in a satisfactory condition. The membership now stands at 6,631, the largest on record, despite the fact that the number of persons on the Register of Chemists and Druggists and Pharmaceutical Chemists has decreased from 16,110 to 15,967. During 1908 no less than 453 cases of alleged infringement of the Pharmacy Act were investigated by the Society, and 164 cases were taken in the courts. A report on the qualifying examinations held by the Board of Examiners in London and Scotland during Jan-

uary, 1909, stated that altogether the number of candidates for the minor was 248; of these 93 passed and 155 failed. The percentage of passes in Scotland was considerably higher than those of England and Wales. Mr. John C. Hewlett also attended at the Society's house to formally hand over to the Council his gift of £500 in memory of his father, founder of C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, to found an exhibition for the Society's School of Pharmacy.

A YEAR'S DEATH FROM POISON.

According to the recently issued annual statement of the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for England and Wales for the year 1907, the number of deaths from scheduled poisons during the twelve months was 482. Of this number 340 were cases of suicide and 142 were fatalities which occurred as the result of accidentally taking poison. There were 296 deaths (190 suicidal cases and 106 accidents) from non-scheduled substances. As in former years the report shows that morphine, carbolic acid, hydrochloric acid caused the greatest number of deaths.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PHARMACY ACT.

An order for payment of £5 and costs was made at Liverpool, on February 3, in an action brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against Walter Taylor, a herbalist, for illegally selling laudanum. Evidence was given to the effect that defendant had sold the laudanum, together with a quantity of castor oil and essence of pargoric, without hesitation to an agent of the Society, and, not being a registered chemist, he had thereby committed an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Although the bottle in question, duly labelled, was produced, Taylor in his defence denied the sale altogether.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF RADIUM.

The fascinating problem of radium research never fails to interest the world at large, and pharmacists, in common with members of allied professions, have naturally had to keep themselves informed of the progress of the investigations which are being made to find out the uses which radium may be put to. Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent London surgeon, has lately been the means of attracting attention to the subject by a remarkable lecture at the London Hospital entitled "Radium in Surgery." In the course of the lecture he said he thought it might be claimed that radium would cure every form of naevus, in the widest sense of the word—the port wine stain, the pigmented mole, and the hairy mole. In one case of angioma on the eye-

lid, the size of a plum, which had been twice excised and twice treated with the actual cautery, a cure was effected without pain or discomfort. Radium had cured another case of angioma extending over nearly all one side of the face, and a fibrous angioma, the size of a hen's egg, in the substance of the arm of a child, was dispersed by it in four weeks. Applied on varnished silk it almost immediately removed the itching of eczema, which did not return. It would cure rodent ulcers which had existed for years, and in which the Finsen light and the X-rays had been tried without permanent success. Again, it had cured epitheliomata of the tongue, lip, cheek, etc., and the results were apparently permanent. The secret of its successful use lay in the realization of the fact that extent of surface was required—a little radium spread over a wide area was more powerful than a solid bead composed of it. It is interesting to note that a British Radium Institute to carry on research work is about to be established in London, as a result of the munificence of Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The continued dullness of the drug and chemical markets is beginning to make some people anxious. Early in the year there was a general feeling that things were on the eve of improvement, but, up to the present, these hopes have not been realized, and a city friend informs me that he has to go back a good many years to find a parallel for the current period of slackness. It was expected that when stock-taking was over buyers would come forward, but unfortunately they still seem indisposed to buy more than they actually require for present and future demands. Changes in value have been extremely few and the prevailing tendency of prices is in buyers' favor. The excitement in Messina products was short lived, and since my last note prices have receded and before long we may expect to see them almost on a level with those which ruled before the earthquake. Quinine, in spite of the fact that it stands at the lowest value on record, does not seem to tempt speculators, and manufacturers are depending on the usual consumptive demand, which does not appear to be heavy. Opium has not materially changed, and the market continues firm; buyers are holding off, however, in the hope that before long prices will be easier. The alkaloids of opium are also in much the same position. Quicksilver has receded 2s. 6d. per bottle, but this small reduction does not justify the manufacturers of mercurials to make any concession. I hope to be able to record an improvement in the markets next month.

TRADE MARK	'TABLOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'SOLOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'KEPLER' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'HAZELINE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'ENULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'ELIXOID' BRAND
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TRADE MARK	'VALOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'WELLCOME' BRAND

The products bearing these TRADE MARKS are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

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Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes,
and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic
Dressings, Boric Lint.

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COWAN'S LIQ. AMMON. FORT. PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs
and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

Potassium Iodide

CRYSTALS OR GRANULAR
VANCO BRAND

Made in Canada
The Equal of Any

Chemical Laboratories
Limited

148 Van Horne Street

Toronto, Ontario

What Do You Understand by the Term "Pure Fruit Products?"

?

THE term "Pure Fruit Products" doesn't necessarily mean that the juices are made from the best or the best-flavored fruits.

Bear this in mind when the claim "Pure Fruit Products" is made.

You can buy an "all-wool" suit of clothes for ten dollars—or you can pay fifty.



"True Fruit" Brand—Pure Fruit Products

stand in just the same relation to ordinary "Pure Fruit Products" as fifty dollar clothes stand in relation to ten dollar clothes.

You cannot get the exquisite delicacy of flavor out of any but the choicest, ripest and most perfect fruits. That is the kind we use in "True Fruit" Brand. Nothing can tempt us to use any fruit that is lacking in freshness even in the slightest degree—or fruit that is good looking enough, but is lacking in flavor.

Cost is absolutely no object to us in manufacturing our goods. The only thing that interests us is, How can we get the finest flavor? This policy during the twenty and more years that True Fruit Brand of Fruit Products has been on the market has placed our goods absolutely beyond competition.

In spite of the demand for "something cheap," we have never deviated from this policy.

We don't seek the trade of those who are looking only for "price"; we do seek the trade of the man who is a judge of good fruit products—and we get it and keep it.

If you belong to that class, our interests are mutual. Make the test of our goods alongside of any other. You cannot possibly appreciate the importance of what we are talking about until you do.

J. Hungerford Smith Co. - Toronto, Ont.

LIMITED

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Local Government Board Report on an examination of canned foods in order to find out whether such foods become contaminated by the tin, states that there is little probability of chronic poisoning being caused by absorption of relatively small quantities of tin contained in canned foods. Meat extracts were found to take up the most tin, but, broadly speaking, there is no risk to health in the ordinary use of these popular foods.

Mr. Charles Bains Bell, a very old member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and President of Hull Chemists' Association, died on February 2, at the age of 72.

The sum of £10,000 has been anonymously placed at the disposal of the managers of the Royal Institution, London's chief scientific resort, for the furtherance of the Institution's work.

A STANDARD FOR DROPS OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES

Some pharmacopoeias contain tables giving the number of drops required to make one gram of various liquids. The calculation of weight to drops and drops to weight is so tedious at times that Eschbaum, in a communication before the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, reported in the Schweizerische Wothenschrift, proposes the adoption of a dropping device so constructed that twenty drops of every liquid delivered by it may weigh one gram. In his investigation on the size and weight of drops, Eschbaum arrived at the following general principles:

1. The weight of a drop of any given liquid is directly proportioned to the area of the dropping surface.

2. The temperature of the liquid and the velocity with which the drops are delivered, may be neglected in ordinary practice, provided the delivery be not too rapid.

3. The weight of the drop varies with the nature of the liquid.

4. A drop of a mixture of two liquids has a weight lying between the weights of the drops of the components; this property is, however, not additive.

5. The weight of a drop of a solution of a solid or liquid substance may, for practical purposes, be taken equal to that of the solvent.

The shape of the dropping surface has no influence upon the weight of the drop. Thus, it is immaterial whether a pipette or a dropping bottle be used. The drop does not become detached from the glass, but from a layer of liquid covering the latter. The author arranges the pharma-

ceutical liquids investigated by him into four groups. The first group comprises water and aqueous solutions; the second, Fowler's solution, medicinal wines, etc.; the third, bitter almond water and solutions in the same, opium tinctures, fluid extracts, etc., and the fourth, alcohol and alcoholic solutions (tinctures), ether, chloroform, and similar liquids. The liquids in any one group give drops of the same size, when delivered from a bottle or pipette, with the same area of dropping surface. Eschbaum gives a table of all the liquids investigated by him, with a number of the class to which each belongs, so that all calculation may be dispensed with.—National Druggist.

ETHYL ALCOHOL FROM SAWDUST

A distilling plant has been installed, which is turning out several barrels of alcohol daily, though no figures are available as to the actual cost of manufacture compared with wood alcohol or that from grain. The interesting point about the sawdust alcohol is that it is not a wood alcohol, having none of the properties of that fluid, but is an ethyl alcohol that cannot be told from that made from grain. The difference is that the sawdust alcohol is made after the sawdust has been treated with an acid, transforming it into dextrose, and is then distilled in the regular way. If the work can be done at a profit, and the indications from the work of the company point to this being a fact, it will not only make a valuable by-product out of the sawdust that has heretofore been an intolerable nuisance to the sawmills, but it will open up a way to make alcohol profitably from straw, cane, cornstalks and almost any other vegetable refuse.—Paint, Oil and Drug Review.

ALCOHOL MADE FROM CACTUS

The El Paso, Cal., fibre plant for the manufacture of alcohol from cactus is in first-class condition and ready for operation, says the Pacific Pharmacist. According to a law governing the opening of plants of this kind they have to be started by a Government inspector.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

BATTLEFORD, SASK.—Mr. J. Nicoll has telegraphed his order for a line of silent salesmen fitted throughout with British Plate Glass. The Toronto Show Case Co. will not supply any of their silent salesmen with common window glass.

FRENCH CODEX FORMULAS

The following formulas selected by The Chemist and Druggist, and to which journal we are indebted for the translation, are taken from the 1908 edition of the French Codex:

ALCOOLAT DE COCHLEARIA COMPOSE.

Esprit Ardent de Cochlearia.

Fresh cochlearia (scurvy-grass)
 leaves 3,000 grams
 Fresh horse-radish root..... 400 grams
 Alcohol, 80 per cent..... 3,500 grams
 Macerate the comminuted ingredients in the alcohol three days, and distil 3,000 grams.

ALCOOLAT DE FIORAVANTI.

Alcoolat de Terebinthine Compose; Baume de Fioravanti.

Larch turpentine 500 grams
 Elemi, liquid storax, galbanum,
 myrrh, and laurel-berries, of
 each 100 grams
 Aloes, galangal, ginger, zedoary,
 cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and
 dittany of Crete, of each..... 50 grams
 Alcohol, 80 per cent..... 3,000 grams
 Coarsely powder the galangal, ginger, zedoary,
 cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and laurel-berries,
 and place in a water-jacketed still interiorly
 coated with paper; add the alcohol, cover and
 macerate for four days in the cold; then add the
 oleoresins, gum-resin, aloes, and storax. Macer-
 ate for two days more, and distil 2,500 grams.

ALCOOLAT DE GARUS.

Alcoolatum Gari.

Aloes, cloves, and saffron, of
 each 5 grams
 Myrrh 2 grams
 Nutmegs 10 grams
 Cinnamon 20 grams
 Alcohol, 80 per cent..... 5,000 grams
 Macerate for four days, strain the liquid, add
 1,000 grams of water, and distil 4,500 grams.

ALCOOLAT DE MELISSE COMPOSE.

Eau de Melisse des Carmes.

Fresh balm, in flower..... 900 grams
 Fresh lemon peel 150 grams
 Cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs,
 of each 80 grams
 Coriander and angelica-root, of
 each 40 grams
 Alcohol, 80 per cent..... 5,000 grams
 Macerate four days and distil 4,250 grams.

ALCOOLAT VULNERAIRE.

Eau Vulneraire Spiritueuse.

Fresh leaves of wormwood, an-
 gelica, basilum, calamint, fen-
 nel, hyssop, marjoram, balm,
 peppermint, origanum, rose-

mary, rue, savory, sage, wild
 thyme, and common thyme, of
 each 100 grams
 Flowering-tops of lavender and
 hypericum, of each 100 grams
 Alcohol, 60 per cent..... 4,500 grams
 Macerate the cut herbs in the alcohol for six
 days, then distil 3,000 grams.

ALCOOLATURE D'ACONIT.

Alcoolatura Aconiti.

Fresh young leaves of monks-
 hood 1,000 grams
 Alcohol, 95 per cent..... 1,000 grams
 Bruise the leaves and macerate in the alcohol
 for eight days; press, strain, and filter.

In the same manner is prepared Alcoolature
 d'Anemone Pulsatille (Alcoolatura Anemonae)
 from fresh leaves and flowers.

ALCOOLATURE DE CITRON.

Alcoolatura Citri.

Fresh lemon peel (cut small)..... 50 grams
 Alcohol, 80 per cent..... 100 grams
 Prepare like alcoolature d'aconit.
 Alcoolature d'Orange (Alcoolatura Aurantii)
 is prepared from fresh sweet orange peel in the
 same way.

ALCOOLATURE VULNERAIRE.

Teinture Vulneraire; Eau Vulneraire Rouge.

The solid ingredients of alcoolat vulneraire are
 macerated with 3,000 grams of 80 per cent. alco-
 hol for six days, pressed, and filtered.

APOZEME BLANCO.

Decoction Blanche de Sydenham.

Bicalcium phosphate 10 grams
 Powdered gum 20 grams
 Simple syrup 100 grams
 Orange-flower water 20 grams
 Distilled water to..... 1 litre
 Distilled water to..... 1 litre
 Triturate the gum and bicalcium phosphate
 with cold water to make a cream, add the syrup
 and the orange-flower water, and make up to a
 litre with distilled water.

APOZEME DE COUSSO.

Apozema Coussou.

Cusso, in No. 26 powder..... 20 grams
 Boiling distilled water 150 grams
 Suspend the powder in the water.

APOZEME D'ECORCE DE RACINE DE GRENADIER.

Apozema Granati Cortex.

Pomegranate-bark, in No. 6
 powder 60 grams
 Distilled water 750 grams
 Macerate for six hours; evaporate on a water-
 bath to two-thirds, strain, and filter.

**Here's
what we're
doing for
YOU**

Life!!
SI WATER

The Science of Perfect Bottling
It is an interesting fact that the most perfect water is not the purest, but the one that has been through the process of bottling. The process of bottling is a science, and it is the science of perfect bottling that makes the difference between ordinary water and the water that is bottled in the most perfect manner.

Water!!
MAGI WATER

Health!!!
Drink
MAGI WATER

Taste
Drink
MAGI WATER

Ask Your Dealer
CALEDONIA SPRINGS CO., Ltd. Caledonia Springs, Ont.

What are you going to do for Yourself?

That sounds sharp, but it's not—it's business. Here's the point: We are advertising extensively Magi Water---the only original Caledonia Water, and the most meritorious and delicious natural mineral water in Canada. The only water in all of Canada that is handled in a cleanly, careful and scientific manner from the time it leaves the earth until the label is put on the bottle. Bottled in the most modern and highly sanitary bottling plant in America, every particle of the natural deliciousness and healthful value of the water is retained.

Now, the question is, are you going to take advantage of this great advertising campaign---newspapers, magazines, posters, street cars, bulletin boards, hangers and booklets, and the trade compelling goodness of the water by having it in stock and supplying

MAGI WATER

First-- To those that ask for it by name.

Second-- To those that ask for "Caledonia Water"---they mean *Magi Water*, but have not yet learned that there is an imitation of Magi called Caledonia Water---just "Caledonia Water."

Third-- To any and every customer who asks for a mineral water without mentioning a name---you will please the customer and bring him back.

A Split of Magi Water sells for 10c.---it makes more profit for you than any other Mineral Water you can sell.

Write us for information---booklets, dealer's prices and discounts, copy of our big sheet showing newspaper ads, bulletins, hangers, posters, street car ads, etc., that are now being done for Magi Water.

Do Not Delay

Write To-day

CALEDONIA SPRINGS CO., Ltd.

Caledonia Springs, Ontario



No. 85, "Progressive"

The Sales

which you failed to make from an ineffective display, mean—

- 1st. Loss of profits on those particular sales;
- 2nd. Loss of further patronage from the customers who were compelled to purchase elsewhere;
- 3rd. Loss of time and effort on your part;
- 4th. Loss of expense in rents, taxes, salaries, etc., making an ineffective effort, which resulted in sales for your competitors.

Stop These Losses Quickly

by an effective display in the "ACTUAL SALES MAKERS"

MADE BY THE
DOMINION OFFICE & STORE FITTING CO.
LIMITED

LONDON, - - CANADA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

1115-1125 DUNDAS STREET

APOZEME PURGATIF.

Medecine Noire.

Senna	10 grams
Rhubarb, in small pieces.....	5 grams
Sodium sulphate	15 grams
Manna	60 grams
Boiling distilled water.....	100 grams

Infuse the senna and rhubarb in the water for half an hour and press; add the sulphate and manna, dissolve with gentle heat, strain, allow to settle, and decant. Should produce 180 grams.

CATAPLASME.

The following are included:

Cataplasme de Farine de Lin.—Linseed meal and water.

Cataplasme de Fecule.—Potato starch, 1, and water, 10.

CAUSTIQUE AU CHLORURE DE ZINC.

Pate de Canquoïn.

Zinc chloride	32 grams
Zinc oxide	8 grams
Flour dried at 100 degrees C.....	24 grams
Distilled water	4 grams

Triturate the chloride and the water in a mortar, add the oxide and the flour, previously mixed, and make into a smooth paste. Transfer to a marble slab sprinkled with starch, roll out flat, and cut into triangles or roll into cylinders. Dry in an oven, gradually raising the heat from 50 degrees to 100 degrees. Preserve in a well-stoppered bottle containing quicklime.

CAUSTIQUE DE POTASSE ET DE CHAUX.

Caustique de Vienne; Poudre de Vienne.

Caustic potash	50 grams
Quicklime	60 grams

Triturate the quicklime in a warmed iron mortar, and transfer to a dry wide-mouthed bottle; powder the potash in the cold mortar, add the lime, and mix intimately. Keep in hermetically sealed bottles. When using, the powder is made into a thin paste with 95 per cent. alcohol.

CIGARETTES DE BELLADONE.

Cigarettae Belladonnae.

Dried belladonna leaves are shredded and made into cigarettes with paper, each containing one gram of the drug.

Cigarettes de Stramoine are prepared with stramonium leaves in the same manner.

COLLODION.

Collodium.

Pyroxylin	5 grams
Alcohol, 95 per cent.....	20 grams
Purified ether	75 grams

Made in the B.P. manner.

The following are also given:

Collodion Elastique.—Collodion, 95; castor oil 5.

Collodion Iodoforme.—Powdered iodoform, 1; flexible collodion, 9.

Collodion Salicyle.—Salicylic acid, 1; flexible collodion, 9.

COLLUTOIRE AU BORATE DE SODIUM.

Collutoire au Borate de Soude; Collutoire Borate.

Powdered borax	5 grams
Honey of roses	20 grams
Triturate in a mortar.	

COLLYRE A LA PIERRE DIVINE.

Collyrium Lapis Divini.

Collyre au Sulfate de Zinc.

Blue wound-stone	40 centigrams
Distilled water	100 grams
Dissolve and filter.	

COLLYRE AU SULFATE DE ZINC.

Collyrium Zinci Sulfurici.

Zinc sulphate	15 centigrams
Rose water	100 grams
Dissolve and filter.	

COTON IODE.

Gossypium Iodatum.

Cotton wool, dried at 30 degrees C.....	25 grams
Finely powdered iodine	2 grams

Immerse a 1-litre stoppered wide-mouthed flask in hot water to expel air, then introduce the cotton uniformly sprinkled with the iodine, close the flask, immerse to the neck in boiling water for two hours, or place in a steam-bath at 100 degrees C. Allow to cool before opening.

CRAYONS D'AZOTATE D'ARGENT.

Pierre Infernale.

Silver nitrate	90 grams
Potassium nitrate	10 grams

Triturate, melt in a silver or porcelain capsule, and mould.

Prepare in the same way pencils containing one-half, one-third, and one-fourth of their weight of lunar caustic; the last named are specially designated Crayons d'Azotate d'Argent Mitige.

CRAYONS DE TANIN.

Styli Acid Tannici.

Prepared in the same way as crayons d'iodoforme.

CRAYONS D'IDOFORME.

Styli Iodoformii.

Powdered iodoform	10 grams
Powdered gum	50 centigrams
Water and glycerin, equal parts	a sufficiency

Mix the powders and mass with glycerinated water to pilular consistency; roll and divide into pencils.

EAU ALBUMINEUSE.

Aqua Albuminosa.

White of four eggs
 Distilled water 1,000 grams
 Orange flower water 10 grams
 Thin the albumen with a little of the water, then add the remainder of the liquid, pass through a tammy cloth, and flavor with the orange flower water.

EAU CHLOROFORMEE.

Aqua Chloroformii.

Chloroform 5 grams
 Distilled water 1,000 grams
 Dissolve by shaking.

EAU DISTILLEE DE CANNELLE.

Hydrolatum Cinnamomi.

Cinnamon (bruised) 1,000 grams
 Water 10,000 grams
 Macerate for twelve hours and distil 5,000 grams. After twenty-four hours filter through wet paper.

EAU DISTILLEE DE FLEUR D'ORANGER.

Hydrolatum Floris Citri Vulgaris.

Freshly gathered orange flowers. 1,000 grams
 Water a sufficiency
 Distil 2,000 grams by steam-heat, removing the separated oil.

EAU DISTILLEE DE LAURIER CERISE.

Hydrolatum Laurocerasi.

Fresh cherry-laurel leaves, cut
 and bruised 1,000 grams
 Water 4,000 grams
 Distil 1,000 grams; shake the distillate and pass through a damp filter.

EAU DISTILLEE DE MENTHE POIVREE.

Hydrolatum Menthae Piperitae

Fresh peppermint tops, cut..... 1,000 grams
 Water a sufficiency
 Distil 1,000 grams. Dried peppermint (200 grams) may also be used.

EAU DISTILLEE DE ROSE.

Hydrolatum Rosae.

White rose petals, freshly gathered 1,000 grams
 Water a sufficiency
 Distil by steam-heat 1,000 grams.

EAU DISTILLEE DE TILLEUL.

Hydrolatum Tiliac.

Dried lime flowers 1,000 grams
 Water a sufficiency
 Distil 5,000 grams by steam-heat.

EAU DE GOUDRON.

Aqua Picis Liquidiae.

Tar 5 grams
 Dried sand 15 grams
 Distilled water 1,000 grams
 Mix in the above order, and after twenty-four hours (shaking occasionally) filter.

EAU DISTILLEE DE VALERIANE.

Hydrolatum Valerianae.

Prepared with the dry root in the same manner as cinnamon water.

EAU SALINE PURGATIVE.

Eau dite de Hunyadi-Janos.

Magnesium sulphate 10 grams
 Sodium sulphate 10 grams
 Distilled water 650 grams
 Dissolve and filter.

ELECTUAIRE DIASCORDIUM.

Electuarium Diascordium.

Dried leaves of water germander. 50 grams
 Red rose petals 20 grams
 Bistort, gentian, and tormentil roots, of each 10 grams
 Barberries 10 grams
 Ginger and long pepper, of each. 5 grams
 Cinnamon 20 grams
 Siam benzoin, galbanum, and powdered gum acacia, of each. 10 grams
 Ferrous carbonate 20 grams
 Extract of opium 5 grams
 Honey of roses 650 grams
 Malaga wine 100 grams

Evaporate the honey to 500 grams, and, while still hot, add the opium extract dissolved in the wine; then add, little by little, all the other ingredients in fine powder; beat the mass into a homogeneous mixture. Keep in a china jar.

ELIXIR DE GARUS.

Elixirium Gari.

"Alcoolat de Garus"..... 1,000 grams
 Vanilla 1 gram
 Saffron 50 centigrams
 Macerate for six days and filter.
 Adiantum pedatum 20 grams
 Boiling distilled water 500 grams
 Infuse for half an hour, press, and strain. Add
 Orange flower water..... 200 grams
 White sugar 1,000 grams
 Dissolve and add to the saffron macerate; filter.

ELIXIR PAREGORIQUE.

Tincture d'Opium Benzoique; Tincture d'Opium Camphree.

Powdered opium and benzoic acid, of each 5 grams
 Oil of anise 5 grams
 Camphor 2 grams
 Alcohol, 60 per cent..... 985 grams
 Macerate for eight days, and filter.

For Infancy,
Illness and
advancing
Age.



Benger's Food is for
Infants and Invalids and for
those whose digestive powers
have become weakened by illness
or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do
any work at all they should be given work to do to
the extent of their powers. Exercise strengthens,
but over exercise defeats its purpose. It is here
that Benger's Food is so admirable. In the easy
process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's
can be regulated to a degree of extreme nicety.

*Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale
Druggists and Leading Drug Stores*

LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

**In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts**

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"B & S" BRAND

COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine,
Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and
its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallie Acid, Resorein,
Stryehnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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**Special Export
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Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Is on
Every Wrapper
of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at \$3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at \$2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine **CASTORIA** Always

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

President.

EMPLATRE BRUN.

Onguent de la Mere Thecle.

Olive oil	1,000 grams
Lard, butter, yellow wax, powdered litharge, and purified mutton suet, of each.....	500 grams
Pitch	100 grams

Place the fatty substances in a large copper pan and warm to remove moisture; sift in the litharge, stirring continuously with a wooden spatula. Place over the fire, stirring till the mixture has become deep brown in color; add the pitch, mix carefully, and withdraw from heat. When cool, pour into a jar or paper moulds.

EMPLATRE DE CANTHARIDE MITIGE.

Mouches de Milan

Burgundy pitch, yellow wax, and cantharides (in No. 37 powder), of each	50 grams
Venice turpentine	10 grams
Oils of lavender and thyme, of each	1 gram

Prepared in a similar manner to emp. calefaciens, B.P.

EMPLATRE DIACHYLON GOMME.

Emplastum Diachylum Gummatum.

Powdered litharge	620 grams
Lard and olive oil, of each.....	620 grams
Water	1,250 grams
Yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, and Venice turpentine, of each.....	120 grams
Gum ammoniacum and galbanum of each.....	100 grams
Oil of turpentine	60 grams

With the first four ingredients prepare "emplâtre simple" (q.v.); then warm on a water-bath the ammoniacum, galbanum, and oil of turpentine with four times their weight of water; stir continuously until the gum resins are emulsified as completely as possible; strain through cloth. Evaporate this emulsion to the consistency of thick honey, and mix with the plaster previously liquefied by gentle heat. Melt together the wax, pitch, and turpentine, pass through a cloth, and add to the plaster, stirring till the mass is cool. Divide into plaster-rolls.

EMPLATRE D'EXTRAIT DE BELLADONE.

Emplastum Belladonae.

Belladonna extract	25 grams
Elemi	25 grams
Diachylon plaster	50 grams

Melt the resin and plaster at a gentle heat, and incorporate the extract.

EMPLATRE D'EXTRAIT DE CIGUE.

Emplastum Conii.

Prepared with extract of hemlock in the same manner as for belladonna extract.

EMPLATRE D'EXTRAIT D'OPIMUM.

Emplastrum Opii.

Prepared with extract of opium as the preceding.

EMPLATRE MERCURIEL.

Emplâtre de Vigo cum Mercurio.

Simple plaster	2,000 grams
Yellow wax and resin, of each....	100 grams
Bdellium, ammoniacum, olibanum, and myrrh, of each.....	35 grams
Saffron	20 grams
Mercury	700 grams
Liquid storax	300 grams
Venice turpentine	130 grams
Oil of lavender	10 grams

Powder the bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, and saffron. Triturate the storax, turpentine, and oil in a warm iron mortar, adding the mercury little by little to "kill" it. Melt the remaining ingredients and incorporate the powdered substances. When cooled to the consistency of a soft ointment, add the mercurial mixture, stirring till homogeneous. When cold, divide into plaster rolls.

EMPLATRE DE POIX DE BOURGOGNE.

Emplastum Picis.

Yellow wax	1,000 grams.
Burgundy pitch	3,000 grams

Melt by gentle heat and strain through linen.

The new French Codex will become official on May 5th, 1909.

PREPARATION OF STERILIZED DRUGS IN THE PHARMACY

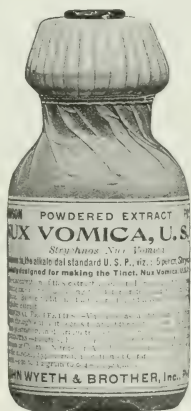
The use of "ampules" or sealed glass tubes for the preservation and dispensing of sterilized solutions for hypodermic injections is a growing one, and to meet the demand enterprising wholesale firms are supplying a complete series of such preparations, thus taking out of the hands of the retail pharmacist a remunerative branch of his work that with very little practice he might successfully perform himself. This, at least, is the opinion of L. Kroeber, pharmaceutical chemist in the dispensary of the Munich Provident Club, who gives some useful hints upon the preparation of sterilized solutions (v. Apoth. Ztg., 1908, 458).

Before proceeding to undertake such work, the chemist is advised to lay in a stock of suitable glass (v. infra), and to procure a copy of the very excellent instructions upon sterilization published in the new Swiss Pharmacopoeia. With regard to the quality of the glass it is of the utmost importance to examine its degree of alkalinity before use, for, if alkali is liberated in perceptible amount during the sterilization process

WYETH'S

STANDARD POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and



retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

 PHILADELPHIA,

INCORPORATED

PENNSYLVANIA

 LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

it will be impossible to use the glass for alkaloidal solutions. Very delicate tests for this purpose have been devised by E. Baron (Giorn. Farm. Chim., 1904, 531), and consist in sterilizing in specimens of the tubes to be examined, solutions of morphine hydrochloride (1 in 2 per cent.), strychnine nitrate (0.5 per cent.), and mercuric chloride (1 per cent.) respectively, the sealed vessels containing these solutions being placed in a current of steam for half an hour. In the presence of free alkali the morphia solution turns brown, the strychnine is in part thrown out in the crystalline form, while from the corrosive sublimate yellow, red or brown oxides appear. Phenolphthalein (0.5 per cent.) may be also used, the development of a red color proving presence of free alkali.

As a matter of fact most varieties of glass fail under these tests which in descending order of sensitiveness stand in the following order: Strychnine, phenolphthalein, mercuric chloride, morphine. Strychnine nitrate is almost too sensitive, the author having found that 88 per cent. of the white glass ampoules examined by him threw out free strychnine during sterilization, the same being the case with 77 per cent. of the brown glass tubes. In consequence of the possible formation from morphine of oxymorphine during heating, even in the absence of alkali, color being produced (as distinguished from the actual precipitation caused by alkali), the author considers morphine salts should not be heated. From the instability of nearly all ordinary glass it is better to rely solely upon Jena Normal Glass 16 III., although some Bohemian glass is as good. The ampoules most generally employed hold from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 c.c. A convenient volume of fluid is 1.2 c.c., as on breaking the neck of the tube 1 c.c. may be readily discharged from it.

As to filling, several devices are described. If a filter pump and tubulated dessicator be available, the cleaned and sterilized tubes are inverted in the fluid contained in a beaker, which is stood in the dessicator. On pumping out the air while the tubes are in that position and then cautiously allowing air to re-enter, all the tubes are filled simultaneously. In the absence of these appliances, the tubes may be held for a few moments in boiling water and then quickly inverted over the fluid. After sealing, the ampoules are either heated for half an hour in steam at 100 degrees C. or for fifteen minutes in an autoclave at 115 C., provided, of course, that the solutions are such as will bear this heat without injury. Some fluids which may not be heated to such high temperatures may be preserved by warming to 56-60 degrees C., maintaining them at that point for one or two hours on several successive days (four to seven).

A chemist's training will mostly suffice to indicate to him which are the drugs that may be heated safely. The following specially important instances abstracted from the Swiss Pharmacopoeia may, however, prove useful: Solutions of sodium arsenite, sodium cacodylate, quinine, caffeine, strychnine, alpine, acoine, B-eucaine, novocaine, stovaine, tropacocaine and adrenaline may be sterilized at 100 degrees C. in a current of steam. Morphine solutions also (see, however, remark above). Cocaine hydrochloride, physostigmine salicylate, atropine, hyoscyne, scopalamine, duboisine and ergot extract may not be sterilized at 100 degrees. (Merk considers that the very small proportion, about 0.6 per cent. of the cocaine which is converted into benzoyl-ecgonine during sterilization, is of no moment, and that sterilization of cocaine solutions is, therefore, permissible).—Brit. and Col. Druggist.

AN OINTMENT DILUTER

Made by Mr. Martindale, at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Wray, F.R.C.S., of Croydon, consists of a hollow cylinder marked off in equal parts and fitted with a glass piston. To dilute an ointment, say one in four, the instrument is put into the pot of diluent base and contents drawn up to three, then into the unguent and drawn up to four, the expelled contents being mixed on ointment pot lid with the glass piston. Lotions are similarly diluted by placing, on the lotion cap, a metal disc perforated in the centre. It is intended to be used when various patches of disease require applications of different strengths.

SUGAR AS A DISINFECTANT

In many parts of Europe it is customary among the people to burn sugar in sick rooms, a practice which is considered by physicians as an innocent superstition, neither beneficial nor harmful. Prof. Trilbert, of the Pasteur Institute, at Paris, has, however, demonstrated recently that burning sugar develops formic acetylene-hydrogen, one of the most powerful antiseptic gases known. Five grammes of sugar (77.16 grains) were burned under a glass bell holding ten quarts. After the vapor had cooled bacilli of typhus, tuberculosis, cholera, smallpox, etc., were placed in the bell in open glass tubes and within half an hour all the microbes were dead. If sugar is burnt in a closed vessel containing putrid meat or the contents of rotten eggs, the offensive odor disappears at once. The popular faith in the disinfecting qualities of burnt sugar appears, therefore, as well founded.—Scientific American.

DRUGGISTS'



FRONT VIEW

Showing display space in front and top

B.K.
Showing S

TRIANON CRYSTAL

P.T.

This is a combination of Silent Salesman, Silent
Everything right at your hand when your custo
We outfit a Drug Store from the Sidewalk to t
Every essential feature of the above cabinet is co
represented as the same is merely an attem

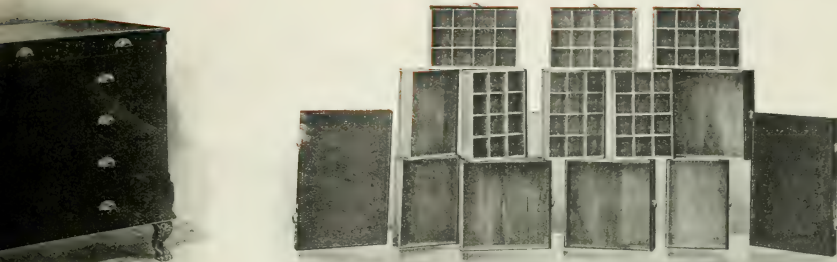
Toronto Show Case

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19

R. W. McCLAIN, General Manager (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

SHOW CASES



DRAWERS AND SUB-DIVISIONS

COUNTER CABINET

ED
Counter and Stock Cabinet.

says the word.

ck door.

by patents held by us and any other fixture

Company, Limited

, DEFRIES STREET

Co.) W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

HARRY CHINN, Superintendent

CANADIAN MADE LICORICE

(Y. & S. BRAND)

AS ADVERTISED IN ALL THE PROMINENT CITIES OF CANADA

FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS



FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS

Acme Licorice Pellets, M. & R. Wafers, Lozenges, Powdered Extract and Root, &c., &c. Appropriate for Druggists' uses.

MANUFACTURED BY

N.B.—Place your orders now
with your wholesaler for
your winter requirements

National Licorice Company

Montreal

"THE STANDARD"



CH. LOONEN

PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer
and Originator

TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and the trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents**.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

IT'S A PLEASURE
TO PAY FOR
OVER CENTS



LEGG BROS. ENGRAVING COMPANY

NO. 5
JORDAN ST.

TORONTO.
CANADA.

PHONE
MAIN 5003

TORONTO DRUG SECTION R. M. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section, which was also the annual meeting, was held on February 4th, and took the form of a business meeting, combined with a supper, which was served at the St. Charles Cafe. The President, Mr. W. A. Ellis, occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and adopted, the auditor's report was submitted, and on motion was also adopted. The election of the officers then took place resulting as follows: President, J. W. Struthers; First Vice-President, G. Henderson; Second Vice-President, A. Jewell; Secretary, A. E. Cox; Treasurer, W. Wright; Auditor, W. C. Avery. The Chairmen of the various committees were also named as follows: Contract Committee, J. Hargreaves; Trade Improvement, W. J. A. Carnahan; Membership, T. M. Winter. A motion was passed naming the Protective Fund Committee, which was to be composed of one member from each ward of the city, together with the Chairman, Mr. Isaac Curry, who should elect the members for his committee. Messrs. T. N. Winter and W. H. Andrew were appointed delegates to the Provincial Convention of the Retail Merchants' Association.

The notice calling the meeting contained a resolution which was to be brought before the members, and which was instrumental in bringing together a good assemblage. This resolution which was moved by Mr. J. Hargreaves and seconded by Mr. M. A. Collett, reads as follows: "That the present is a particularly opportune time for the druggists of Toronto to formulate and plan for a gigantic slaughter of prices of proprietary medicines to demonstrate to the jobbers and proprietary medicine manufacturers of Toronto and Hamilton how the 'cut rate war' rebounds on those responsible for its continuance." A letter was read from Mr. E. H. Bauld, in which he expressed his inability to be at the meeting and at the same time his entire disapproval of the resolution, and which he said "would be suicidal. It would be a boomerang recoiling upon ourselves, the manufacturers would benefit by the movement and more of the nostrums would be sold. That a very weighty or serious objection would be the difficulty, if not impossibility, of raising again the prices if they were cut down, as proposed."

Mr. Hargreaves, in opening the discussion, said:

I would like to go into a little history. I need not recall that the cut rate movement originated in Toronto, and the jobbing houses of Canada were responsible for its origin, and I say in all

fairness that the jobbing druggists of Canada are to-day responsible for the maintenance and continuance of the cut rate evil. I have not changed my opinion from what it was fifteen years ago, when the cut rate evil commenced. We thought the proprietors and jobbers on whom we could rely to co-operate in any undertaking which was projected for the best interests of the trade; and that we would have no difficulty in arranging a plan that would prevent the spread of the cut rate evil outside of Toronto. By fighting with our local, provincial and Dominion conventions as hard as possible, we are no farther ahead than we were fifteen years ago.

There is no question as to how we should manipulate this question. We do not feel the difficulty of cut rate prices as we did in times past; we have become accustomed to them. You can get accustomed to almost anything. But I am not satisfied to continue in this way for another fifteen years, if it is possible to conceive a plan by which we can check it.

We have before us to-day a new cut rate store coming direct from the jobber of an outside town to enter into competition with the business of Toronto. Looking at it from the outside it would seem that these stores are making money and are 'more prosperous than the rest of us. And we see other stores starting with very similar tactics. It looks as if they had pretty well lost their heads, which is a good sign and will serve to bring matters to a crisis earlier.

When I started in business expenses were less than they are to-day, and no druggist was satisfied with a profit of less than 100 per cent., but you hear men say to-day that they are satisfied with 50 per cent. profit. The drug business cannot be conducted on a 50 per cent. profit.

Two instances occur to me by which we can take this matter up. We could all enter into a "cut throat" business. We could establish this on some uniform basis. We could appoint a committee to indicate what article would be cut during the coming week or month, and that committee could make arrangements to procure advertising in different lines. We could get newspaper advertisements by joining together. We could have cards printed on which the prices of particular articles could be shown. In this way the cost would be about one-quarter of what it would cost otherwise. We also have jobbers who are doing business in the interest of the retail druggists, and I think with a little consideration of the question these jobbers could arrange to carry on a "cut throat" jobbing business. The rest of the jobbing houses—the Drug Trading Co., the Western Drug Trading Co. (and there is a movement on foot to start one in Montreal)

Pharmacy



The Ohio Institute of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio

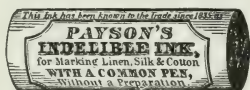
Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail. We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

*The Largest Import House in Holland in
Patent Specialties*

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DEN HAAG LEIDEN AMSTERDAM

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A B C Code, 4th Edition used

*Willing to place all new Medical Specialties
on the Market*



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion

DURING the past few years we have secured many increased contracts from our old subscribers, who are using larger numbers of reports and books. Can you imagine a stronger argument for the quality of our service and for your need of it?

R. G. DUN & CO.

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators



IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { RATS AND MICE
ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

ASK FOR
"CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTERS FOR CANADA

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the
Royal Stables



No
Flemish.

Directions
with
every Box.

50 YEARS SUCCESS

Ask your wholesale house for "Lameness in the Horse." It is beautifully illustrated on art paper

Veterinary Surgeon to H.M. THE KING
OF ITALY, writes:

"I have always had splendid results from its employment."



212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, Eng.

For Sale by all Jobbers

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL



Olde-Fashioned Horehound

is one of the popular winter lines with the druggist. It yields a handsome profit, and the quality of **WEBB'S HORE- HOUND** insures larger sales. Send in a trial order by mail

THE HARRY WEBB CO.

Limited

Manufacturing
Confectioners

31-35 Buchanan Street
TORONTO

Ask Your Wholesaler
for

KERR'S BUTTER SCOTCH

THE BROWN TOFFEE
THAT CURES THE
BLUES

KERR BROS.

486 Queen Street West, TORONTO

Important Notice

Owing to reasons beyond our control, we are compelled to remodel the prices on some of our well known specialties.

The new schedule will come into force on March 1st, 1909, when the following prices and terms will apply to all goods known to the trade as:

Merrill's Family Remedies
Royal English Toilet Goods
Merrill's Household Necessities

PRICES

10c. preparations	Per Dozen	80 cts.
15c. " "	" "	120 cts.
25c. " "	" "	200 cts.
50c. " "	" "	400 cts.
100c. " "	" "	800 cts.

TERMS

On order of \$ 20.00	5% discount for cash in 30 days
" " 50.00	10% " " " "
" " 100.00	15% " " " "
" " 200.00	20% " " " "

Freight charges credited on all orders of \$20.00 or over, only, on condition that the freight bill is mailed to us immediately upon receipt of same. We have already complied with the New Patent Medicine Act and will protect all dealers thereon.

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Merrill Building, Dept. D.

TORONTO, ONT.

The Time to Sell

certain goods is at the time there is a demand for those goods. The demand now is

Easter Cards

ARE YOU PREPARED? THEN PUT YOUR ORDER IN NOW FOR OUR EXCLUSIVE

"For the Empire" Series

from the St. Luke's Press, Hills & Co., Ltd., London, England. There are upwards of 125 varieties, replete with original designs, artistic printing, appropriate verses, and well-chosen thoughts, typifying Easter in its true, or "Church," sense. Dainty productions in Chromogravure, Gold and Silver Blocking, and Hand Painting.

They are quick sellers, retailing at from 5c. to 50c. We quote you a rate of from \$2.50 per hundred to \$25.00 per hundred. Interested?

BETTER ORDER THEM NOW!

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, LIMITED

64 and 66 Front Street West

TORONTO - - - ONTARIO

Free! Free! Free!

DR. PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP

FREE OFFER

For a limited time we are offering to the Retail Drug Trade $\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of DOCTOR PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP with every dozen purchased from your Jobber.

Send your order direct to your Jobber, and then send us his invoice to you showing purchase made, and we will ship the free goods with some advertising matter, express charges prepaid

World's Dispensary Medical

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Association

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Our Window Display Offer of One Dozen Cough Syrup FREE with a \$32.00 quantity purchase of our remedies is still in force.

To the Retail Druggist:

The American Floral Perfume Co., Limited OF TORONTO

Manufacturers of the Celebrated **FLORAL PERFUMES** under Blocki's Canadian Patent No. 103203, granted January 27th, 1907, wish to announce to the **RETAIL DRUGGISTS** that they are now ready to supply the Canadian trade from their New Laboratory at **88 West Wellington St., Toronto**, with their full line of **PERFUMES** and **TOILET WATERS**.

These Goods are a Positive Novelty, as every bottle contains a **Real Flower** corresponding to the odor, presenting a very attractive appearance to your customers, and we wish to call your attention to the fact that they are

SOLD TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS EXCLUSIVELY

Empress Perfumes

Beautiful Cut Glass Stoppers

The TRUE "OTTO" of the Flower. Never before produced. They are clinging and diffusive.

CARNATION	ROSE
CLOVER	SENSATION
CRAB APPLE	SWEET PEA
HYACINTH	UNIQUE
LILAC	VIOLETS
LILIES (Valley)	Etc., Etc.

Assorted "Odors" as above. Prices as follows:

9 fluid oz. bottles, each	.. \$3.75
5 " " "	.. 2.50
1 1/2 " " doz	.. 10.00

Empress Toilet Waters

Violet Green of Purple

ROSE	LILIES
LILAC	SENSATION
SWEET PEA	ADALIA

Small size (4 oz.) doz .. \$ 6.00

Large size (8 oz.) doz .. 10.00

Real Flowers in each Bottle

Grand Opera Perfumes

Empress, Adalia, Affinity, Sweet

Violets

Put up in the following sizes:	
9 oz. bottles, beautiful cut stopper, each \$6.00
5 oz. bottles, beautiful cut stopper, each 3.75
1 1/2 oz. bottles, Nouveau cut stopper, each 1.25

The "Grand Opera" odors are being used by the most exclusive members of Society at parties, receptions, etc. In offering these odors we especially ask you to confine your efforts to a very few of your most discriminating customers; by so doing and advising them of your intentions, the sale of three odors will be more than satisfactory to all.

Empress Sachets

Put up in the handsomest screw top jar on the market

EMPERESS ROSE
" HELIOTROPE
" SENSATION
" VIOLET
" CLOVER
" CARNATION

1/2 lbs. put up in handsome package, 1b. \$8.00
Large size (retail \$1) S.C. package, doz. 8.00
Small size (retail 50c.) S.C. package, doz. 4.00
Ideal Sachet, all odors, 1/4 lb. G.S. bottle, 1b. 3.75



HAVE YOU SEEN THIS NOVELTY ?

Send Us a Sample Order and WATCH YOUR PERFUME TRADE GROW!

Any other brand of perfumes containing flowers are infringements on our patents, and the dealer is liable. Any infringement will be vigorously prosecuted.



Our 15-Foot 12-Syrup Hygeia

THE degree of your store's smartness is measured by the character of your Soda Fountain. A McLaughlin Fountain makes the store, both in the pleasing impression it makes on your customers and in the satisfaction it gives. The snappy design with its graceful ornamentations—the inviting refreshment that greets every visitor—does more than attract the thirsty and sociable—its comforts are infectious, and serve to loosen the purse strings of all who gather at the counter.

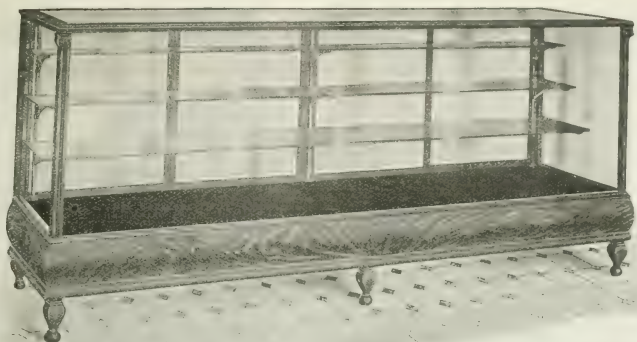
A McLaughlin Fountain at once stamps your store as up-to-date. Passers-by instinctively gravitate towards it, are drawn in by the memory of clean, wholesome drinks secured at that same Fountain.

Write for particulars and prices. Our special sales agent will call at your request. We pride ourselves on being perfectly up-to-the-minute on everything we turn out.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

204 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.



Style No. 10, Silent Salesman

Great Advertisers are of Two Kinds—Persistent and Consistent

In rare cases both are united—among the latter we find phenomenal successes.

Persistent, poorly-devised advertising has won many a success.

The consistent advertiser, however, chooses carefully his means and methods. He it is who gets the greatest returns for money expended.

There are, to-day, thousands of undeveloped opportunities in the country. Thousands of you do not realize what lies within your immediate grasp.

You lack just the impetus necessary to launch you on that tide which "taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." 'Tis hesitancy, not action, that keeps men poor."

It is our business to grasp and weigh these opportunities at their true worth and advise accordingly.

It is our business to increase the earning power of your drug store from one to ten times its present earning power.

It is our business to know when, why and how to expend money for these requirements.

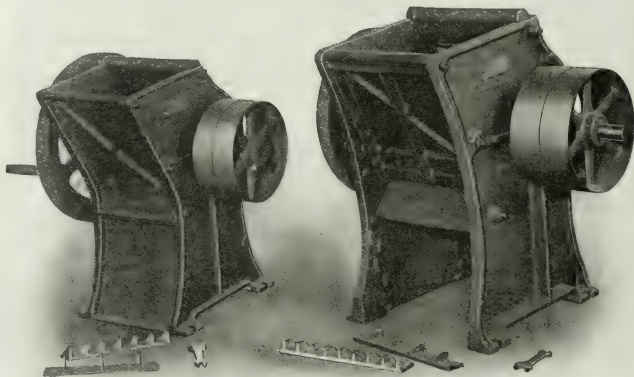
Almost any good carpenter can equip your store with some kind of fixtures, but this is only one of the links in the chain built strong enough to pull you to the topmost heights of success. *We furnish the lacking links.*

Send us a rough sketch of your store and we will supply you with special sketches.

McLAUGHLIN, GOURLEY, Limited

Cor. Albert & Elizabeth Streets, Toronto, Ont.

Ice Breaking Machines



SMALL

Opening takes ice 10 x 12 inches. Capacity 2½ tons per hour. Tight and loose pulleys 11 x 2½ inches. Fly wheel 22 inches, should run 150 revolutions per minute. Height over all 31 inches. Occupies floor space of 25x25 inches over all. Shipping weight about 400 lbs.

LARGE

Opening takes ice 13 x 14 inches. Capacity 4 tons per hour. Tight and loose pulleys 14 x 3½ inches. Fly wheel 22 inches, should run 150 revolutions per minute. Height over all 37 inches. Occupies floor space of 36x29 inches over all. Shipping weight about 700 lbs.

THESE Ice Breaking Machines are without question the most practical, durable and substantially built machines ever offered the Canadian trade. They are specially designed to meet the requirements of Bakers and Confectioners, Hotels, Restaurants, Ice Cream and Milk Dealers, where broken ice is required in quantities for freezing Ice Cream, packing Fish, Oysters, Milk, etc.

We offer them in two sizes, small and large. The small size has been specially designed for those wishing a compact, moderate-priced Ice Breaker that will do the work quickly and economically without the "muss" occasioned by breaking ice in the old-fashioned way.

The large size has been specially designed for the Dealer, Ice Cream Manufacture, etc., that requires very large quantities of broken ice daily and is without question the best and most durable Ice Breaker on the market.

The cylinders of both machines are made strong and heavy, clamped and keyed to steel driving shaft which is supported in bearings of ample size and well babbitted.

The picks are so placed in cylinder that they strike one after another in different places, cutting successively across the block of ice, so that the cut is continuous. The picks are made of best cast steel, drop forged, ground and tapered and are of the most durable quality, interchangeable without fitting. They are made round and tapered at back to fit taper hole in cylinder. The special advantage of these picks fitted in tapered holes is that they are readily removable from sockets by striking back end and yet are tightly held during the breaking of ice, every blow of the pick against ice drives it tight in socket. As shown by the illustration the frame work is very strong and durable and has been arranged for the easy removing of cylinder and shaft without taking frame apart. The side frames are closed tight at the bearings and this prevents ice from passing through into pulleys, an important feature not found in other Breakers.

Two combs, fine and coarse, are furnished with each machine, also necessary wrenches, a handle to fit fly wheel is also furnished to run Breaker by hand in case of emergency.

MANUFACTURERS

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited, 145-155 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

could join together also. The time seems opportune to make the move. All we want in carrying out such a plan is a little backbone.

Mr. Worden—I followed closely the remarks of Mr. Hargreaves, and consider at the outset many of the points he made. On the other hand is the time opportune to start the programme he has spoken of. Some years ago a similar thing happened in Peterborough, and the druggists there started a cut rate business. We can follow their example. It cost one man at least \$1,000, and demoralized prices.

We have 180 druggists in Toronto, and it seems to me that if we formulated a plan on the lines suggested, the policy would be suicidal. At what cost would this be carried out; it would simply concentrate the business in the hands of a few.

The cut rate evil has had the effect of introducing substitution in almost every case. A man who sells at cut rate prices will substitute something else. I maintain that we should frown down substitution. By introducing a cut rate campaign we would be booming substitution, and by so doing, we would have the physicians down on us.

The mover of the resolution claims that 50 per cent. profit is not sufficient to carry on a business. On the other hand does he know the expense of advertising, and how does he propose to get 100 per cent. profit. If we let the cut rate stores alone it will be a case of dog eat dog, and we can sit by and watch them fight it out themselves. Let the druggists take advantage of fluctuations in prices and buy from the jobber who studies his interest. This, I think, would be much better than embarking on a campaign the success of which is problematical, and will be certain to hurt the man who is doing business in a small way.

The letter which has been read is from a gentleman of ripe experience, and I hope we shall consider the reasons he has advanced. I do not think the present is an opportune time to start a campaign such as the mover has spoken of.

A. E. Cox—We can all see good points in Mr. Hargreaves suggestions. There is no doubt something should be done. It is a question to find the better of the two plans. I do not think it would do a great deal of good if we entered into the cut rate fight. Everyone knows it would be almost impossible to finance such an undertaking as is proposed. There are too many conflicting interests. A suggestion was made that if we could all get together and agree to cut a few special articles and advertise them at lower prices than the ordinary cut rate men are advertising them, and follow it with a list of druggists who will sell at these prices, it might do good. I do not think it would work at all well,

because when we started to lower our prices it would not take the cut rate druggists long to reduce theirs, and in a short time we would have every article in the place selling at less than cost. Very few of us are situated like the downtown stores, where a great many people go to purchase other articles, and thus get the benefit of a great number passing.

Some of the manufacturers and jobbers have already seen the result of the down-town men cutting prices so low.

G. E. Gibbard—Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a reminiscent feeling in the air to-night. When the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists was formed, a strenuous campaign followed against cut rate methods, which resulted in disastrous failure, and taught a lesson which we have remembered ever since. The gentlemen who took a leading part at that time found that there was only one way of maintaining prices, and that was to buy altogether on the contract plan basis. This is the only method which will stand the test of law.

From my observations, I would say there are two great constituents in a city like Toronto, that is the bargain hunting constituent and the constituent composed of those people who are willing to do business in a legitimate way. From the first class I am satisfied the retail druggist will get very little support, and for a number of years I have felt we could do without their support. Shall it be, then, sacrifice the benefit of our dealings with that large class of constituents who are prepared to do business in a legitimate way. The bargain hunters want a large stock and are looking for cheap goods, and it would be disastrous for the retail druggist to attempt to cater to that class of trade. It has been impressed upon me that those who expect success to come from cut rate practices are very poor creatures, and are doomed to disappointment and failure.

One means of meeting this difficulty as I see it, let the druggists co-operate and impress upon the travellers of the houses whose goods are cut that they will not encourage the sale of their goods. We are obliged to sell some of their goods, but we are not obliged to sell all that they would like us to sell.

I trust every retail druggist here will listen to Mr. Bauld's letter. He is a man of ripe experience, and we can depend upon what he says.

Regarding a suggestion from Mr. Hargreaves to endeavor to induce somebody to engage in jobber's cutting, I would suggest that every retailer, when possible, take advantage of the jobber's prices, and what he cannot make at the selling end to make at the buying end.

I am satisfied in my mind that the matter can be worked if the druggists throughout the Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, and the city of Toronto will set themselves to the task, that they will not assist the sale of any preparation of a manufacturer who is disregarding the interests of the trade at large, and encourage those who are doing business on consistent lines.

I think the time has arrived when the retail druggists of Canada should get together and settle upon a line of preparations which they can control. By establishing a line of meritorious preparations you will find a solution of the cut rate problem and patent medicine problem.

The retail trade in Toronto to-day is in as prosperous a condition as it ever was. There is a proportion of the retail trade in Toronto who are cutting into the cut rate business, but there are others who are maintaining a more dignified position and are conducting their business on straight business principles.

I have taken stock recently, and find, notwithstanding the rate cutting in Toronto, the business which I control is greatly improved, and I am satisfied to leave the cut rate business alone, and we will do better than by following the movement.

Mr. Ellis—I do not think there is much for me to say. I deplore the conditions now, as I feel to a certain extent the effect of the cutting of prices, but I do not want to enter into that sort of life. I have grave doubts about the success of the movement.

Mr. Andrews—I do not think it would do any good. I rather think the best method to pursue is to keep all proprietary articles aside and not show them, getting the best prices we can, and in this way we will do more than we would by engaging in the fight along the lines indicated.

Mr. Harris—I do not know all the gentlemen here, but I represent some who are not here—the little fellows. A movement like this would swamp the little fellows. We would be the little dog in the fight.

Mr. Jewell—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this discussion seems to be favoring one side of the question, and I might say I am rather in favor of the points made by Mr. Gibbard. They are to keep the cut rate goods out of sight and push the goods you make a profit on.

Mr. Carnahan—When I received a copy of the circular I took it into consideration for a few minutes, and then concluded it was a joke on the part of Mr. Hargreaves to get the druggists out to-night. If we could always plan a little scheme like this we would have good meetings. But it is impossible to get the druggist to agree to a plan such as is proposed. It would ruin the

prescription trade. Sensible people have no interest in the cut rate druggists. A number of people have taken prescriptions to the cut rate stores and afterwards brought them back to know what was the matter. The only way to do with the cut rate people is to keep the goods in the back of the store and do not encourage the traveller. I have made enemies of many travellers in this way, and judge from the tone of some that they have been getting it hard from most of the druggists. The jobbers have been getting their "bumps," too, and some jobbing house travellers have been knocked so hard by the retailer that they are getting sore. I have no hope of our being successful in a cut rate war. The situation is different from that of a departmental store, and you cannot work the plan with patent medicines. It would be folly to reduce prices.

Mr. Jury—One idea which occurred to me which we might adopt, is to have one uniform sign. Get up an original design, and advertise a certain line of our own preparations which can be had where it is shown.

Mr. Currie—I came here in a doubtful mood, for I am practically in the midst of a hotbed of cutters. For a long time I have considered the advisability of entering into the cut rate business because my place is so contiguous to them. After hearing the remarks of gentlemen here to-night I am fully convinced that the cutting of prices indiscriminately would be a serious matter. I am well aware of the fact that the cutter downtown can make a fairly good business, but is my friend Mr. Carnahan aware that B. P. & Co. were compelled to discontinue their business downtown on account of the high rents, and procure premises where lower rental would prevail.

Mr. Gibbard—Do you know anything of the business they were doing?

Mr. Currie—Cut rate business; proprietary remedies.

I have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for the majority of us, who are distributed through the residential district of the city, to carry on a successful cut rate business, and we know that when prices are once reduced it would be impossible to advance them to their present position again. Mr. Gibbard has thrown out suggestions which, in my opinion, are first-class. If we would adopt a certain line of goods of our own, which we could control, and get a sale for them, I think it would help towards a solution of the cut rate problem. But we must control that business ourselves. It might be handled by a concern similar to the Drug Trading Co., in which all would have an equal share.

Take then the methods followed by large

At Easter Time

it is most opportune to make some extra effort to secure your share of the perfume trade.

The STEARNS PERFUMES

will not only help you to get new customers, but every drop of Stearns Perfumes you sell

**Makes Permanent Customers
and yields you a Liberal Profit**

We have a particularly liberal offer with three pound lots, with which we also include a handsome polished oak Perfume Rack.

Are you interested? If you are, write the Perfume Department of

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WINDSOR - ONTARIO

3-59

The Spring Store Cleaning

SHOULD MAKE ROOM FOR MANY MORE

Nyal's Family Remedies

The Nyal line contains many popular preparations for which there is an active demand at Spring time, and right now is the time to stock up such lines as

Nyal's Spring Tonic

Springs Sarsaparilla

Nyal's Quinine and Iron Tonic

Nyal's Blood Purifier

Nyal's Beef, Iron and Wine

Nyal's Mountain Herbs

Nyals's Digestive Tonic

Nyal's Rheumatic Cure

Nyal's Stone Root Compound

Etc., Etc.

Use one for a leader and keep a reserve of the others. It shouldn't be any trouble for you to make up a bonus assortment of the above lines alone.

Send in an order now while you think of it.

**FREDERICK
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Selling Agents for Canada.

Sure Death

TO POTATO BUGS



The Strongest and Best PARIS GREEN is made by the Canada Paint Company.

It KILLS the Colorado Beetle commonly known as the Potato Bug with certainty and despatch.

Purity of The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green

The Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa have had inspectors going all over Canada making purchases of PARIS GREEN for the purpose of analysis in order to safeguard the interests of the farmers. Over 40 samples of PARIS GREEN manufactured by the Canada Paint Company, Montreal, were procured personally by the inspectors in the wide range of territory extending from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, and each sample was certified by A. MCGILL, CHIEF GOVERNMENT ANALYST, as being ABSOLUTELY PURE. Moreover, The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green was shown to contain more arsenical poison than any of the other greens examined.

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The Time Demands

"the" articles appropriate to the occasion. Easter-time demands among other things that you carry a complete line of attractive

EASTER POST CARDS

You are in time if you order these now. Our stock is comprised of particularly seasonable designs, appropriate thoughts, and symbolic emblems. Tastefully embossed, gold and silver blocking, etc.—not "splashy."

We quote you a rate of \$1.00 per hundred, to retail at 2 for 5c. We specify Easter Post Cards in particular. We would like to interest you in varied lines in general. BETTER WRITE US.

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64 and 66 Front Street West
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EWING'S Seeds of "QUALITY"

! No Seeds in the Country have more growing ability to the pound

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WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON

Whole Linseed
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Timothy and Clovers
(OUR FAMOUS BRANDS)

WM. EWING & CO.

SEEDSMEN
McGill Street MONTREAL

Gathering Momentum Down the Years

1879—Thirty-one years ago we started our import fancy goods business in a small and unpretentious way. We felt that the idea of bringing in samples of the best European goods and selling to the Canadian trade from the samples was a good one, which the trade would appreciate because it would give them a greater variety to choose from than if we carried a stock which must necessarily be limited. The idea caught on, the trade was pleased and by 1889 our foresight had been justified. Year by year we increased the number of our samples and made the opening in March more and more of an event. Dealers came in from all parts of the country in increasing numbers, realizing that our scheme was the only satisfactory one. By and by we had to open sample rooms in other centres throughout the Dominion and by 1899 our accommodation became too small. The great fire came at an opportune time and in our new building what we considered ample space was provided. To-day this space is absolutely inadequate to house the thousands and thousands of samples and we have engaged still more commodious quarters for the business that will be transacted in 1909, which will be the best of all.

**NO DEALER IN CANADA CAN AFFORD TO MISS THIS SHOW
DISPLAYS READY ABOUT MARCH 15th**

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

LIMITED

Importers of
European Art Goods

TORONTO

manufacturers, especially by those who make the Oil Remedies. These people are getting the business and you are working for them. The druggists should join together and establish a line of goods, and in a very short time there would be a current demand.

Mr. Reid—I am in favor of Mr. Hargreaves motion.

Mr. Avery—I do not think the cut rate store is doing the harm which the retail druggist thinks it is. They have made considerable money through getting agencies, which concentrates the trade in their hands.

Mr. Carnahan—One cut rate store is bound to stay. I spoke to him the other day, and from what he said they will stay at least fifteen years. He pays both salary and commission.

Mr. Samson—I do not approve of entering upon a cut rate war. It would react upon the dignity of the profession, and could not result in good being accomplished. It is beneath our dignity, gentlemen. Don't do it.

Mr. Evans—I would not go into the cut rate business simply because I would not advertise the miserable nostrums that they handle. The first thing to do is to get these nostrums out of sight. If we followed this plan faithfully we would soon be able to throw out some of the nostrums. I have heard it said that you can sell your own preparations nine times out of ten. When I try to sell my own preparations I invariably sell them. I do not think the radical measures proposed should be adopted. The scheme Mr. Gibbard referred to is a splendid one. We are selling goods to-day over which we have no control.

Mr. Petrie—I am carrying on business in a residential locality, and would not like to see a cutting campaign established. I do not agree with Mr. Hargreaves that conditions are no better than they were fifteen years ago. The trade is in better shape than it ever has been before.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

In a communication in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, Dr. E. Quin Thornton, of Jefferson Medical College, called attention to "the difficulties and dangers attending the use of the Metric System in prescribing," pointing out the merits and demerits of the system. The article is one which will be of interest to our readers, and we quote a portion of it.

"The merits claimed for the metric system are:

"That every weight and measure bears a relation to the initial unit, the Metre, which is a fixed and unvarying measure of length, being the 1-40,000,000 part of the polar circumference of

the earth. Measures based upon such a natural and indestructible standard, if lost or destroyed, could be restored without fear of alteration.

"The second claim is that the ready method of changing from one denomination to another by the use of the decimal point makes the system both simple and convenient to use.

"The third claim is that the nomenclature used in designating the multiples and divisions of the several units is uniform, and that the name denotes the position of the measure or weight in the decimal scale.

"The fourth advantage claimed is that its almost universal adoption makes it an international system.

"Discussing in order these several claims, it must be admitted that the standard measures preserved in all countries might be lost or destroyed, and that in case of such an occurrence the metric measures are the only ones which could be restored with certainty and precision. Such accidents have happened to the weights and measures heretofore in use, but they are extremely unlikely to recur.

"The claim of simplicity and convenience in changing from one denomination to the other by the use of the decimal point is to my mind more than counterbalanced by the possibility of making serious errors by misplacing the decimal. Such errors have occurred not only from lack of care, but from defects upon the paper written upon. Few of us would sacrifice safety for convenience. Furthermore, that the number ten cannot be divided more than once without producing a fraction is a defect of the metric system which inheres to the decimal principles of arithmetic. Thus: 10—5—2.5—1.25—.625.

"The uniformity in the nomenclature, so far as it applies to the names and the position in the decimal scale of the multiples and divisions of the several units, is interfered with by changing the name of the millilitre. The thousandth part of a metre is called a millimetre; the thousandth part of a Gramme is called a milligramme; but the thousandth part of a Litre, which in reality is a millilitre, is called a cubic centimetre. This name is entirely unsuited for a measure of capacity. Furthermore, there are no names which apply to quantities less than a cubic centimetre, which is about 16 minims. The approximate equivalent of the minim being .061 Cc., it must be read sixty-one one-thousandths of a cubic centimetre, a rather cumbersome term.

"The decimal point followed by numerals is usually understood to indicate a definite subdivision of the metric units, whereas in the measurement of capacity it is usually employed to indicate sub-divisions of the cubic centimetre, which is not the unit of capacity. The litre is

the unit of capacity, but is too gross a quantity for convenient use in prescribing.

"With the fourth contention, that its almost universal adoption makes it an international system, we agree.

"Another disadvantage of no little consequence is to be found in the similarity of the abbreviations used to designate different denominations of the several units: Mm. is the abbreviation for myriametre, ten thousand metres, while mm. is the abbreviation for millimetre; Dm. signifies ten metres, and dm. a tenth of a metre; Mg. is the abbreviation for ten thousand grammes, and mg. a thousandth part of a gramme; Dg. for dekagramme, and dg. for decigramme. Not only are the same letters used in abbreviating these different denominations, but there is considerable similarity in the sounds of the terms when spoken. Mistakes are therefore likely to occur when the terms are written in an abbreviated form, and also when spoken.

"The strongest argument against the use of the system by those of us now practicing medicine is that we have learned our doses in the apothecaries' system, and should we decide to discard that and use the decimal system, we should still continue to think in the older system, but transpose to the newer. In prescribing, this would immediately involve a double set of calculations, a condition attended by a degree of uncertainty.

"As it is almost impossible to convert either system into the other with exactness, we must employ approximate equivalents. None but an expert mathematician can make the calculation mentally if the closest approximate equivalents are used; therefore convenient approximate equivalents less difficult of calculation are usually selected.

"The following tables give the nearest exact equivalents, and also the commonly used quantities employed:

APPROXIMATE TABLE OF WEIGHTS

<i>Convenient Approximate</i>	<i>Nearest Approximate</i>
1 gr. = Gm. .065	Gm. .0648
15 gr. = Gm. 1.00	Gm. .972
1 ⅓ = Gm. 4.00	Gm. 3.888
1 ⅓ = Gm. 30.00	Gm. 31.103

APPROXIMATE TABLE OF MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

<i>Convenient Approximate</i>	<i>Nearest Approximate</i>
1 minim = Cc. .06	Cc. .0616
15 minim = Cc. 1.00	Cc. .924
1 fl̄ = Cc. 4.00	Cc. 3.697
1 fl̄ = Cc. 30.00	Cc. 29.573

WEIGHTS

Loss and Gain in Single and Multiple Doses

1 gr., a gain of 2/10 mg. = 1/320 gr. in each dose, in ten doses 1/30 gr.

15 gr., a gain of 28 mg. = 7/16 gr. in each dose, in ten doses 4 ¼ gr.
 1 ⅓, a gain of 112 mg. = 1 9/10 gr. in each dose, in ten doses 19 gr.
 1 ⅓, a loss of 1.103 Gm. = 17 gr. in each dose, in ten doses 170 gr.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

Loss and Gain in Single and Multiple Doses

1 minim, a loss of .0016 Cc. = 1/40 minim in each dose, in ten doses ¼ minim.
 15 minims, a gain of .076 Cc. = 1 ¼ minims in each dose, in ten doses 12 ½ minims.
 1 fl̄, a gain of .303 Cc. = 5 minims in each dose, in ten doses 50 minims.
 1 fl̄, a gain of .427 Cc. = 7 ½ minims in each dose, in ten doses 73 minims.

"By referring to the tables it will be noted that in converting grains and drachms into their approximate metric equivalents there is an increase in quantity, while there is a decrease when ounces are converted into grammes. In using the measures of capacity, the quantities substituted for minims are less, and those for the fluid drachm and fluid ounce are greater. If we use both solids and liquids in the same prescription, we create still further uncertainty as to the exact doses prescribed, thereby sacrificing accuracy and precision.

"If the metric is to be used in prescribing, we must learn and teach the doses in that system, and discard the old; we must think in that system, and not attempt to transpose from one to the other.

RHACHISAN

According to the Pharmazeutische Zentrallhalle, rhachisan has the following percentage composition: Cod liver oil, 30; free fatty acids obtained by the saponification of cod liver oil, 1; iodine, in combination with free fatty acids, 0.1; lecithin, 0.8; nucleins, 1.75; iron, in combination with ovovillelin, 0.3; mannite, 12; glycerin and alcohol, each, 5, and the remainder distilled water. It is recommended as a substitute for phosphorated cod liver oil. Dose, 10 grams, three times daily.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Mr. Geo. Y. Dibblee has improved his store and enlarged his display space and has placed his order for a line of the "Trianon Cabinets" with The Toronto Show Case Co. All essential points in these cases are covered by patents held by this Company and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

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Used and
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Best Performers



Musical Instruments of Every Description

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*"BERTI" Violin Strings are known the
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THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO.

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15 KING ST. EAST - TORONTO

Our Easter Cards Are Now Ready

Newest Designs
Over 250 Excellent Subjects

The Assortment is better than ever. It's distinctly different from other lines. It's clearly in the lead. **The Price** will appeal to you strongly, affording you a good margin of profit, and the quality of the goods guarantees quick sales. Why not order a 50-cent assortment, at once, today? You will be pleased.

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Post Card Views Of Your Own City Made To Order!

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OUR HAND-COLORED CARDS are the best made in America
Cards made from any fair photo, delivered in two to three weeks
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Please send five dollars for the newest and
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BRICK'S TASTELESS

Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Our plan of protecting the price of this Preparation has necessitated us filling all orders direct, which will keep the output entirely under our control.

In future please order direct. No order too small and none too large to fill. Freight allowed on all orders.

The advertising in a great many daily and weekly papers, together with the price we are offering BRICK'S TASTELESS should be an incentive to place an order at once.

We shall be glad to send circulars and will allow for distributing the same.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, large size, \$8.00 per dozen. In 3 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, small size, \$4.00 per dozen. In 6 doz. lots, \$4.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$4.00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

On an order of \$24.00, made up of large and small sizes, we allow 10 per cent. discount.

SELLING AGENTS

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

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Horlick's Malted Milk
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MONTREAL, CANADA
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Druggists

get familiar with the many uses of Gillett's Lye and recommend it to your customers for making soap, cleaning of all kinds, and as a disinfectant—it's a sure trade bringer.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.



Awarded highest honors at all Expositions.

SUPPOSITORIES OF GLYCERINE AND CHLORAL HYDRATE

1. GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

A. Stearin soap, dialyzed, dried and powdered, is rubbed up with an equal weight of water. Glycerine is now added, nine parts to every one part of soap, and the mass warmed until complete solution is effected, and all the water has been evaporated.

B. Five parts stearin soap are mixed with 95 parts glycerine, and the mixture warmed until solution is effected.

C. Thirty grams of glycerine are allowed to soak in water for several minutes; 270 grams of glycerine are then added, and the mixture heated until the water is completely evaporated.

D. A mass is made of

Glycerine	120.0 parts
Medicinal soap	1.2 parts
Ol. cacao	6.0 parts

2. SUPPOSITORIES WITH CHLORAL HYDRATE.

A. In a wide-necked flask, placed on a water-bath, is melted 3.75 grams white wax; 11.25 grams powdered chloral hydrate; 3.75 grams cacao butter are added, and the flask closed and shaken until a uniform mixture is obtained. Five parts of this mixture represent three parts chloral hydrate.

B. Equal parts of stearic acid and chloral hydrate are melted together in a stoppered flask.—*Journ. de Med. de Paris.* (National Druggist).

SUPPOSITORIES OF SODIUM SALICYLATE AND GLYCERINE

P. Lemaire calls attention, in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, to the difficulties encountered in preparing suppositories according to the prescription:

Sodium salicylate	1 gram
Glycerine, gelatinized	4 grams

If the suppositories be made in the usual manner, with glycerine, gelatine, water and sodium salicylate, the sodium salicylate will prevent the hardening of the mass, even if the suppository would containing the mixture be cooled with ice. The desired result is attained by adopting the following method of procedure: 0.2 gram of the glycerine-gelatine base is rubbed up in a mortar, in small portions at a time, with 1 gram of finely pulverized sodium salicylate, until a homogeneous mass is obtained. The mass is then worked up in the hand into a cone about 2 cm. in height. A quantity of the glycerine-gelatine base is now melted and poured into the mould, which, with its contents, is slightly cooled. The cone is now introduced as near the middle as possible,

and the whole cooled with ice. A suppository is thus obtained, consisting of a core of sodium salicylate surrounded by a coat of the base. It must be prepared only shortly before it is to be used, for the sodium salicylate soon begins to react with the glycerine, and liquefaction ensues. The advantage of the foregoing mode of preparation lies in the fact that the conditions of the prescription are strictly fulfilled, no foreign substance being added in order to produce the desired result.

INCOMPATIBLES OF ARGYROL

Dr. V. Demandre (*Repert de Pharm.*) has investigated the incompatibility of argyrol, with the following results: Argyrol is not precipitated by caustic alkalies or albumin, or by acetic acid in the cold. Acetic acid with heat causes its precipitation. Tannin precipitates it. Hydrochloric and trichloroacetic acid decompose argyrol, liberating metallic silver in the form of a fluffy powder of brownish-black color. The alkaline chlorides in small quantities after a while yield a slight white deposit of silver chloride, and in saturated solution they precipitate the argyrol in the cold without decomposing it, while with the aid of heat they form silver chloride and set free the albuminoid matter, which can be found in the filtered liquid. Ammonium sulphate in saturated solution completely precipitates argyrol in the cold without decomposing it. The substance is also incompatible with the hydrochlorides of a number of alkaloids, and with copper sulphate. Solutions containing only argyrol keep without change if preserved in amber-colored bottles and protected against light.

TANNYL

This is a compound of tannin and oxychlorasein. A yellowish-brown powder, nearly tasteless, insoluble in water. Employed as intestinal astringent, and best administered in doses of 1 to 2 or 3 grams, three times daily, before meals, until normal evacuations take place.—*Pharm. Zentralh.*

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PORT HOPE.—Mr. W. J. B. Davidson is another convert to the "Trianon Cabinets" and has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. Patents covering all essential points in these cabinets are held by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

Formulary

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

The Apotheker Zeitung recommends the following formula:

Fresh violet flowers	8 ounces
Alcohol	4 ounces
Syrup and distilled water, of each a sufficient quantity.	

The violets are allowed to macerate in the alcohol in a closed vessel for six or eight hours. They are then pressed and sufficient water added to make eight ounces. Filter, and add nine parts of syrup to each part of the essence thus obtained.

NON-ASTRINGENT SYRUP OF FERRIC CHLORIDE.

Solution ferric chlor.....	160 min.
Solution soda (about 20 fl. dr.)	2½ fl. oz.
Syrup, to make	16 fl. oz.
Comp. spt. orange	30 min.

Mix the iron solution with 12 fl. oz. of syrup, and add, in small portions at a time, enough solution of soda (about 20 fl. dr.) to leave the mixture faintly yet distinctly acid; then add enough syrup to make 16 fl. oz.; and admix the flavoring previously diluted with a little alcohol. A syrup thus prepared contains ferric oxychloride and sodium chloride.

SYRUP OF YOLK OF EGG.

Brissemort (Petit Journal de Medecine) proposes the following formula:

Yolk of egg	300 grams
Water	60 grams
Beat, strain with expression and add:	
Glycerine	300 grams.
Cherry laurel water	10 grams
Sugar	130 grams
Sodium chloride	12 grams

Dissolve without heat.

In order to prevent the increase in the quantity of uric acid, which is caused in arthritic patients by the ingestion of the yolk of eggs, it is recommended that four grams of sodium quinate be added to the preparation, quinic acid and its salts preventing the formation of uric acid.—National Druggist.

ODOFORM EMULSION.

Iodoform	48 Gm.
Potato starch	25 Gm.
Glycerin	400 Gm.
Distilled water	240 Cc.

Triturate the iodoform and the starch to a fine powder; then mix the glycerin and the water. To the former add a small quantity of the latter, and triturate into a smooth paste, adding the remainder of the glycerin and water mixture gradually, with continual stirring. Heat slowly up to 100 degrees C., stirring constantly. Keep

the mixture at this temperature for several minutes, and then allow it to cool. Triturate briskly until cold.

Care must be exercised in heating the mixture, in order to prevent the unnecessary decomposition of the iodoform, which would discolor the emulsion.—Merck's Report.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR BURNS.

The formulary of Nouveaux Remedes recommends the following application for the relief of extensive burns, as they often occur in workshops, factories, foundries, etc.:

Carbolic acid (liquid).....	25 drops
Dextrin, finely powdered.....	125 grams
Tincture of aloes	65 grams
Dilute spirits of camphor	
(1:39)	30 grams
Lead nitrate, pure	1 gram
Tannin	1 gram
Cherry laurel water	150 grams

The dextrin is mixed with the spirit of camphor and the tincture. The lead nitrate and tannin are dissolved separately in the cherry laurel water, and mixed. This mixture is gradually added to the dextrin suspension, and the whole thoroughly mixed to a homogeneous mass.

When this mixture is spread upon the burned surface it gives immediate relief from pain, and at the same time forms a protective layer.—National Druggist.

LIQUID IODOFORM.

Blanchi prepares iodoform in solution, the advantage possessed by this mixture over the dry substance being the greater ease with which absorption takes place. He takes:

Caustic potash	35 parts
Water	25 parts
And adds to the solution:	
Oleic acid	50 parts
Alcohol, 95 per cent.....	30 parts

To this mixture is added, with constant agitation:

Iodine, resublimed	30 parts
--------------------------	----------

A few drops of caustic potash solution are added to decolorize the mixture, which is allowed to stand several days in a dark place. The supernatant liquid is then decanted, and is ready for use. It is of a syrupy consistence, yellowish in color, with the odor of iodoform, miscible with water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, terpinol, eucalyptol and creosote.

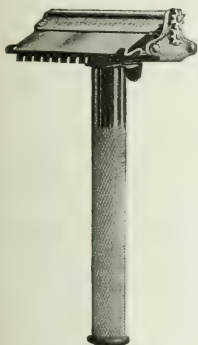
It dissolves guaiacol readily. Applied to the skin, it is rapidly absorbed.—L'Union Pharmaceutique.

Never look backward—unless you can profit by the mistakes you have made.

The Most Modern Razor

IS

The AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR



There are strong reasons why you should sell The AutoStrop Safety Razor—better than any other on the market.

It is the only SELF-STROPPING RAZOR in existence.

The AutoStrop strops itself sharp in half the time it takes to place a new blade in any other razor.

The AutoStrop is thoroughly well made, exquisitely finished, and cannot get out of order.

The AutoStrop blades last many times longer than those of other razors.

The cleaning is simplicity itself. It can be done in a second, without removing the blade or taking apart.

The AutoStrop will positively give your customer satisfaction, and will make him your friend.

We solicit your investigation, and ask you to try the AutoStrop yourself. Let us hear from you, and we will gladly send you one on approval.

The Standard Set retails at \$5.00, and gives you a handsome profit.

Send us your enquiries, and then your order, and we'll help you to sell the goods.



The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.

14 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

Canadian Made Licorice

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A Superlative Quality of Mint Flavored Soft Licorice

N.B.—CUT REPRESENTS EXACT SIZE OF PACKAGE

Manufactured Exclusively by

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY - MONTREAL



The
Original
and
Only
Genuine

BEWARE
OF
IMITATIONS
SOLD
ON THE
MERITS OF

**MINARD'S
LINIMENT**

SELF-SHAVING OR DEPILATORY CREAM

This is an article for which some demand has been created, and the following formula has been published as answering the purpose:

(a).

Powdered starch	20 parts
Water	120 parts

(b).

Sodium sulphide	34 parts
Barium sulphide	30 parts
Water	180 parts
Palm oil	36 parts
Glycerin	24 parts

Stir the starch in tepid water in one vessel, and mark a. In a second vessel dissolve the sodium sulphide (crystals), and stir it and the barium sulphide in the water, add the glycerin, and mark b. In another vessel melt the palm oil.

To mix the compounds, make the solution b boiling hot; stir up the starch solution a, and then gradually stir it into the solution b; keep stirring until the starch thickens, add the melted palm oil, mix all well together, and then add the perfume (oils of citronella, mirbane, lavender, etc.).

Before the mass congeals pour it into porcelain pots or wide-mouthed bottles. For use, rub the cream into the hair to be removed until the hair loses its crispness and filamentous form and becomes a pulpy mass; then wash the part well with water.

MESSAGE EMOLLIENT

1.

Oil sweet almonds	3 ounces
Oil bitter almonds	15 drops
Balsam tolu	30 grains
Benzoin	30 grains
Ess. lemon	2 drops
Ess. bergamot	2 drops

Powder the resins and rub up with the oils. Keep at a gentle heat for 24 hours, then decant from the sediment and add the perfume. To be massaged into the face, throat and neck after the bath.

2.

Tannin	8 grains
Lanoline	480 grains
Oil sweet almonds	320 grains

Melt the lanoline and oil; when cooling beat in the tannin.

SACH'S SOOTHING, COOLING OINTMENT

A correspondent of Merck's Report sends the following formula, and states that it has given

him exceedingly good results in cases of sunburn and prickly heat:

Yolk of egg	1
Lanum	30 Gm.
Cold cream	30 Gm.
Solution lead subacetate.....	10 Gm.

LEMON FORMULAS

The following formulas are recommended:

1.

Yellow peel of lemons,	
grated	15
Concentrated oil lemon.....	2 1/2 drachms
Alcohol	4 pints
Water	1 pint

Macerate 24 hours and express. If necessary filter through magnesium carbonate.

2.

Yellow peel of lemons.....	15
Citral	2 drachms
Oil lemon	2 ounces
Alcohol	4 pints
Water	1 pint

Treat as above.

3.

Concentrated oil lemon.....	24 minims
Citral	36 minims
Oil lemon	4 ounces
Tinct. curcuma	4 ounces
Alcohol	3 pints
Water	5 pints
Magnesium carbonate.....	2 ounces

Shake together occasionally during 24 hours and filter, returning the first portions to the filter until the liquid comes through clear. By varying the proportions of concentrated oil, natural oil and citral extracts can be made of almost any desired strength and delicacy of flavor. Citral undoubtedly enjoys some popular flavor, in just the same way that cumarin and tonka do. It serves much the same purpose in supplying a "strong" flavor at a low price. It is plainly discernible either in cooked or uncooked articles.

PREPARATION OF MERCURY OINTMENT

An improvement upon the rather tedious process of making this ointment is suggested by G. H. Roener (Pharmaz. Journ.). He proceeds as follows: One grain of oleate of mercury (containing 10 per cent. of mercury), is triturated with four ounces of metallic mercury; and after a few minutes the necessary quantity of fat is added. The oleate of mercury used in this process is made by triturating the washed and dried oxide of mercury from 271 parts of mercuric chloride with 1,800 parts of commercial oleic acid, and heating until the mixture becomes homogeneous.

Photographic

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

By A Pharmacist Photographer

'SEPARATE' DEVELOPEMENT.

In October of last year Herr Paul von Joanovich, of Budapest, suggested a method of developing plates by the separate action of the two solutions forming the developer. His suggestion was to immerse the exposed plate in the solution of the reducing agent proper, e.g., pyrogallol, metol, etc., and at the end of thirty seconds to remove, and, without intermediate washing, transfer it to the alkaline solution, which was to be allowed to act for a similar length of time. The idea was not new, but the method of application was to use a grooved tank of the "stand" development pattern, and by this means to en-

the process of value to chemists who do developing for their customers. The original formulae of Joanovich are:

No. 1.

Metol	5 grammes
Hydroquinone	5 grammes
Sodium sulphite	100 grammes
Water to	1,000 C.c.

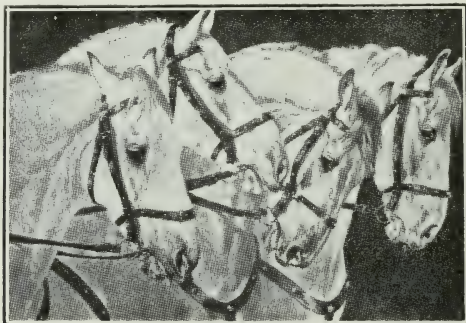
No. 2.

Potassium carbonate	100 grammes
Water to	1,000 C.c.

Dr. Sturenberg recommends the use of hydroquinone or edinol. His formula is:

Water	1,000 C.c.
Sodium sulphite	60 grammes
Hydroquinone	18 grammes
Or edinol	8 grammes

Dealing with the same subject (in the *Amateur Photographer and Photographic News*), Mr. H. Brencley says that he has obtained equally good results with a two-solution developer of unknown composition, and has found that a preliminary



FOUR FRIENDS.

able the operator to turn out negatives at the rate of twelve a minute. The process was tried by several photographers of my acquaintance, with more or less success. For my own part, I found the time of immersion in the No. 1 bath to be too short, and when using the method I always allowed one minute instead of thirty seconds. Dr. Sturenberg, in a recent article, contributed to the *Photographisch Rundschau* on the subject, also gives it as his opinion that one minute is the better time of immersion, and suggests the use of a 20 per cent. solution of potassium carbonate to fortify the No. 2 in cases of gross under-exposure. The process is worth studying, as, although it will never take the place of controlled development for the pictorialist, it is a most economical method of turning out negatives from plates of varying exposure. This, in fact, is the point likely to make

soaking in water for thirty second, followed by thirty seconds' immersion in each of the two solutions, gives better results than development of the dry film.—(Phar. J1.).

CLEANING PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES

The lenses of photographic apparatus, and of other optical instruments, become covered with dust or with a bluish film, even when they are carefully kept in proper receptacles away from outside influences. A dry cloth, or one moistened with water, does not suffice to remove the deposit. Alcohol or ammonia water is recommended as an excellent cleaning material. The liquids can not be poured on the objective, as they are apt to exert a solvent action upon the cement. It is advisable, therefore, to moisten a piece of soft linen cloth with the liquid and gently wipe the glass with this.—Neueste Erf. u. Erfahr.

All Druggists Should Stock

"WELLINGTON"

Photo Plates, Papers and Films
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

Write for terms and
Our High-Class
Advertising Card



WARD & COMPANY

—Canadian Representatives
13 St. John St., Montreal—

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

has been such a success that we would like you to know what those
any time. The same diploma is given correspondence
W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist



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who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin
students as class room students. Write for full particulars to
Jones Building, TORONTO

POMONA FACE CREAM

An elegant toilet cream which is bland, soothing,
antiseptic and non-greasy.
A product that will please the most fastidious.
A package that will be ornamental to any dressing
table.

PREPARED BY

The Kenson Pharmaceutical Co.
MONTREAL

WE have many odd lines which we
will clear out this month at big
discounts, as stock-taking is now
completed. ¶ We would be pleased to
send a list to any enquiring friends.

If interested drop us a line—

E. G. West & Co. 176 KING ST. E.
TORONTO
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

We have very Special Prices on Granular Effervescent Salt

The "Royal Mail" Camera

SPECIFICATION

Camera—Polished mahogany, dovetailed and fitted with leather carrying strap and two bushes and T-screws.

Lenses—Fifteen first-class lenses for portraits or views.

Shutter—Fifteen apertures. Spring plate.

Dark Slide—One single Cameo dark slide, with aluminium shutter.

Price, \$10.00 each

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL LIMITED

AGFA AMIDOL

A quick and powerful developer.

Bringing out all details and giving good density.

Is easily soluble in water.

Ranks in a premier position for developing bromide papers, giving excellent gradations.



Acts in conjunction with Sodium Sulphite without the addition of any alkali. Avoids therefore the bad effects of strong alkali on the operator's hands or on the delicate, sensitive material.

In 1 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles, at 75c., \$2.75, \$5.25, and \$10.00 each.

Ask your Dealer for the "AGFA" Booklet — Gratis

Sole Agents - HUPFELD, LÜDECKING & CO. - Montreal

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH SPEED EXPOSURES

I remember that when a beginner at focal plane photography I argued that it would be desirable to shun the good old-fashioned pyro, and turn to the youthful reducing agents which boasted more vigor. My assumption was that the improvement in speed of the dry plate would be accompanied by a corresponding evolution in developers. I have no doubt that all focal plane workers in their novitiate try, one after another, the various developing agents recommended, the best known of which are pyro-metol, metol-hydroquinone, glycin, and eikonogen-hydroquinone.

For the man with limited time and patience, pyro-metol is without doubt the best developer to use; but my chief objections to it are the ex-

Probably a great deal might be achieved by cooking a badly under-exposed plate to a temperature above 75 degrees Fahr., but fog is very readily produced.

The developer must be diluted; nearly all formulae advised are in much too concentrated a form. The dilution should be twice or three times the strength usually recommended for normal exposures, but we must remember that it must be so conducted that the necessary minimum of reducing agent is present.

For example, if the developer is so compounded that one grain of pyro is used in each ounce of developer, then three ounces of developer as used for a half-plate will contain three grains of pyro. The developer must therefore be diluted to six ounces, so that the three grains are not decreased. I use these figures arbitrarily, because no-



"Where the purple-vestured mountains
Rear their summits crowned with snow."

cessive contrasts produced and the coarseness of the deposit. The developers compounded with hydroquinone are favored for their cleanness of working, but the "pretty" negatives produced are not good printers.

Personally, I invariably use pyro-soda, which everyone is agreed is unequalled for well-exposed subjects—and even a fast shutter exposure may be quite a full one—whilst for under-exposed work it will, on the whole, give a better result than any other developer I know. The temperature of the developer should not be below 65 degrees Fahr., nor, in the case of nearly all plates, above 70 degrees Fahr. In the winter one's fast shutter work improves enormously if the dark room has been well heated some time before development is begun.

body knows accurately what minimum of pyro is sufficient to effect reduction on a given area of emulsion.

I recommend a solution containing two ounces each of sodium sulphite and sodium carbonate to the pint of water; I never use potassium bromide. I take one ounce of this, two ounces of warm water, and three grains of dry pyro added at the time of development. In extreme cases less pyro is added and rather more soda solution and water. Development takes from a quarter of an hour to an hour.

An extension of dilution is stand development, to which glycin and rodinal are best adapted. Unless one has a dozen negatives to develop, an inconveniently large amount of solution must be used; and I have always found that all sorts of

mysterious scratches appear as a result of the vicissitudes to which the plates are subjected. I do not think that better negatives are procurable by greater dilution than three times.—Adolphe Abraham, B.A., in Photography and Focus.



A WOODLAND WALK.

A STABLE PYRO DEVELOPER

Edwards, in the British Journal of Photography, gives a formula for a pyrogallic acid developer, which is far more stable than those ordinarily used, and which possesses the advantage of always being in a fresh condition for use.

Two solutions are made: One of 30 parts each of pyrogallic acid and sodium bisulphite dissolved in enough distilled water to make 2,400 parts; the other of 300 parts each of sodium sulphite and sodium carbonate in water to make 2,400 parts. Equal parts of the solutions are mixed just before using, and diluted if necessary. The addition of a bromide ensures sharp contrasts in the negative. The time required for development is not increased. The author claims that it produces no pyro spots.

A faint heart hasn't the ghost of a show where there is a strong arm rival.

WATER-GLASS

There's a difference between a solution of silica in caustic soda and a combination of soda with silica. A compound of alkali and silica may exist in the proportion of 1 NaO₂ to 1 or 2 SiO₂. Such compounds are true sodium silicates. When 3 or 4 of silica exist in solution to 1 of NaO₂ the mixture contains silica in solution, and is a true water-glass.

MAKING THE NAME GOOD

The president of one of our largest manufacturing concerns has said: "Give me the good-will and the trade mark of this business, and, without a dollar, I'll duplicate this success."

The good will is good because of the great publicity that has been given the trade mark and the trade mark is good because of the goodness behind it, because it has stood for service and quality. In these days of publicity no real, permanent success can be built without just such a foundation.

Reviewing the advertising of recent years it seems remarkable that the magazines of general circulation are at once responsible for a great deal of the advertising being done by big manufacturers and at the same time that they are responsible in a great measure for the high quality of goods advertised. This is an odd statement, but it is a fact.

At one time magazine advertising was a highly refined method of piracy. The whole plan of a campaign was to get the dollar away from the man who had it—and this was done by the most alluringly painted word pictures, many of which had not the slightest foundation in fact.

This deception at last started the public howling and in the public's interest and in their own interest the magazines a few years ago took up the cudgels and have at last driven the fakirs out of their pages. This has cost many a dollar, but it has renewed the faith of the public, so that to-day a trade mark may stand for "honor and faith and good intent," and be the foundation of a good will which in turn may grow to be a big business asset.

The bad faith of the old line advertisers offered excuse enough, once upon a time, to many honorable men to "stay out," but recent years have seen a keener, livelier interest, and many of the big, old, honest houses are now regularly and consistently using space in the magazines.

In the confectionery trade we have a striking example—The New England Confectionery Co., of Boston, a comparatively recent combination of three of the oldest candy manufacturers in this country.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

Argo Gaslight Papers
 Monox Bromide Papers
 Disco Gelatine Printing Out Paper
 Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
 Metalotype
 Silver Basic Developing Paper
 Sun Spot Blue Print Paper
 Defender Dry Plates

and the famous Defender Photographic Chemicals

We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—
 You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Two of their products—Chase Mints and Peerless Wafers—were staple, standard confectionery as long ago as forty or fifty years.

To-day they claim (without contradiction) to be the biggest concern in the business and their mammoth factory seemingly bears out their assertion.

They are among the leading advertisers in the publications to-day and their publicity statements are of an exceptionally high class, and in their bid for patronage they make sharp, definite claims for goodness. It is reported their trade is increasing wonderfully under this impetus, dealers report increased sales, and the factory reports a large addition to the number of dealers.

The goodness they have established for their product and the successful advertising of their trade mark has created a wonderful good will for their business—an asset that will grow larger and larger each successive season—an asset that becomes the property and part of the prosperity of every dealer who handles Necco Sweets and enjoys the sales created by Necco advertising.

TIME TO INVESTIGATE

This is the season when it is time to look up your stock of Zenoleum Disinfectant and Animal dip. Your farmer customers are needing Zenoleum every day, and as spring comes on they will need more of it. In fact, just as soon as the cleaning up time is at hand, every farmer and stockman in your neighborhood will have immediate use for Zenoleum, and you do not want to be caught without enough on hand to take care of the demand. Check up your Zenoleum stock to-day, and make up your order for next shipment. You can send it to any jobbing drug house or to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, Windsor, Ontario. In either event you will receive prompt and careful attention.

Just a word about advertising matter. The nine piece Zenoleum window display is certainly a dandy. It shows prize winning live stock in natural colors. The best animals to be procured were used for making the illustrations. Every one is a true type of the very highest character. It is a display that is bound to attract attention in your window. A farmer or an owner of any kind of live stock, whether it is a horse, a cow, a chick, a sheep, or a pig, cannot pass by a Zenoleum window display, without stopping to look and read. The Zenoleum booklets, circulars, etc., are every one of them first class business bringers for the dealer who has Zenoleum in stock. Look up your Zenoleum to-day, and send in your order quick.

THE VALUE OF THE MAILING LIST.

It is doubtful if any druggist fully appreciates the many advantages of having his name on a wholesale's mailing list.

He reads his newspaper every day in order to keep abreast of the times; but when it comes to keeping posted as to what specials the wholesale trade offers, he takes no action.

Every druggist should be on the wholesales' mailing list. Being there, he will from time to time receive their letters, pamphlets, literature, and special inducements, of which it will often pay him to avail himself. The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., frequently have interesting propositions to make to druggists, bearing on side-lines which it would be profitable for them to handle—stationery, cards, picture post cards, fancy goods, etc. Why not suggest to them direct that it would be well to have your name on their mailing list?

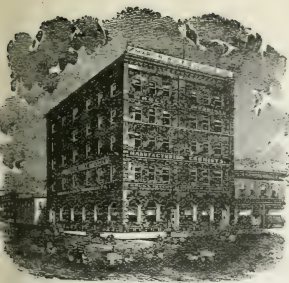
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SEASON FOR LOCAL VIEW CARDS

Judging from the reports of leading post card manufacturers, we conclude that local view post cards are still steadily gaining public favor. The reasons are many and very obvious. Fancy cards are of value only during specific time of the year, whereas, view cards are at all times most desirable, because they sell all the year around.

The tourist trade especially should be carefully watched by local merchants. Those using the best methods for attracting this class of trade are the live ones; their post card sales will pay more than the rent. Just now is the time to prepare stock for the spring and summer season. Have your most attractive home scenery reproduced on post cards, but be sure to order the best possible grade goods, for quality counts in competition. Start early so that cards will be in your hands before the season opens; and by all means have your goods made in this country. American manufacturers, especially the E. C. Kropp Co., of Milwaukee, now produce cards fully equal, if not superior, to the imported.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Mr. C. W. Campbell is another druggist who has decided that he must have a line of the "Patent Trianon Cabinets" and has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate shipment. Patents covering all essential points in these cabinets are held by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Feb. 27, 1909.

Business during the past month has opened up very well. The high price that Citric Acid and Oils Lemon, Bergamot and Orange reached on account of the disaster at Messina have given way on account of present favorable conditions, and the prices are lower, particularly on Lemon and Orange. Bergamot will likely be high for some little time, as the source of supply is very limited. Outside of these items there has been practically no change of any account at all in the market.

CHANGES IN PRICES.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D. Acetone Commercial	Lb.	.30
A. Balsam Copaiba, American. Lb.		.75
A. Balsam Copaiba, English....	Lb.	.90
D. Beans Vanilla, Mexican.....	Oz.	.35
D. Beans Vanilla, Bourbon.....	Oz.	.25
D. Calcium Metal	Oz.	.50
D. Cadmium Sulphate	Oz.	.20
A. Copper Nitrate	Oz.	.20
A. Cowhage	Oz.	\$1.10
A. Cocoa Butter	Lb.	.55
D. Oil Bergamot, English.....	Oz.	.50
D. Oil Spearmint	Oz.	.35
D. Oil Orange, Bitter.....	Oz.	.30
D. Oil Orange, Sweet.....	Oz.	.20
D. Oil Lemon	Lb.	\$2.00
A. Soda Permanganate	Oz.	.60

NEW GOODS.

Kresol Crystals	Oz.	.50
Kresol, Para	Oz.	\$1.00
Lead Chromate, Fused	Oz.	.20
Lead Sesquioxide	Oz.	.50

When a man starts out to look for fun he manages to uncover a lot of trouble.

Some people would never attract any attention in the world if it wasn't for their impudence.

NATIONAL LICORICE AGENTS

Mr. Wm. H. Dunn, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street, Montreal, has been appointed sales representative for the city of Montreal and Ottawa, and also the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces for the National Licorice Co. Mr. Dunn and his associates will make regular calls upon the trade in the interests of the company, and no doubt will be able to largely increase the sales of these reliable brands of licorice in Canada.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CAMPHOR IN CEYLON

Vice-Consul W. H. Doyle, writing from Colombo, says that an early and appreciable contribution to the world's supply of camphor is promised as the result of recent and current planting operations in Ceylon. In 1907 the camphor acreage of the island was increased from 142 to 1,106, and the indications are that the new acreage of 1908 will have produced greater results. The situation is so favorable to its profitable production that enthusiastic planters entertain the belief that Ceylon in a few years will produce camphor in quantity greater than the world's present demand. The rapid growth of the twigs and the cheapness of land and labor are the factors depended upon by planters to give Ceylon an advantage over other camphor-producing countries. The figures given by planters to represent the cost of a pound of Ceylon camphor are much below the figures representing the reputed cost of synthetic camphor produced in the United States from turpentine oil.

**Oshawa
Galvanized
Steel
Shingles**

PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

You can't afford to roof a thing without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Send for the free booklet.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

It is specially requested that anyone answering any of the following advertisements, will mention that it was "Seen in the Canadian Druggist."

DRUG CLERK—Graduate; optical knowledge; for Eastern Ontario town. Box 30, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG CLERK—Three or four years' experience; good dispenser. Box 32, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—Graduate and good dispenser; for Vancouver city. Charles Woodward, Walker House.

DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT WANTED—Box 35, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG BUSINESS—Best chance in city for the money; good location, Yonge Street; don't speak unless you mean business; if interested turn the searchlight on; facts will appeal to anyone. Box 42, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG BUSINESS—In nice village; three hundred will get possession; balance easy; no opposition; young man can make rich; act quickly. Box 45, Canadian Druggist.

DRUGS—If you are seriously looking for a good business, with a medium stock, write to Box 47, Canadian Druggist.

A WELL ESTABLISHED wholesale patent medicine business for sale; a money-maker; will sell at a sacrifice; goods sold all over the Dominion; five thousand cash will buy; worth ten; act quick; any man with ordinary ability can handle it. Apply Box 48, Canadian Druggist.

FOR SALE—Drug Business; in Waterford; stock \$2,200. For further particulars, apply Dominion Drug Company, Hamilton.

FOR SALE—Drug, Wall Paper and Paint Business; full particulars. Box 45, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—In village of twelve hundred, in Eastern Ontario; no opposition; good reasons for selling; full particulars upon application. Box 50, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG BUSINESS—Good county town; very inviting; stock clean and up-to-date; good man can make four thousand yearly; fifteen hundred will finance. Box 52, Canadian Druggist.

\$2,500—**DRUG BUSINESS**; County Bruce; fine location; doing good, steady business; clean stock; good fixtures. Caplin & Stoddart, Toronto.

DRUG APPRENTICE—One or two years' experience; county town; state salary and send references. Box 55, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG ASSISTANT—Three years' experience; state age, qualifications, wages. W. H. Field, 675 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

FOR SALE—\$100 Canadian Druggists' Syndicate Stock for \$75. Box 22, Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

FOR SALE—Drug, Wall Paper, and Paint Business. Full particulars. A. Baker, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

AMONG THE RECENT CALLERS AT O.C.P.

H. L. Francis, Langdon, North Dakota; E. F. Cody, Wolsely, Saskatchewan, and W. A. Carter, druggist, of New Rochelle, New York, who has been visiting his old home in Thorold, Ontario. Mr. Carter came in for a fortune last year.

K. M. Roberts, of Park Hill, Ontario, Chairman of the By-Law Committee of the O.C.P., was in Toronto last month.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.—Mr. B. M. Canniff is altering and improving his premises and has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of the new "Imperial" Plate Glass Show Cases, as well as a line of the "Trianon Cabinets." Patents covering all essential points in these fixtures are controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

EMERSON, MAN.—Mr. E. Casselman has placed his order for the complete interior of a very handsome drug store with The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate shipment. Special features are being introduced in the patent medicine Cases, also the Tincture Shelving. In the centre of each of these fixtures the canopy top is raised a considerable distance above the balance of the fixtures. They are also fitted with Plate Glass Mirrors, these opposite each other, so that the reflection is continuous. The farther end of the store is fitted with one of the newest designs of Perfume Cabinets. The whole outfit is in rich quartered oak, golden finish, and promises to be one of the handsomest drug stores in Western Canada.

The Canadian Druggist

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THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

LEGISLATION

Every little while there occurs a sort of periodical attack on what have heretofore been considered as the prerogatives of the druggist. The College of Physicians in their prosecutions for so-called counter prescribing, the Government with its restriction on the sale of patent medicines, and the general storekeeper for the privilege of selling goods not heretofore accorded to them, all "keep the pot simmering," and pharmaceutical legislators have consequently to be on the "qui vive" in order to safeguard as far as possible the interests of the retail druggists, who at the same time aim to protect the general public. The amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act which has passed its first and second readings and also gone through committee is of the character of legislation which a legislative body which aims to be paternal in its legislation should not endorse, inasmuch as it gives to the general storekeeper the privilege of selling certain poisonous drugs which should never be allowed to be sold, except by those who fully understand their nature and properties.

It is certainly a case of retrograde legislation, and although many may look on it as just to the

general merchant, yet looking at all aspects of it, it cannot fail to be seen how unwise any such legislation is that allows the indiscriminate sale of some of the articles mentioned in the list of drugs permitted to be sold, as given in the amendment, which we publish elsewhere in this issue.

No doubt this is the result of the energetic action taken by the detective of the College of Pharmacy, and which has aroused a strong antagonistic feeling on the part of the general merchant, and which has been voiced in the Local Legislature by members representing rural constituencies. Whether the prosecution has been advisable or not, certainly in this case it has resulted in a loss to the retail druggist in some districts by curtailment of his sales.

We venture to predict as a result of this amendment, many additions to the list of "accidental poisonings," etc.

Last month we mentioned the fact that the British Columbia Legislature had passed an amendment to the Pharmacy Act of that Province, which permits others than druggists to sell poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture and horticulture.

From the full text of the amendment, which we give elsewhere in this issue, it is seen that it is a case of legalizing a condition of affairs which has existed for a long time, as many poisonous drugs which are used for agricultural and horticultural purposes have been sold by the general store, and this merely makes these sales legal.

The Act, it will be noticed, confirms the sale of certain poisonous drugs, namely:

Arsenate of lead, Paris green, London purple, hellebore, tobacco extract, sulphate of copper, and sulphur of iron, to be sold only by such persons as are licensed by the Minister of Agriculture. The pharmacists of the Province evidently offered no objection to this amendment, as it stands.

FORMALDEHYDE IN THE WEST

Formaldehyde is being used almost universally now in the Western Provinces, particularly for the treatment of grain, to prevent smut. Smut is a fungus disease which attacks the grain, adhering to the seed, and when it is planted grows up in the stalk as a parasite, and when the grain is due to ripen, instead of being clear grain, the kernels are replaced by the smut spores or dust. When this grain is threshed these smut spores adhere to the seed which is to be sown next year. Agricutural colleges and experimental farms throughout the Dominion recommend as the best treatment to prevent smut the following:

One pound of formaldehyde, 40 per cent. to be mixed with 32 to 40 Imperial gallons of water. Immerse or sprinkle the seed grain, then shovel over on the floor so that every particle of each grain is entirely moistened. Then cover over with cloths or blankets for a couple of hours so the gas will penetrate the pile, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty-four hours if possible.

Formaldehyde is sold principally by druggists, who buy it in bulk in barrels, but on account of their being a number of small settlements where there are no druggists, it has been called for by the general store merchants and hardware merchants, who buy it from their wholesale dealers put up for them in sealed bottles and jugs. On account of various chemical changes that are liable to take place in formaldehyde it is not advisable that it be sold by others than properly qualified druggists in bulk. For this reason the general store merchants buy what small quantity they require in bottles.

In some towns druggists have resented the hardware merchants in their town selling a small quantity in bottles, and have on that account cut the price to such a low figure that it does not pay the hardware merchant to buy the sealed bottle for which he pays a higher price. Instead of this practice having the desired result, of driving the hardware merchant out of the formaldehyde business, it is forcing him into buying it so that he can sell it at the same price the druggist is charging or, in other words, is forcing him to buy it in bulk. In this manner the druggist will be losing the profit on another lucrative commodity.

It would be much better for the druggist to maintain his price and thus secure for himself the full margin of profit, for not only is he antagonizing the hardware man and provoking him to buy in bulk, but he is losing a substantial profit on an article for which there is a large demand,

and a demand which will increase the more it is distributed.

By purchasing in bulk the druggist has a decided advantage over any other dealer and the profit is considerably larger, and we strongly advise against the practice which has sprung up in so many cases of cutting the price.

THE SOCIAL FACTOR IN BUSINESS

Among the newer developments in the getting and holding of business in all lines is the art of cultivating social traits. There is an old adage that business is business, or, stated differently, that business is cold-blooded, a matter of getting the most for the least, of giving no more than has to be given for a given price. The old-time attitude of buyer and seller was that for the time being they were enemies, each watching to secure some advantage over the other. That thought was universal in retail channels before the establishment of the one-price system, which followed the establishment of department stores.

The one-price system has many well-established advantages, and it is to be regretted that it is not universally established. Conditions make it impossible at times, but there is a drift in the right direction. Competition of house with house virtually secures to purchasers the advantages of the one-price system, but the system itself remains impracticable in many lines.

Competition pure and simple has its limitations. Nowadays it is restricted by the necessity of coming out at the end of the year on the right side of the ledger. Some new features to attract and hold business had to be introduced in many retail channels, and that new feature is the social feature, more or less disguised. And especially in the smaller towns it is counting for more and more.

Personality is becoming a more dominant and a more prominent factor in retail dealings. Big houses recognize this in their selling system, in their care in the selection of salesmen who know how to discreetly unite the social and the business getting features. Retailers have of late been realizing that the heart as well as the head has something to do with business. Human nature instinctively recognizes the man with a heart in his bosom. That wholesome out-giving of human instincts of the higher sort always tells. People are flattered by attentions. The successful retailer is now infusing into his business more of what might be termed a Christian spirit, a square deal spirit, and it is this quality of mind and policy of business that stands the best chance of success, other things being equal.

HOWARDS & SONS, Ltd.

STRATFORD (Established 1797) LONDON, Eng.

Notice to Chemists

In the accompanying list of our principal preparations you will observe that a few articles are printed in italics. This is to indicate that they command a somewhat higher price than is usually charged by other makers, but the exceptional degree of purity, for which they are so well known, fully justifies the extra charge, and the same quality cannot be obtained at lower prices. With these few exceptions,

We Meet the Market for All Goods Made by Us!

Our name has been a guarantee for over a century, and it cannot but be to your advantage to safeguard yourselves and also to have the satisfaction of knowing that you are handling the Finest Pharmaceutical Preparations in the World by specifying "HOWARDS'" when ordering the goods from your Wholesale Druggists.

ACETATES.
ACID BENZOIC EX GUM.
ACID BORIC (*Special*).
ACID CITRIC, PUR.
ACID HYDROBROMIC, PUR.
ACID HYDROCHLOR., PUR.
ACID NITRIC, PUR.
ACID PHOSPHORIC, PUR.
ACID SULPHUROUS, PUR.
AMMON. BENZOAS
(*from Natural Acid*).
AMMON. CARB. (*Special*).
ANTIMONY PREPARATIONS.
ARGENT NITRAS (*Special*).
BISMUTH PREPARATIONS.
BORAX (*Special*).
BROMIDES.
CAFFEINE.
CALCIS CARB. PRAECIP., P.B.
CAMPHOR, BELLS, BLOCKS
AND FLOWERS.
CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

COCAINE (*Special*).
EPSOM SALTS (*Special*).
FERRI ET AMMON. CITRAS.
FERRI ET QUININ. CITRAS.
GLAUBER SALTS.
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.
IODIDES.
IODIFORM.
LIQ. BISMUTH ET AMMON. CIT.
LIQ. FERRI PERCHLOR. FORT.
LITHII CARB.
MAGNES. PONDEROSA, P.B.
(*Special*).
MAGNES. CARB. POND., P.B.
(*Special*).
MALOUREA.
MERCURIALS.
POTASS. ACETAS GRAN.
POTASS. BICARB. (*Special*).
POTASS. CITRAS. GRAN.
POTASS. SULPHURAT.

PULV. SEIDLITZ
(*Made with Howards' Soda*).
QUININE TABLETS AND PILLS.
SULPHATE OF QUININE.
SALTS OF QUININE.
SODA TART. P.B.
SODII BENZOAS (*from Natural Acid*).
SODII BICARB. (*Special*).
SODII CARB. CRYST., P.B.
SODII PHOSPH. GRAN.
SODII PHOSPH., P.B.
SPIRIT AMMON. AROMAT.
SPIRIT AETHER. NIT.
STRONTIUM BROMIDE.
SULPH. PRAECIP., VER., P.B.
TERBEENE, PURISS.
THORIUM NITRATE.
THYMOL IODIDE.
URANIUM SALTS.
ZINC PREPARATIONS.
AND MANY OTHER PHARMACEU-
TICAL CHEMICALS.

Two Prize Medals,
London, 1851.

Prize Medal,
London, 1862.

Prize Medal,
Paris, 1855.

Gold Medal,
Paris, 1857.

Gold Medal,
Calcutta, 1883.

Gold Medal,
Buenos Ayres, 1904.

Silver Medal,
London, 1885.

Grand Prix, Paris, 1900.

Grand Prix, St. Louis, 1904.

Grand Prix, London, 1908.

Sole Agents for Canada - SCHEAK & PRINGLE, Toronto

"Ideal" Orchids

The fastest-selling Perfume on the market, is being extensively advertised.



It will pay you to have it in stock. Order from your jobber or direct.

SOVEREIGN PERFUMES LIMITED

Canada's Largest Perfumers :: TORONTO

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario

Chocolate Connoisseurs in
Canada agree that

Nasmith's
Chocolates

for all-round excellence and
flavor, are hard to beat.



CHOCOLATES in Boxes, all sizes; ACIDULATED, FRUIT, and COUGH DROPS in Five Pound Tins (80 Cents), and Bottles (90 Cents)

ORDER FROM

The National Drug & Chemical Co.
TORONTO BRANCH

All Druggists should handle **LISTER'S GAUZES**

Plain Sterile and all Medications
PRESCRIBED and USED by most Physicians

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Absorbent Cottons, Bandages, Protectives
Hypodermic Syringes and Nurses' Supplies
Rubber Goods, Catheters, Electric Batteries

We give special attention to mail orders for
ELASTIC STOCKINGS and BELTS, Etc.

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON
**GENUINE ENGLISH MADE
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**
SPECIAL PRICES ON IMPORT ORDERS

We guarantee all goods

J. STEVENS & SON COMPANY, LIMITED
145 Wellington St. West :: Toronto, Canada

PRICE CUTTING

In our last issue we referred to the increasing number of stores who are advertising as "cut rate druggists," and deplored the fact that there seems at present to be no feasible way of preventing this demoralizing feature of the business.

Since that date a plan has been set before the druggists of Canada by the National Drug and Chemical Company, of Canada, Limited, which they claim is a solution of the problem, and that through it the retail druggist will secure the annual profit in dollars which he enjoyed before the price cutting started. We have read some of the literature sent out by the National Drug and Chemical Co. with regard to their proposition, and we must say that the plan they propose is one which should suggest itself to the retail trade, as a good one, and meeting in some measure, at least the needs of the trade.

Any plan to be successful requires the co-operation of all branches of the trade, viz., the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. Former plans have failed because it has been impossible to get complete co-operation of these three branches of the trade. The National plan, however, simplifies this considerably because inasmuch as they will be both the manufacturer and wholesaler it requires only the co-operation of the retail druggist to make the circle complete, because it is the intention of the National to sell these goods only through their branches direct to the retail trade.

One special feature of this scheme which seems to commend itself is that a minimum price will be established under which none of their goods can be sold, this being along the lines of the P. A. T. A., of England. For example, certain advertised pills on which the advertised price is 25 cents, but are to be obtained almost anywhere for 15 cents, allow but a very small margin for the retailer, and under the proposed plan a package of pills similarly put up will be retailed at a minimum price, which will allow the retail druggist quite as large a profit, as the other pills would if sold at the full advertised price of 25 cents, and by this we do not mean the percentage, but the actual profit in money will be quite as large, and this, we understand, will apply to all lines.

In order to protect prices and prevent extreme cutters from getting these goods and selling below stipulated prices, the numbering system has been adopted in order that all goods may be traced.

The National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States will hold its annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., on September 6, 7, 8 and 9.

PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL SELLING OF MEDICINE

The Quebec Pharmaceutical Association has shown a determination to stop the illegal sale of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs and following up the cases mentioned in our last issue, action was brought against Doctors Aime Handfield and J. A. Handfield, as proprietors of the Mount Royal Pharmacy, in the town of St. Louis, on a charge of selling cocaine, without fulfilling the formalities required by law.

The defence submitted that inasmuch as the defendants had disposed of the Mount Royal Pharmacy on Sept. 4th of last year to the Polyclinique de Montreal, Ltd., that they were not the proprietors at the time the alleged offence had been committed, and could not, therefore, be held responsible.

The counsel for the Pharmaceutical Association on the other hand claimed that as the dissolution of the Handfield Association as proprietors was not registered until December subsequent of the sale, that the defendants should be held responsible.

Judge Bazin, however, who was on the bench, gave judgment for the defendants, on the ground that the case was one for a civil and not a criminal action, and the sale had been a straight commercial transaction between buyer and seller, and that under the circumstances the statute held that the proprietors should be held responsible and not the defendants, who were not proprietors at the time of sale.

Arthur Noel was also charged with the sale of cocaine on Dec. 24th, and was convicted.

Arising out of this case an interesting situation has arisen, where the Montreal Polyclinic have taken a writ of mandamus against the Pharmaceutical Association to compel the Association to accept their fee and grant them a license as retail druggists, this having been refused on the ground that an incorporated body cannot retail drugs, the Association interpreting the Act that only a duly qualified party or group of persons, all of whom have the necessary qualifications, may be licensed to dispense drugs, whereas a corporation might have amongst its members men who were not qualified.

We understand that the Pharmaceutical Association are aiming at having a bill introduced at Quebec this session imposing registration, the proper entry of all sales made, and a system of Government inspection on all wholesale dealers in the Province of Quebec. They also seek to have the present law amended, so that each sale made by any druggist can only be valid on receipt of a separate and duly dated order from a qualified physician.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Although the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, will only have just come into force by the time these notes reach you, the pharmacists of London and the provinces are already adapting themselves to the new conditions which will shortly issue. The new title "pharmacist" is rapidly taking the place of the older designation, "chemist and druggist;" local "chemists" associations are henceforth to be known as pharmacists' associations, and in many other ways the public are being educated to appreciate the distinction between the two titles. A commendable attitude has also been taken in reference to what is regarded as a regrettable section of the Act from the pharmaceutical point of view, namely, that which provides for the licensing of unqualified traders to sell horticultural and agricultural poisons in districts where it is claimed that sufficient facilities do not exist for obtaining these poisons. The various pharmaceutical bodies have been at pains to find out the exact position in each locality concerning this matter, and the result has been that in many parts of the country pharmacists have approached the authorities which are to license the unqualified dealers, pointing out that the needs of the district for obtaining the articles are amply served by qualified pharmacists. In some instances the local authorities have agreed with views of the pharmacists, but up to the present the tendency of the authorities has been to wait until the Act comes in force and then consider each application for a license on its merits. With very few exceptions, pharmacists should have little difficulty in convincing the authorities of the justice of their case. I may add there is a growing feeling that the Act will benefit pharmacy much more than was at first anticipated, and the question as how to make the best of the measure is deservedly receiving widespread attention.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The programme has been published of the seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which will be held in London, from May 27 to June 2. The Congress will open officially, under the presidency of Sir William Ramsay, with a meeting in the Albert Hall, on May 27. During the Congress lectures will be delivered by Professors Haller, Paterno, and Witt, and Sir Boverton Redwood, and, by permission of the King, a visit will be paid to Windsor Castle. The visitors will also be the guests of the Corporation of the city of London at a conversazione in the

Guildhall. The Congress will deal with a number of subjects, including analytical and inorganic chemistry, metallurgy and mining explosives, organic chemistry, physiological chemistry, agricultural chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, law, political economy, and legislation affecting the chemistry industry. In addition to many prominent men from the United Kingdom, there will be delegates present from all parts of the world.

DEATH OF MR. A. B. HILL.

The death has recently occurred at the age of 81 of Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill, who was for many years prominently connected with the London wholesale drug trade. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the business of A. S. Hill & Son, and was subsequently joined by his second son, Mr. Charles A. Hill. In 1897 the firm was amalgamated with Messrs. Davy, Hill & Yates, and later on the business was turned into a limited company, under the title of Davy, Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd. Mr. Hill, who had lived in retirement for several years, was one of the oldest members of the Pharmaceutical Society, having joined that body in 1853. During his career he had rendered the Society very considerable service, and his death is much regretted.

A PHARMACIST'S ADVERTISING METHODS.

The attempt of a Newcastle pharmacist to introduce a form of advertising which, I believe, is very popular in America, led to a charge being brought against John William Crane, at Newcastle Police Court, for "having sold certain chances in a lottery not authorized by Parliament, in which he offered as prizes a silver water jug, a silver and oak biscuit basket and other articles." It appeared that the defendant distributed circulars intimating that every customer purchasing on a certain date goods to the value of one shilling would be given a numbered ticket which would entitle the holder to share one of six handsome presents. Two police officials had purchased goods, but their tickets did not win anything. The magistrate having been informed that the defendant was not aware that his enterprise constituted an offence, decided to dismiss the case on payment of costs.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CHILDREN'S FOODS.

Some remarks of Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, on the subject of children's foods and infantile mortality, in reply to a deputation from the National Conference on Infantile Mortality, have received careful consideration from pharmacists and others interested in this important question. You are aware that Great Britain is far behind many other countries in safeguarding the infant life of the nation by

THE "NA-DRU-CO." PROPOSITION—

This is the most important proposition ever made to the Retail Drug Trade of Canada.

It is the only practical proposition that has ever been made whereby, in the face of the cut rate evil, the profits of the Retail Druggist may be conserved.

It is made by the only company in Canada so situated as to be able to successfully carry it out to ALL Druggists in Canada.

The Calendar part of the proposition is most liberal, being equal to a discount of at least 40 per cent.

We want your co-operation to make this a great big success.

Help us to help you. We will both make money out of it.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**
LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Administration Building, PERUNA COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio



Retailers Never Make a Mistake by Having a Large Stock of Pe-ru-na on Hand

Probably no other medicine in the world is so extensively used in the home as PE-RU-NA

Where Grip and Catarrh prevail Peruna is recognized as a standard remedy for these ailments. Don't make a mistake by not having a full supply to meet the demands.

Druggists should order at least two dozen to avail themselves of Lower Rates.

PERUNA, MANALIN AND LACUPIA

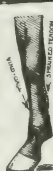
Less than one dozen	\$8.75
In cases of one dozen	8.50
Two dozen	8.25
Twelve dozen	8.00
Thirty-six dozen	7.90

These prices less 5 per cent. for cash in 30 days.

THE PERUNA COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO



Radiol.



RADIOL TREATMENT prolongs the life of a Horse's Legs. Completely removes by Radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a Horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, &c.

No Blisters: No Laying Up:

No Hair Removed

Radiol Treatment lies down a worn Horse's Leg, and is a certain cure for Puffy Joints and Sprains Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear to the legs unavoidable with the Horse in constant work, whether training, racing, or on the road.

RADIOL LEG WASH is the only specific for sore backs in horses, because it reduces the swelling, alleviates the pain, and restores the circulation.

The price of "RADIOL" will make a GALLON of valuable Leg Wash.

"The Florist" June 10th, 1906:—

"We have been able to test some trial bottles of 'RADIOL' in cases of Windgalls, splints, and Puffy swellings, and have found 'RADIOL' to be very useful, and we have also found it useful as a leg wash for polo ponies after a day's play."

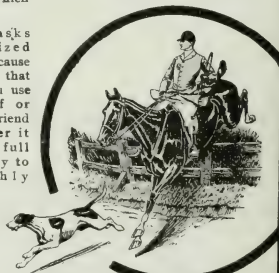
Write for Illustrated Booklet and Uses of "Radiol," by "Vic," The Farmer in 1500 Aberdeen.
Ask your Chemist for "Radiol."

HELP!

Yes—We wish to help Chemists to become familiar with the greatest advance in the treatment of Leg troubles, namely, **Radiol.**

Below you will find a coupon entitling one *bona fide* Chemist to a full-sized flask of **RADIOL**, the minimum price of which is \$2.00.

These flasks are full-sized (12 oz.), because we believe that whether you use it yourself or send to a friend or customer it will give full opportunity to thoroughly test it.



You can purchase **RADIOL** in quantity from your wholesale house, or

THOMAS REID

9 St. Nicholas St.

Montreal

Manufacturers:

THE RADIOL CO. (W. STEVENS & CO.)
212 Westminster Bridge Road, London; England.

I (full name)

Address (in full)

Qualification, etc.

wish to apply for a full-sized flask of "Radiol" free of charge, and herewith enclose cost of mailing and packing only, 25c.

Seal down in an envelope and address Thomas Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal, our Canadian Agent.

requiring that the constituent parts of all infants' foods shall be stated on the label of the package and by enacting that these foods shall only contain certain ingredients. At present the child life of the nation is vitally endangered by the indiscriminate use of certain patent foods, and it has for long been apparent that the Government must take some action in regard to the problem. Mr. Burns, in replying to the National Conference, indicated that he had not overlooked the question, and stated that he had specially remitted to the two skilled doctors at the head of the sub-department which is inquiring into the quality and character of food, the subject of the character, quality and constituent elements of infants' foods. This announcement has caused considerable gratification and it is hoped that much good will result from the inquiry.

PHARMACY ACT: HEAVY PENALTY FOR INFRINGEMENT.

The maximum penalty of £5 and £5 5s. costs was imposed on Christopher Bedford, a city of London pharmacist, at the Mansion House Police Court recently, for selling hydrocyanic acid, without complying with the provisions of section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, he having omitted to secure the signature of the purchaser. The proceedings were instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who represented the Society, said the facts in the case were brought to the notice of the Society as the result of an inquest on the body of a young man who committed suicide by swallowing prussic acid, purchased at the defendant's shop. Subsequent inquiry showed that the poisons book in which the entry of the sale had been made had not been signed by the purchaser.

BUSINESS IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In the drug and chemical markets business still shows no sign of improvement, and depression is particularly marked in the home trade. The business which is done beyond that actually required for consumptive purposes appears to be mainly for account of America. Changes in value during the month have been remarkably few. Cocaine has advanced 8d. per ounce, but even at this figure it may be considered as low; cod liver oil is quiet, and buyers seem to have put off their purchases in the hope that prices will recede, but the present indications are that they will be disappointed, as the market lately has hardened, owing to the inclemency of the weather in the Norwegian fishing grounds. Holders of opium are still firm in their views, and steady business is being done in morphine and cocaine.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION

Last month we published the full text of a proposed amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, which had at that time secured its first reading in the Local Legislature. Since that the Bill has been up before the House for its second reading, after which it was referred to the Municipal Committee, where the objections to the amendment were urged by Mr. E. W. Case and Mr. Henry Watters, both of whom, speaking for a large deputation which waited upon the Committee, presented the pharmacists' side very ably, and finally the Bill was left over to a sub-committee.

This sub-committee, after a prolonged discussion, arrived at a compromise with the representatives of the College of Pharmacy. Hereafter country storekeepers will be allowed to sell carbonate of magnesia, rochelle salts, bluestone, copperas, rhubarb root, saltpetre, spirits of nitre, solution of ammonia, phosphate of soda, chloride of lime, gum camphor, nitrate of magnesia, quinine, also Paris green, tincture of iodine, hellebore, solution of carbolic acid (not to exceed 5 per cent.), and arsenate of lead. A record of all sales must be kept for the latter five.

Schedule "A" of dangerous drugs and poisons is still enforced. No compounding of medicines is allowed.

The third reading had not been reached at the time of going to press.

A NEW SOURCE OF CAJUPUT OIL

Cajuput oil has heretofore been supposed to be exclusively a product of Java, but a Government officer in New South Wales, Australia, has lately demonstrated that it exists in one of the trees of that country, known as the "ti-tree" (*Melaleuca Uncinata*). United States Consul Orlando H. Baker, who reports the discovery of the new source of the oil from Sydney, says that the oil exists in globules in the leaves, and quotes a member of the Technicological Museum of New South Wales, as follows: Regarded as an oil, the ti-tree cajuput resembles the Java product, but its stearopten, or solid alcohol, is a new substance not hitherto described or investigated. Nor does it agree with any known substance previously obtained from plants. It may be that this discovery will have profound importance. Eucalyptus oil has attained world-wide repute, and it is likely that the Australian cajuput will soon be recognized as a useful agent by medical men and chemists. Its effect upon humanity is

expected to be beneficial in certain cases. Trees of the variety *melaleuca uncinata* are plentiful near Sydney. The leaves are tiny spikes, and there is a berry like fruit."

NUMBER 23

The Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, manufacturers of "Dodd's Kidney Pills," "Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," and "Diamond Dinner Pills," as will be seen from the lowness of the certificate, number "23," early complied with the new regulations. All these preparations have been put up with the new label for some months past, and the trade may feel assured that all Government requirements have been fully met and satisfied in regard to the medicines of this well known company.

BITTERLESS FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA

In a paper read before the 1908 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Ernest Quant proposed the following formula for making a "tasteless liquid extract of cascara sagrada:"

Cascara sagrada, in No. 20 powder	20 ounces
Solution of magnesium hydroxide, 24 grains per ounce.....	16 ounces
Glycerin	4 ounces
Alcohol	4 ounces
Distilled water, enough to make.	20 ounces

Moisten the cascara sagrada with the solution of magnesium hydroxide and glycerin; set the mixture aside for three days, then place in a percolator; exhaust with water, evaporate the percolate to 16 ounces, and when cold add the alcohol, and water if necessary, to make the volume measure 20 ounces.

The author states that the resulting product possesses a faintly acid reaction, and the persistent bitter taste is just sufficiently eliminated. He says: "In my experience it does not lose its activity by keeping for several months, and no disadvantage need be feared on that account, for the method of manufacture is so simple that every retail pharmacist can make according to his requirements, and supply with a personal guarantee.

"Having obtained so excellent a result with magnesium hydroxide in the manner already described, I made a trial in another direction, by first exhausting the cascara sagrada as the British Pharmacopoeia directs, and adding the same proportion of magnesium hydroxide to the liquid extract while hot, continuing the evaporation

to the requisite volume, and allowing it to stand for three days, as in the other case, but I found the bitterness was in no way eliminated; it was thereupon heated for several hours on a water bath, but the bitterness persisted, only producing what can be termed a miscible preparation. The failure I experienced by working in this direction was so complete that attempts to "de-bitterize" by adding alkalis to the extracted fluid appear to me a hopeless procedure."

"MADE IN CANADA" PAPETERIES

As has been noted before in a previous issue, the call last Christmas was decidedly in favor of home-made articles and this was true to a great extent in the papeteries business. Imported lines were frequently carried over when Canadian lines were cleared out.

Believing that there will be a continuous and increasing demand for "Made in Canada" papeteries, the W. J. Gage Company, Toronto, have prepared a still larger and more varied line for the season of 1909. An opportunity to view samples of the new goods was afforded Bookseller and Stationer the other day and here are a few of the impressions received.

In the finer grades there is being shown a profusion of hand-printed boxes, which are exceptionally handsome. These are filled with the highest grade of paper and the latest long-pointed flap envelopes, all tied with ribbons and with greeting card enclosed.

A striking design, shown in two or three sizes and shapes, is the hammered brass effect, giving a distinctly tonv impression. This design should prove particularly attractive to the better class of trade.

An exclusive line with the Gage Company is a series of boxes, simple in design, covered with brilliant shades of red, green, purple and cerise paper. For the intermediate trade and for window displays, these will be favorites.

The floral series—orchids, jonquils, wayside rose, etc.—and such special characteristic designs as Nilene cloth, embrace a variety of standard papeteries that will suit all tastes.

In novelty boxes, there are designs which may be raised from the cover, affording excellent display qualities. The juveniles are also numerous and pleasing.

Whether you are buying or selling goods, remember that a square deal is the first essential to the satisfaction of both parties of a transaction.

REDUCED PRICES

OF THE

“FAIRCHILD” PRODUCTS

IN CANADA

Peptogenic Milk Powder	small \$5.25 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine	small \$4.50 ; large \$8.50 per dozen
Panopepton	small \$4.50 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Peptonising Tubes	\$4.50 per dozen boxes, twelve tubes each

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

again desire to call attention to the above reduced prices of the “Fairchild” products which were made more than a year ago—also to the fact that MESSRS. HOLDEN & CO., 103 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal, are sole agents for the “Fairchild” products for the Dominion of Canada

“Insist on ALLEN'S”

“ALLEN'S” OIL OF LAVENDER

FIRST-CLASS LAVENDER WATER can only be made with English Oil of Lavender. “Allen's” Oil, from plants grown at Long Melford, Suffolk, is the finest obtainable. The soil and climate are just right, the methods of manufacture are scientific and up-to-date, so that the product surpasses even the famous Mitcham Oil.

000 SPECIFY “ALLEN'S” IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS 000

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LIMITED
London, E.C., and Long Melford, Eng.

~ ESSENTIAL OILS ~

SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY

SEASON 1909

BELL'S MOTH BAGS

SEASON 1909

18 x 28.....	\$1 50 per dozen	54 x 28	\$3 40 per dozen
36 x 28.....	2 25 "	60 x 28	3 75 "
45 x 28.....	3 00 "	65 x 28	4 50 "

Usual Terms -- Buy early to insure getting your stock, as there is always a shortage at end of season

Lyman's Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA ETC.

Retails 25c. - - Good Profit to Retailer

Shepherd's Sheep Dip in Quart Bottles - Retails 25c

Shepherds' Sheep Dip in 1 Gallon Tins - Retails \$1.00

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison

Lyman's Hydrogen Peroxide, 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb.

Lyman's Walk Easy Foot Powder

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, TORONTO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

VANCO

(BRAND)

Lead Arsenate

HIGHEST TEST

Write us for price on the different sized packages of this new insecticide, which is superior to and rapidly replacing Paris Green.

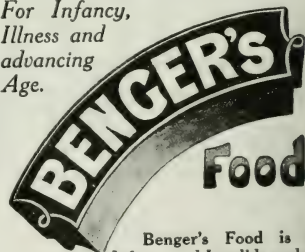
Made in Canada only by

Chemical Laboratories

LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

For Infancy,
Illness and
advancing
Age.



Benger's Food is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do to the extent of their powers. Exercise strengthens, but over exercise defeats its purpose. It is here that Benger's Food is so admirable. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to a degree of extreme nicety.

Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Drug Stores

Trade Notes

W. H. Morrison has started a drug and stationery business at Dauphin, Manitoba.

G. C. Fordyce has discontinued his drug business at St. James, Manitoba.

There is said to be a good opening for a druggist at Guernsey, Saskatchewan.

J. W. Crooks has succeeded J. W. Crooks & Co. in their drug business at Port Arthur, Ontario.

A. C. Robertson has taken over the drug business of W. H. Hewgill, Moosomin, Saskatchewan.

G. S. Merrifield has purchased the drug business of J. T. White, Victoria, British Columbia.

Dr. Carthew is opening a new drug business at Wabamun, Alberta.

L. Baker, Bobcaygeon, Ontario, is offering his drug business for sale.

Dr. H. W. Paddell is starting a new drug business in Bender, Saskatchewan.

E. A. Robertson has taken over the drug business of E. A. Rea, Stratford, Ontario.

F. D. Keeley has opened a drug store at Elk City, Ontario.

The Central Drug Store have taken over the business of J. A. Darling estate, Durham, Ontario.

H. A. Morrissey, St. John's, Newfoundland, has made an assignment.

Harvey Nixon has purchased the drug business of E. A. Robertson, Acton, Ontario.

Allen & Cochrane have taken over the drug business of G. E. Watson, Ottawa, Ontario.

C. W. Helmes has opened a drug store at Markham, Ontario.

The stock of J. B. Martin, Lachine Locks, Quebec, was damaged by fire recently.

C. H. Vowen, formerly of Toronto, has opened a drug business in Chilliwack, British Columbia.

E. B. K. Foster, druggist, Thessalon, Ontario, has sold his business.

C. J. Cunningham has purchased the drug business of B. G. Hunt, Waterford, Ontario.

A. Savard, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, has made an assignment.

The Empire Chemical Co., of St. John, New Brunswick, has been registered, with a capital of \$13,000, for the manufacture and sale of drugs and druggists' sundries.

Campbell & Love are opening a new drug business at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

R. W. Thompson has purchased the Red Cross Drug Store, at Elgin, Manitoba.

Chas. Hudson is opening a new drug store at Zelandi, Saskatchewan.

Mr. F. E. Arkell has been appointed manager of the E. A. Mitchell Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Geo. Dewart has purchased the drug business of H. D. McWhirter, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Carter has purchased the drug and stationery business of W. J. Hilton, Boissevain, Manitoba.

R. O. Coghlan has opened a drug business at Elbow, Saskatchewan.

PERSONALS

Amongst the callers at the office of the Canadian Druggist last month was Mr. F. Bromwich, representing Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, London, Eng. Mr. Bromwich will remain for a few weeks in Toronto, making his headquarters at the Elliot House. He is doing detail work amongst physicians, emphasizing the excellence and purity of "Howards" chemicals—facts already well known to all pharmacists everywhere.

Another caller was Mr. Kenneth C. Allen, of Messrs. Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, London, England, the well known manufacturers of essential oils. This is Mr. Allen's second visit to Canada, and he notes the rapid strides which this Dominion is making, both in its commercial development, as well as in its increasing population.

Mr. Archdale Wilson and family, of Hamilton, Ontario, have returned from a four months' tour in Italy, France, and England.

The drug store of Messrs. E. Poliquin & Co., at the corner of Lagachetiere and St. Denis Streets, Montreal, was entered by burglars, who broke the plate glass window in the front of the store, and made quite a large haul. A great amount of loss was sustained in the shape of broken as well as stolen perfume bottles with which the window was stocked.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PENTICTON, B.C.—Mr. Henry Main has ordered by wire additional salesmen, "exactly the same as last." The last cases, of course, were British Plate Glass throughout. Mr. Main evidently approves of the policy of The Toronto Show Case Co. in refusing to substitute common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors instead of British Plate.

Prominent Pharmacists

MR. JOHN COCHRANE

We have pleasure in this issue in presenting a short sketch of a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who not only reflects credit upon his Alma mater, but is a prominent figure



in pharmaceutical circles in his adopted Province, as well as in the Dominion at large.

The subject of our sketch commenced the study of pharmacy in 1882, in Kingston, Ontario, under the tuition of Mr. W. T. C. Bethel, when he was about fifteen years old, and remained in the same store under Dr. A. Chown, until 1886, during which time he took a theoretical course at Queen's University, Kingston.

Entering the O.C.P., Toronto, in the fall of 1886, Mr. Cochrane passed the qualifying examination held in December of that year, securing the general proficiency gold medal and the Shuttleworth gold medal in chemistry.

He went west to Victoria, B.C., in 1888, and after one year there and one in Seattle, Wash., U. S. A., formed a partnership under the name of Cochrane & Munn and bought out a business in Victoria. In 1895 he purchased Mr. Munn's share and has since continued business on his own account.

Mr. Cochrane has been a member of the Board of Examiners of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association since 1896, and a member of the Council almost continuously during the same period, having been President in 1900 and 1905. He was selected as British Columbia representative to the inauguration meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, held in Toronto in 1907. While there he was chosen Chairman of the special Committee on Patent Medicine Legislation,

whose recommendations have to a great extent been adopted by the Dominion Government in the new Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act. He was also at this meeting chosen Convener of the Committee on Legislation of the C. P. A., and re-elected to the same position last year.

MR. JOHN HARGREAVES

We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a portrait and a sketch of one who is an acknowledged leader in pharmacy, and who has been prominent in the research work of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and is practically the father of the Canadian Formulary, which has been so well received by the drug trade, not only in Ontario, but throughout the Dominion.

Mr. John Hargreaves was born in London, Ontario, in 1855, and was educated at the public and high schools in Walkerton, Ontario. He commenced his pharmaceutical education in 1880, serving his apprenticeship with Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, at Paisley, and graduated at the O.C.P., in March, 1883. He commenced business on his own account in Brussels, in the County of Huron, in August, 1883, and in 1889 moved to Toronto, where he has been in business ever since.

Mr. Hargreaves is a valued member of the Council of the O.C.P., having now been a mem-



ber of that Board for ten years, and at present occupies the position of Vice-President, with an almost certainty of being the next President of the Council. He is also Chairman of the Research Committee, as mentioned before, as well as of the Formulary Committee of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

RETAILER'S PROFITS

You can make ten times as much money in a season by selling

WILSON'S FLY PADS

than any of the unsatisfactory imitations offered at lower prices.



WILSON'S FLY PADS are the only advertised Fly Killers, by far the best made, and the kind your customers want. :: ::

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists

ALL IN ROLLS OR SHEETS

Druggists'
Wrapping
Papers

CHECKERED
NOXALL
FINE WHITE

Toilet Papers

Splendid
Values

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

P	ERGAMYN	}	TWINES
	OWDER		SEA ISLAND
	APERS		MEDICAL, DRUG

Douglas & Ratcliff, Limited

THE PAPER MEN

TORONTO ————— and ————— WINNIPEG

The Phoenix Sanitary Duster

Is made from Rope Manilla.

It will outwear any duster of any other material costing five times the price.

It will not scratch furniture or polished surfaces, as other dusters will.

Moths and other insects will not injure or destroy it. Owing to its flexibility, dust can be rubbed off the furniture as with a cloth if desired.

It does not smell after being in use, as other dusters do.

It does not contain, nor will it convey any disease germs.



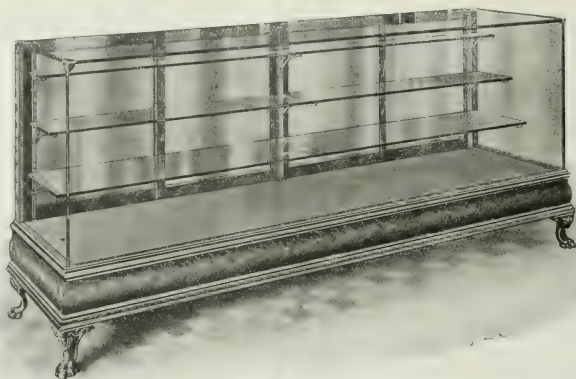
In fact it is the **ONLY** Sanitary Duster in use

SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE TO LAST ONE YEAR

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA:

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada
LIMITED - TORONTO

THE ONLY PERFECT ALL GLASS CASE



THE CRYSTAL CENTURY

(Kade Patent)

No wood rails, no holes in the glass, no danger of breakage by uneven floors or uneven temperature.

Made with rich quartered oak base, mounted on handsome metal legs. Fitted throughout with polished plate glass, all patented devices, including new patent roller bottom.

A Few Recent Purchasers of Kade Patent Crystal Cases

WRITE THEM FOR THEIR OPINIONS

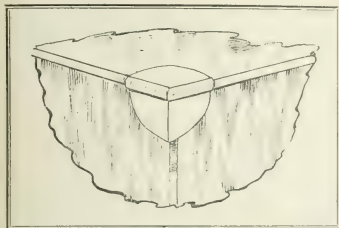
A. Archibald, Edmonton, Alta.
Alberta Drug Co., Lethbridge, Alta.
A. Galloway, Kamloops, B.C.
Newdale Pharmacy, Newdale, Man.
W. F. C. Braithwaite, Winnipeg, Man.
A. J. Brooking, Winnipeg, Man.
R. J. Phillips, Halifax, N.S.
R. D. Devlin & Co., Cobalt, Ont.
J. W. Crooks & Co., Port Arthur, Ont.
Niagara Falls Drug Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

W. J. Graham, Ottawa, Ont.
E. D. Storey, Ottawa, Ont.
G. M. Matthews, Toronto, Ont.
J. H. Hallett, Toronto, Ont.
Hennessy Drug Store, Toronto, Ont.
E. Duguay, Hull, P.Q.
R. E. Bryson, Montreal, P.Q.
Lecours & Decary, Montreal, P.Q.
Dr. Leduc & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
A. Dulmage, Saskatoon, Sask.

Send for Catalogue giving full description and prices

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED
DRUG STORE BUILDERS 29-31 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO

Just Why the Kade Patent Crystal Cases are Better



The Deadly Parallel

The Kade Patent

Used on All Glass Cases made by JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED.

No holes in glass.

No bolts to bear on edges of glass.

No breakage through uneven floors or unequal temperature.

If broken by accident, new glass can be supplied by any glass dealer.

Only two nuts to tighten up when setting case together.

Always dust proof.

Always rigid.

The Other Patent

Used on imitations of JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED, cases.

20 to 30 holes through glass.

10 to 15 bolts through small holes in glass.

Always breakages if set on uneven floors or when exposed to uneven temperature.

If broken it is practically impossible to replace glass except at factory, owing to difficulty in boring holes in exact position.

10 to 15 bolts and clamps to be accurately adjusted before case will go together.

Seldom dust proof.

Always shaky.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST

The Kade Crystal Cases are the best, and are sold only by

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED

DRUG STORE BUILDERS

29-31 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the following changes were made in the Major and Minor Board of Examiners, made necessary by the death of Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, and the resignation of Mr. J. E. Dube, of Quebec, when Mr. Henry Willis, of Quebec, and Mr. Omer St. Amour, of St. Agathe des Monts, were appointed to fill the above vacancies. The Board of Examiners will therefore be composed of the following gentlemen, namely: Alex. B. J. Moore, Henri Lanctot, Leo G. Ryan, Achille Goyette, of Montreal, Henry Willis, of Quebec, and Omer St. Amour, of St. Agathe des Monts, with J. E. Tremble, President, as Chairman of the Board, and E. Muir, Secretary.

N. W. T. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The election of the Council of the Northwest Territories' Pharmaceutical Association was held at Regina, when the following were elected: Robert Martin, Regina; W. Pennington, Moosomin; J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge; James Fundlay, Calgary; G. H. Graydon, Edmonton; A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley; John Nicol, Battleford.

The following were successful candidates out of nineteen who presented themselves at the recent examinations of the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association: E. Guy Bate, Winnipeg; E. Earle Hardisty, Edmonton; Arthur Mitchell, Lethbridge; Ira C. Fletcher, Magrath.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held on the first Tuesday in March, Mr. Struthers, President, in the chair. After reading the minutes, the reports of the committees which were in charge of the annual "At Home" was read, showing a deficit of \$4.96, which will be paid out of the general funds.

The following were named as the Membership Committee for the coming year: Messrs. Weeks, Marshall, Struthers, Curry, Avery, Walton, Borland, McIntyre, Taylor, Austin, Rodehouse, Petrie, and Thompson. The Contract Plan Committee of last year was continued.

Mr. Hargreaves made some explanation in reference to the working of the new Patent Medicine Act, and Mr. Gibbard called the attention of those present to the amendment to the Pharmacy Act, which had been introduced into the Local Legislature by Mr. Bowyer.

The following chairmen of committees were appointed for the Electoral Districts of Toronto, who will choose their own committees from the druggists in their representative districts: North Toronto, Mr. G. A. Evans; South Toronto, Mr. J. Hargreaves; East Toronto, Mr. J. Curry; and West Toronto, Mr. W. Wright. It was decided to ask the co-operation of the Retail Merchants' Association in preventing the passing of the amendments to the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Evans gave a demonstration of his methods of standardizing spirits etheris nitrosi. He also urged upon the members the importance of taking up such work.

THE B. C. PHARMACY ACT

We also alluded in our last issue to the fact that an amendment to the Pharmacy Act of British Columbia had been passed, which granted the privilege of selling certain poisonous substances for agricultural and horticultural purposes by persons other than qualified pharmacists. The following is the text of the Bill:

An Act to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture and horticulture.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poisons Act, 1904."

2. So much of the "Pharmacy Act," being chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, as makes it an offence for any person to keep open shop for the sale of and to sell poisons, unless such person is registered as a Licentiate of Pharmacy under said Act and conforms to the provisions thereof, shall not apply in the case of the following poisonous substances when they are to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi or bacteria, or as sheep dips or weed killers, namely: Arsenate of lead, Paris green, London purple, hellebore, tobacco extract, sulphate of copper and iron, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is licensed by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose under this Act, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting and selling of poisons made under this Act; but nothing in this Act shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provision of the Pharmacy Act relating to poisons.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order-in-Council make regulations as to:

(a) The granting of licenses under this section:

TRADE MARK	'TABLOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'SOLOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'KEPLER' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'HAZELINE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'ENULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'ELIXOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'VALULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'VAPOROLE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'VALOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'WELLCOME' BRAND

The products bearing these TRADE MARKS are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

Branches: NEW YORK, SYDNEY, CALCUTTA, and

101-104, CORNFINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL



The 'Wellcome' Chemical Works and Laboratories, Dartford, near London (Eng.)

COWAN'S LIQ. AMMON. FORT. PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb. cans, kegs
and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

WE WANT YOUR PERFUME TRADE

Send us an order for eight bottles, selected from any of the following odors: CARNATION, CLOVER, CRAB APPLE, HYACINTH, LILAC, LILIES, ROSE, SENSATION, SWEET PEA, UNIQUE or VIOLETS.

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS HANDSOME SHOW CASE

\$3.75

PER BOTTLE
OF
NINE
FLUID
OUNCES



\$3.75

PER BOTTLE
OF
NINE
FLUID
OUNCES

These perfumes are put up in beautiful bottles and stoppered with

A REAL FLOWER IN EVERY BOTTLE (BLOCK'S CANADIAN PATENT)
No. 103203, JAN. 22, 1907

The show case illustrated above is finished in mahogany, 24 inches long, 18 inches high, 10 inches deep, inside measurements, with spring hinges and mirror glass on the sliding door.

The American Floral Perfume Co., Limited Laboratory—88 West
Wellington St., Toronto



No. 85, "Progressive"

TEN YEARS AGO

Show Cases were thought to be a luxury, quite unnecessary in many retail stores.

TO-DAY

the store without its goods well displayed in modern cases is like a watch without hands—time goes just as fast, but the main purpose is not accomplished. Your store may be paying, but is it paying the maximum profits possible? Show goods well and sales will result.

WE MAKE OTHER STYLES OF CASES, AND
WILL FORWARD CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

DOMINION OFFICE & STORE FITTING CO.

LIMITED

1115-1125 DUNDAS STREET

LONDON, CANADA

(b) The duration, renewal, revocation, suspension, extent and production of such licenses:

(c) The keeping, inspection and copying of registers of licenses:

(d) The fees to be charged for licenses and for inspection and copying of registers:

(e) The keeping, transporting, and selling of the poisonous substances to which this Act applies; and generally for the purposes of carrying this Act into effect.

HARMONIZING COLORS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY

White contrasts with black, brown, blue, purple and green; harmonizes with gray, buff, sky blue, rose and pea green.

Cold green contrasts with crimson, purple, white, pink, gold and orange; harmonizes with olive, citrines, blues, brown, black and gray.

Warm green contrasts with crimson, maroon, red, pink, white, black and lavender; harmonizes with yellow, orange, sky blue, gray, white, brown and buff.

Orange contrasts with purple, blues, black, olive, crimson and gray; harmonizes with yellow, red, warm green, brown, white and buff.

Citrine contrasts with purple, blue, black, brown and crimson; harmonizes with yellow, orange, white, green and buff.

Russet contrasts with green, black, olive and gray; harmonizes with red, yellow, orange and brown.

Olive contrasts with orange, red, white and maroon; harmonizes with green, blue, black and brown.

Greens contrast with colors containing red and harmonize with colors containing yellow or blue.

Orange requires blue, black, purple or dark colors for contrast and warm colors for harmony.

Gold contrasts with any dark color, but looks richer with purple, green, blue, black and brown than with other colors.

Gold harmonizes with all light colors, but least with yellow.

Gold's best harmony is with white.

Dark, bright colors are usually warm.—Exchange.

GLYCETRACTS

W. H. Martindale, a pharmaceutical chemist of well known repute in England, has introduced a new class of galenic preparations into pharmacy, to which he gives the name, "Glycetracts." These preparations are made by exhausting various drugs with glycerine, no alcohol being employed. The finished products usually

contain 50 per cent. of the solvent, are miscible with water in all proportions, and are very stable. Drugs whose therapeutic action does not depend upon the presence of alkaloids, may be exhausted in two ways, according as they can or can not be easily percolated. Those drugs that do not cake in a percolator are treated as follows: One hundred parts of the powdered drug are macerated twenty-four hours with a mixture of 50 parts glycerine and 200 parts water, and then percolated. The first fifty parts of the percolate are set aside, and the drug is completely exhausted with chloroform water (1:1,000). This last percolate is evaporated to fifty parts and mixed with the first. In this way colombo, cascara (with 1 per cent. ammonia solution added), digitalis, gentian, hamamelis, hhatany, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, senega, taraxacum, valerian and wild cherry can be exhausted. Those drugs which are apt to cake in a percolator must be treated in a different manner. One hundred parts of the drug, cut in small pieces are macerated six hours in a hot mixture of fifty parts glycerine and 200 parts water, and expressed. The maceration is repeated twice with hot water, and the united liquids are evaporated to 100 parts. The glyctracts of chiretta, glycyrrhiza (to be macerated cold), quassia, senna (cold), and squill (cold), are prepared in this way.

For the preparation of glyctracts of drugs containing alkaloids, the menstruum must be acidified with acetic acid. One hundred parts of the finely-divided drug are macerated with a mixture of 50 parts glycerine, 9 parts acetic acid, and 191 parts water and then percolated. One hundred parts of the finished product contain about three per cent. acetic acid. Mr. Martindale recommends this process, especially for aconite, belladonna, cinchona, colchicum, conium, gelsemium, hydrastis, hyoscyamus, jaborandi, ipecac, ergot and nux vomica.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

KINGSVILLE.—Mr. H. C. Layman a few weeks ago placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of "All Plate Glass" silent salesmen and patent "Trianon Cabinets." Following is a copy of Mr. Layman's letter of March 8th:

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find cheque to cover amount due on cases. "I can imagine no way in which they can be improved upon."

Yours truly,

H. C. Layman.

CUTTING PRICES

(With Apologies to "Hamlet.")

To cut or not to cut. That is the question.
 Whether it is better in the end
 To let the chap who knows not the worth,
 Have the business at cut-throat prices, or
 To take up arms against his competition,
 And by opposing cut for cut, end it.
 To cut—and, by cutting put the other cutter
 Out of business—'tis a consummation
 Devoutly to be wished. To cut—to slash—
 Perchance myself to get it in the neck—
 Aye—there's the rub; for when one starts to meet
 The other fellow's prices, 'tis like as not
 He's up against it good and hard.
 To cut and to slash is not to end the confusion,
 And the many evils the trade is pestered with,
 Nay, nay, Pauline; 'tis but the forerunner
 Of debt and mortgage such a course portends;
 'Tis well to get the price the goods are worth
 And not be bluffed into selling them for what
 So-and-so will sell his goods for.
 Price cutting doth appear unseemly
 And fit only for the man who knows not
 What his goods are worth, and who, ere long,
 By stress of making vain comparison
 'Twixt bank account and liabilities,
 Will make his exit from the business.

—Anon.

ATTACHING LETTERS TO GLASS

A contemporary gives the following formulas, which are said to have been thoroughly tested and proven reliable:

FOR GLASS LETTERS.

Make a thick solution of marine glue in alcohol. The glass, as in all such cases, must be made clean. A rubber cement may be made for the same purpose as follows: Take of india rubber one part; gum mastic, three parts; chloroform, fifty parts. Let the mass stand several days to dissolve. As this cement soon becomes thick, you must make haste in its application. It is particularly useful against water.

FOR PORCELAIN LETTERS.

White lead in oil, two parts; dry white lead, three parts; mix with copal varnish to the consistency of putty, then work on a stone or glass plate with a knife until perfectly smooth and homogenous. Don't get it too thin when you use it. It makes a very practical cement.

FOR METAL LETTERS.

Take of copal varnish thirty parts; oil of turpentine, ten parts; glue dissolved in a little

warm water, ten parts; pulverized slaked lime, twenty parts. This cement is very plastic, but it soon hardens.

Or, trv litharge, two parts; white lead, one part; boiled linseed oil, three parts; copal varnish, one part; mix just before using. This cement dries very rapidly.

TO REPAIR ENAMELED LETTERS.

Enameled letters bend and crack very easily, and it is well to know how to save one that is not beyond all hope of saving. If you will mix together five parts each of dammar and copal varnish with four parts of turpentine and enough alcohol to form a thick liquid, then let the mass stand for a few weeks, after which add six parts of zinc, white, dry, and mix in well, you will have the necessary repairing cement at hand. When you require it for use, heat it until all the alcohol has been driven off, then apply it to the fracture, and smooth it out while warm. When it becomes cool you may polish it by rubbing.

DRUG CLERK DEFINED

The drug clerk of the present is a compound tincture of variable quality and ordinary strength. He is not recognized as a standard pharmaceutical preparation until he becomes a registered pharmacist. His therapeutic value is determined, first, by his employer; second, by the trade or general public whom he serves. Since he is a compound tincture, he is composed of various attributes, such as honesty, integrity, intelligence, ambition and ability. He is held in solution, i.e., to his work, by his salary; and is warranted not to degenerate in any climate. Dose by the month from \$40 to \$75; dose by the year, from \$900 to \$1,200. If the faculties of his mind are chemically well balanced, he will not be easily precipitated by the acid of a difficult and exacting trade. In character he is tonic, non-irritant; without acid reaction; unrestricted in utility and of uniform sustained action. He invites your critical analysis.—B. C. Heliman, in the Annual Report of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

WINDSOR, N.S.—Mr. H. E. Wilson after considering the merits of different makes of show cases has now placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of silent salesmen and "Trianon Cabinets." The Trianon is a patent fixture and can only be secured from The Toronto Show Case Co., as all important points in its construction and design are registered by them in Ottawa.



Olde-fashioned Horehound

is one of the popular winter lines with the druggist. It yields a handsome profit, and the quality of **WEBB'S HOREHOUND** insures larger sales. Send in a trial order by mail

THE HARRY WEBB CO.

Limited

Manufacturing
Confectioners

31-35 Buchanan Street
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Quality Counts

Our **CHECKERED DRUG PAPER**, in White and Tints, is a sheet of exceptional strength and appearance.

We are the largest direct importers of foreign papers.

Our **TOILET PAPERS** are of splendid value.

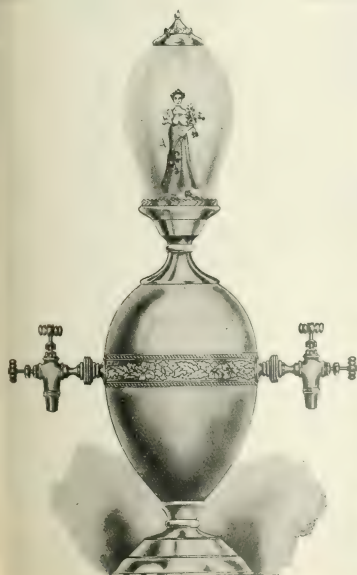
Write us for Samples and Prices.

Victoria Paper and Twine Co.

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Successors to **HUBBS & HOWE CO.**

TORONTO AND MONTREAL



SODA FOUNTAINS CYLINDERS CHARGING OUTFITS

AND A FULL LINE OF

**SODA WATER AND
ICE CREAM UTENSILS**

MANUFACTURED BY

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118 KING ST. EAST, - TORONTO, ONT.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

Free! Free! Free!

DR. PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP

FREE OFFER

For a limited time we are offering to the Retail Drug Trade $\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of DOCTOR PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP with every dozen purchased from your Jobber.

Send your order direct to your Jobber, and then send us his invoice to you showing purchase made, and we will ship the free goods with some advertising matter, express charges prepaid

World's Dispensary Medical

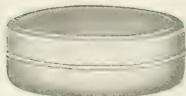
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Association

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Our Window Display Offer of One Dozen Cough Syrup FREE with a \$32.00 quantity purchase of our remedies is still in force.

Druggists' Tin Cans and Boxes



We make a more complete line of Druggists' Tinware than any other manufacturer in Canada. Write for new catalogue now on the press

Macdonald Manufacturing Co.
TORONTO LIMITED



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½ oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	\$ 3.35	5 gross
1 " "	5.25	3 " "
2 " "	7.50	3 " "
3 " "	9.90	2 " "
4 " "	12.75	2 " "
8 " "	15.00	1 " "
16 " "	20.00	1 " "
	27.00	1 " "
	39.50	

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion

ASK FOR

"CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTERS FOR CANADA

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 Cents.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.



Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail. We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

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A. MACCOOMB, Manager

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DURING the past few years we have secured many increased contracts from our old subscribers, who are using larger numbers of reports and books. Can you imagine a stronger argument for the quality of our service and for your need of it?

R. G. DUN & CO.

WORTH REMEMBERING

The druggist with a narrow view of his business is not the one to whom success comes.

Successful merchandizing consists in discerning needs and then filling them.

It is possible to be so busy with the little things that the big things get away.

Your power is wasted by not finishing the thing started.

The progressive druggist has nothing to fear and nothing to regret.

Lack of success for the druggist or anyone else is largely the result of neglected opportunities.

Everything well done is good advertising.

Utilizing the knowledge and experience of others will save you years of work. Be in touch with the remainder of the drug world. Get outside your own little sphere.

Letting well enough alone is not a good motto for the druggist who wishes to reach the top.

Handling only the best goods is both economy and good business.

Freak advertising may amuse you, but it will not sell your goods.

Don't turn down a good proposition because it comes in the form of a circular or form letter.

The druggist should acquire the habit of analyzing every problem that confronts him. Single problems may be readily solved, but a lot of them may prove too strong for him.

Every druggist should acquire salesmanship qualities: Courtesy, tact, knowledge of goods, judgment, accuracy, energy, appearance, dignity—if he lacks any of them.

If you have an ideal, the non-essential things will not overburden you.

The druggist is the captain of his ship—his business. It only shows progress when he orders.

When the first ring at the door bell is not answered, don't conclude that the folks are not at home. This applies to drug store advertising. Ring again.—Retail Druggist.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—The Alberta Drug & Book Co. have placed their contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for new fixtures. The outfit includes the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen, with marble base, and the patent "Trianon Cabinets," also with marble base. As all essential points in the design and construction of the "Trianons" are patented by The Toronto Show Case Co. any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

Pharmacy Abroad*

A GENEROUS PARISH.

The village of Gelenau in Saxony felt itself in need of a pharmacy, and petitioned the Government to grant a concession for the same. The Government sanctioned the opening of a pharmacy on the condition that the village make good to the owner the difference required to ensure him an income of \$1,200 per annum, should the business not yield that amount. The village accepted the condition and the parish will erect the premises destined to receive the pharmacy.

FINNISH PHARMACISTS WISH TO BAR PROPRIETARIES.

The pharmacists of Finland evidently do not care to handle proprietary medicines, for the Association of Pharmacists have petitioned the Government to prohibit the importation of secret remedies. If the composition is given by the manufacturers, such proprietaries as dietetic remedies may be imported, but the petitioners urge that their sale should be restricted to the pharmacists. The Association is supported in the matter by the physicians of Finland, but the Government has taken no action in the matter as yet.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN FRANCE.

The towns of Poitiers and Besancon have made experiments in the Sunday closing of pharmacies, Besancon for seventeen years, Poitiers but for one year. The system adopted in both places is that of closing all pharmacies, a centrally located special Sunday pharmacy, supported by subscriptions, catering to the needs of the public, and served by each pharmacist of the town in turn. The weekly receipts of the Sunday pharmacy, divided by the number of pharmacists in the respective towns, amount to three francs, about sixty cents, which sum is received by each individual pharmacist as his share.

In Bordeaux, the closing of pharmacies at noon on Sunday has become general. Of 150 pharmacists five only refused to close. The others close regularly by turns, and the whole arrangement is effected by mutual agreement, no attempts at coercion being made. It may be remarked that Bordeaux is a town with a population of 260,000.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN HOLLAND

Pharmaceutical statistics lately published in Holland show a decided increase in the number of women assistants in that country; indeed, the women seem to be steadily displacing the men. In 654 public pharmacies in existence on January first, there were employed 1,122 assistants, of whom 841 were women; while in the 1,006 dis-

*Abstracts from National Druggist and other Journals.

pensaries in the hands of physicians, employing 151 assistants, there were 136 women.

The total number of assistants employed in the pharmacies of Holland was 1,273, of whom 977, or 76 per cent. were women. Only 25 candidates passed the State examination for licensed pharmacists last year, eight of them being women, while of 210 who passed the assistants' examination the men claimed 165.

The women are beginning to take up pharmacy as a profession in this country to a greater extent every year, as vide class pictures of colleges of pharmacy, but we doubt that they can make as great a showing in numbers as their Dutch sisters.

THE ICELANDIC PHARMACOPOEIA.

The oldest medical document in the ancient Norse language is the "Icelandic Pharmacopoeia" of the thirteenth century. The original document, according to the "Tidsskrift for Kemi og Farmaci," forms part of the Arnmagnae collection of manuscripts in the Royal Library in Copenhagen. It consists of five octavo pages; the contents are written in a very clear, lucid style for the use of the people. It was intended as a book of counsel to which they could go in times of illness or accident, and belongs to the class of literature termed "Old wives' books." It contains fifty-one prescriptions of all kinds of ailments, enumerated without any attempt at order. The remedies were drawn mostly from plants, some from the animal, and but few from the mineral kingdom. At the time the book was written, the art of healing was entirely in the hands of the monks, and they cultivated most of the medicinal herbs in the gardens of the monastery. Rue, mecon and sorrel were plants much used. The blood of cats and eels was employed, and also the gall of eels, cats and oxen. In the compounding, salt, pepper, oil and eggs, as well as beer and sour wine.

BULGARIA SHORT ON PHARMACISTS

According to the Chemist and Druggist, Bulgaria is sadly in need of pharmaceutical assistants. The population of that country is four millions, and yet this large number of people has its needs supplied by but 110 pharmacies and 11 branches, managed by 224 qualified pharmacists, 133 assistants, and 21 apprentices.

Eleven positions are vacant in various public institutions, and no pharmacists can be found to fill them.

There is no pharmaceutical school in the country, and as a result students go to other countries, mainly Russia, to get their technical training. Only thirty-four such students are reported to be studying at foreign universities.

The smallness of the number seems to indicate that pharmacy does not offer an attractive career in Bulgaria.

SAXONY ALSO.

At the annual meeting of the Union of Working Pharmacists, recently held at Berlin, a resolution was adopted requesting the Council to take steps toward an increase in the number of pharmacies. While the population has increased rapidly in Germany, the number of pharmacies has practically stood still, and public interest demands that more be created. The authorities of the States had announced an intention of carrying out an extension of pharmacies, but so far nothing has been done. The Prussian and Saxon authorities were especially criticized for their failure to meet the demands of more efficient public service in the pharmaceutical field.

JAPANESE MEDICINE REGULATIONS

The Japanese Government has decided, according to a report of the United States Consul at Kobe, to regulate the sale of medicines in Japan, and a Bill will probably be introduced at the next issue of the Diet, looking to the taking over of the sale of all medicines. The authority writes as follows:

"The reason given in favor of the scheme is that owing to the progress made in medical science a great variety of medicines are on the market, but in most cases the concoctions are very poor in quality, and matters have arrived at such a condition that, for the protection of the public health, they can not be allowed to go unchecked any further. The medicine dealers are said to be in a state of consternation at the report of a proposed monopoly. It is stated that the leading merchants in this Consular district, especially at Osaka, maintain that medicines of spurious quality have not yet been cleared from the market, but since the new pharmacopoeia has been in operation, a more stringent watch has been kept by the authorities on medicinal productions, the Government inspector constantly visiting the various medicine stores for the purpose of making investigations. The presence in the market of medicines of inferior quality has consequently been much reduced. The new regulation, which came into operation on July 1, last, for the control of the business in medicines, has almost entirely put a stop to the practice indulged in by dishonest dealers of mixing inferior concoctions with their medicines. In view of this vigilant attitude the dealers in medicines do not believe that the Government will take over the sale of medicines for the reason stated, especially at the present time."



SATISFACTION

in the highest sense, to you as a druggist and to your customers, is obtained when you sell

**GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA,
GILLETT'S LYE,
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR, Etc.**

If your wholesale house will not supply you at List prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.



Awarded Gold Medal Toronto Exposition.

LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

**In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts**

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

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Used and
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Musical Instruments of Every Description
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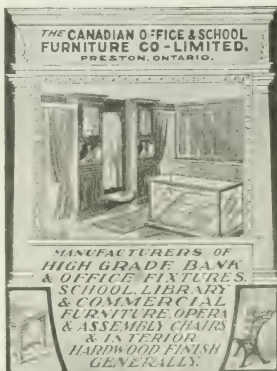
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MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BANK
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HARDWOOD FINISH
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ESTABLISHED 1848

WHISKY are high in price but they will be higher before they are lower. :: :: :: ::



When you have to pay more money anyway, why not get the very best?

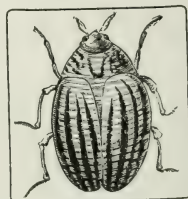
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H. W. NELSON & CO.
TORONTO LIMITED

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POTATO BUGS!!



The Strongest and Best PARIS GREEN is made by The Canada Paint Company.



It is unquestionably the most economical Bug destroyer known.



It KILLS the Colorado Beetle commonly known as the Potato Bug with certainty and despatch.



The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green contains more arsenical poison than any other Paris Green.

The
CANADA PAINT COMPANY

Limited

Montreal

Toronto · Winnipeg

CANADA

JAPANESE PHARMACY*

Pharmacy has been allied with medicine in Japan, as in other countries, from time immemorial. The first medical man of note was brought from China in the era of Tenji-tenno, a famous Japanese reformer. In that day and up till recently the pharmacist was also the physician.

In Japan to-day anyone who takes out the license issued by the Government may practise as a chemist and druggist. Drugs and medicines are sold freely in groceries, dry goods stores, and other establishments in Japanese towns and cities. A knowledge of pharmaceutical science or of chemistry is unnecessary so far as Government restriction is concerned, although dispensing of prescriptions and compounding for medical men must be done by pharmacists qualified according

Osaka houses import goods from foreign countries direct, but most of them import through foreign agencies in Japan. Considerable adulteration in drugs and chemicals is still practised. Patent medicine vendors are found in every town and even village. Some of their signboards are rather weird; pictures of monsters, giants, men with dragon faces, boys with abnormal heads being some of the variations employed. The proprietaries sold by these vendors are probably thirty or forty in variety, but the names and titles under which they are sold are so different (although the ingredients are mostly the same) that it gives one the impression that there are hundreds. The ordinary Japanese proprietary medicine possesses little or no efficacy, and the Government forbids the use of dangerous or poisonous ingredients in these medicines. No mix-



A JAPANESE PHARMACY

to the regulations. The dispensers employed by doctors have, however, usually no scientific training; they depend upon the experience picked up in dispensaries. Modern pharmacy in Japan may be divided into three classes—manufacturing chemists, proprietary vendors, and dispensers. The last mentioned are few in number, manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists are numerous, but vendors of proprietaries are to be found everywhere. The business of the wholesalers, so to speak, is mainly confined to manufacturing chemicals and medicines and selling drugs for home supply, but there are a few large factories springing up in Tokyo and Osaka equipped with modern machinery, and although at present they are small and few in comparison with European and American factories, they are growing in importance. Some of the Tokyo and

tures are employed, the preparations being pills, tablets, lotions, ointments, or powders. An internal stamp-tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on patent medicines, but a rebate of the stamp duty is allowed on medicines for export. The directions for the administration of the medicines are printed in English, Corean, and Chinese, as well as in Japanese. The administration of the pharmacy regulations and the Government inspection of drugs and chemicals are by no means ideal.

PATENT MEDICINES IN JAPAN

Some idea of the development of the patent medicine industry in Japan is recorded by the correspondent of a London (Eng.) paper, who says:

We have got into the way of thinking that all, or anyway by far the greater part of Japan's

* By "A Japanese Pharmacist," in The Chemist and Druggist.

newly acquired interest in such things as modern methods of hygiene and medicine has been borrowed or adapted from us. It will probably therefore surprise most of us to be informed that that very modern and especially American institution the patent medicine monger, instead of originating in the land of the Stars and Stripes flourished in the Land of the Rising Sun long before he was seen or heard of in the far west.

When Shakespeare was hardly cold in his grave they were making patent medicines in the country of the Mikado, and, moreover, were devising for them names which for lurid effectiveness would make the names given to our patent nostrums seem flat and feeble.

Did even Cousin Jonathan—that adept at inventing shockers in the way of labels for his wares—ever hit on one so likely to fetch the coin out of the pocket of the credulous as that invented by the physician Bandai-Jokan in the year 1682, and called by him Han-Gon-Tan, which translated into English means "Medicine Which Calls Back the Dead to Life?" This medicine is sold in Japan to-day, it has been selling there steadily for two centuries and a quarter, and if that is not a testimony to its powers what would be?

Whether the makers believed in the curative powers of suggestion—likely enough they knew all about its virtues long before we got hold of the first notion of it—they certainly showed a vivid imagination in finding names which should catch and hold the public attention and woo the pence from the public purse. Here are some of them—they are used in the Island Kingdom to-day: "Heal Everything Powders," "Spirit Cheering Pills," "Brain Healing Pills," "One Dose Healing Powders," "Poison Expelling Pills," "Second-to-None Plasters" and "Heal All Pills."

They are all in the shape of powders, pills and ointments. Patent medicines in Japan are never sold in fluid form. Probably the reason for this is the very curious method employed for their distribution among the people which began in the times of Prince Seiho Maeda, who died more than two hundred years ago.

This Prince was as much attracted by medicine making as many modern royalties are by horse racing. It was a craze with him; he might indeed be called the father of the modern patent medicine man. During epidemics he used with his own hands to make up and give to the poor drugs and medications of various kinds, and it was he who started the credit system for the obtaining of medicines which has existed in Japan from his time down to the present day.

This system is simple in the extreme. The medicine monger comes with the regularity of

clockwork to every Japanese door bringing his stock of "medicine which calls back the dead to life" and all the others with him. No doubt he expatiates with all the skill of an advertising agent upon their varied and wonderful merits and, most seductive plan of all, he asks for no money!

Not yet! He receives a large order, for the Jap is as willing to be called back from the dead as his brothers and sisters of the West, especially when he can do it on tick, and then the medicine man goes on his way. He comes back again the following year and—he is certainly most accommodating—he takes away whatever drugs have not been consumed, obtains payment for those that have been used and leaves a supply of fresh medicine to go on with for another year, when he will call again and repeat the same procedure.

History does not hint what he does with the stale drugs that he takes back. Whether he, like the thrifty housewife who reboils last year's jams and maintains that the process makes it as good as new, remakes his medicines, we do not know; but there may in these days be a way out of the difficulty, for the Japanese now export their patent medicines to foreign countries, and this exported medicine is—since the end of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905—exempt from taxation, for Japanese patent medicines have to pay duty to the government just as ours have.

It is hardly necessary to say that this free trade in drugs—in exported drugs, that is to say—has given a great stimulus to the outgoing of medicines from the shores of Japan, and as a consequence has increased their manufacture to a large extent.

There are now nearly a thousand different kinds of medicines made in the country—more, the uninitiated would suppose, than there were diseases calling for treatment. The medicine makers have increased in number from some hundreds until now there are over three thousand licensed makers of drugs, and the dealers in them are so numerous that in Toyama there is a patent medicine dealers' club with 3,000 members.

There are patent medicine industry guilds, one which has for its special object the lending of money to dealers who want to develop their business, and there is a Toyama patent medicine magazine. But perhaps the most curious and disturbing touch in the whole matter is that the Japanese, although they did not borrow the idea of making patent medicines from us, are borrowing some of our bad examples in the way of making them known. They have actually taken to the plan of putting up big boards in the meadows along the railway lines, just as we have been doing for years.

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REVISION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

The following is the report of the Committee of Reference to the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council up to October 29th, 1908:

Acaciae Gummi.—The description should be made more terse: the tests with lead subacetate and with borax should be omitted, as they do not appear to serve any useful purpose; the gum should be entirely soluble in cold water; for the test with lead acetate 10 c.c. of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of gum and 0.2 c.c. of test solution of lead acetate should be used; for the test with ferric chloride 10 c.c. with 0.1 c.c. of test solution of ferric chloride. In the test for starch a cooled decoction should be employed, as otherwise the characteristic blue coloration is not produced.

As good gums generally give a red precipitate when a 10 per cent. aqueous solution is boiled with an equal volume of solution of potassium tetratrate, this test should be replaced by the following: A 10 per cent. aqueous solution of gum should exhibit slight laevorotation when examined in a tube 1 dm. long; this would exclude dextrin, certain sugars, and other dextrorotatory substances.

Acetanilidum.—The empirical formula only should be given; constitutional formulae should not, as a rule, be introduced into the Pharmacopoeia. The ferric chloride test should be omitted, as the reaction occurs even when acetanilide is not present; the melting point should be 113 degrees C., and in the test with sulphuric acid the use of cold acid should be specified.

Acetum Cantharidis.—The following formulary was experimentally confirmed and agreed to; the name to be altered to *Acetum Cantharidini*:

Cantharidin	1 Gm.
Glacial acetic acid.....	200 c.c.
Acetic acid, sufficient to produce	2,000 c.c.

Dissolve the cantharidin in the glacial acetic acid with the aid of a gentle heat, and add the acetic acid. This preparation has the advantage of being definite in strength and more easily made than the present official *Acetum Cantharidis*.

Acetum Ipecacuanhae.—The discussion of this preparation was postponed in view of its possible omission.

Acetum Scillae.—The product should be made up to a pint with diluted acetic acid, as in the process for preparing tinctures by maceration the product is not made up to a definite volume.

Acidum Aceticum.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test de-

scribed in the Appendix, by using 10 Gm. in each Nessler glass, no difference in color should be observed upon the addition of the sodium sulphide to one of the solutions showing absence of lead.

Acidum Arseniosum.—The formula should be As_2O_3 , not As_4O_6 .

Acidum Boricum.—It should form a clear solution with water (to exclude carelessly prepared acids). Titration by Thomson's method should indicate at least 98 per cent. of boric acid.

When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix (solution being effected by the addition of ammonia), using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Acidum Carbohcium Liquefactum.—Sufficient water should be added to produce 1 fluid drachm from 50 grains of phenol; the additional water thus introduced is useful in preventing crystallization of the acid.

Acidum Chromicum.—The process given does not yield a product complying with the tests; it contains an excessive quantity of sulphuric acid.

Further work on this substance is now being carried out with the view of improving the tests.

Acidum Citricum.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed five parts per million.

Acidum Gallicum.—As the aqueous solution of this acid does not precipitate tartarated antimony, the statement that it does should be corrected.

Acidum Hydrobromicum.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed five parts per million.

Acidum Hydrochloricum.—The examination of several samples of hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids has shown a considerable variation in the solid residue. This residue in the case of hydrochloric acid should not exceed 0.01 per cent.

When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, show-

ing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Acidum Lacticum.—For the words "when heated . . . remains," substitute "when burned with free access of air not more than 0.5 per cent. of solid residue should remain." There is no object in so minutely describing what takes place during incineration as is done in the present official monograph.

When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Acidum Nitricum.—The solid residue should not exceed 0.05 per cent.

When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 20 parts per million.

Acidum Oleicum.—The official tests are too stringent; they exclude acid of sufficient purity for medicinal use. Experiments on these tests are now in progress.

Acidum Phosphoricum Concentratum.—It is not desirable to substitute an acid of sp. gr. 1.75; the strength should be determined by titration with alkali, as this method is both more convenient and more accurate than the present lead process. When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Acidum Salicylicum.—The test with ammonium citrate should be omitted; it serves no useful purpose.

Acidum Sulphuricum.—The solid residue should not exceed 0.05 per cent. When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 20 parts per million.

Acidum Sulphurosum.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the

dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Acidum Tannicum.—The water of crystallization should be omitted; tannic acid does not occur in crystalline form.

Acidum Tartaricum.—A stringent limit should be placed on the amount of total sulphates in tartaric acid, since these in the dissolved, or even moist, acid liberate sulphuric acid, traces even of which are very objectionable. The following test is sufficiently stringent for practical purposes, is easily performed, and can readily be complied with by manufacturers:

"One Gm. dissolved in 50 c.c. of distilled water, should not yield a greater opalescence with 0.5 c.c. of barium chloride test solution, than is caused by 1 c.c. of centinormal sulphuric acid in 50 c.c. of distilled water, when precipitated under the same conditions. The opalescence is best viewed in a Nessler glass placed on a black surface."

The amount of sulphate being thus limited, the ash might safely be raised to 0.1 per cent., as the ash other than sulphate is less objectionable than the sulphate; this standard can also be readily complied with.

When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

MAKING TINCTURES BY MACERATION

Nicolai Bjerre (Archiv. for Pharmaci og Chemie) advocates maceration in the making of tinctures, as against percolation. The content of extractive in tinctures made by maceration is always constant. Much alcohol is lost through evaporation in the process of percolation, for more evaporates than while filtering after maceration. The success of percolation depends upon the skill of the operator, which is not the case to so great an extent if maceration be resorted to; for example, if the liquid be allowed to drop too rapidly from the orifice of the percolator, a tincture is obtained of lower strength than is obtained by maceration.—Apoth. Ztg.

The 1909 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Los Angeles, Cal., early in September.

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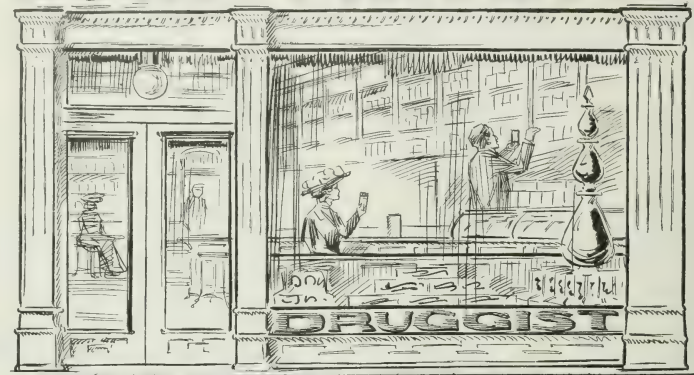
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MAGNESIUM SULPHATE IN ERYSIPELAS

Dr. Henry Tucker (Therap. Gazette, June, 15, p. 381) has applied the method of treating inflammation with saturated solution of magnesium sulphate to cases of erysipelas. The technique in facial cases consists in the application of fifteen to twenty thicknesses of ordinary gauze over the area involved, one aperture only being made to permit breathing. The mask is saturated with the solution, covered with oiled silk or wax-paper, and kept wet by applying more solution as required. The dressing is removed not oftener than every twelve hours to ascertain progress and reapplied immediately. The infected area is not washed during treatment. In thirty-five uncomplicated but severe cases, with milk diet until normal temperature was attained, all recovered in from two to seven days, and relief from pain was given in a few hours. No internal or so-called specific treatment was given.

LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS

The drug journals have contained numerous articles expressing difficulty with this preparation. This is an example of a good formula spoiled by faulty directions for manipulation. The official directions for soft soap very properly direct that the linseed oil be saponified by the potassium hydroxide in solution with the aid of heat and the addition of a small quantity of alcohol. Yet in compound solution of cresol, which is only a fifty per cent. solution of cresol and soft soap, it is directed that the linseed oil shall be saponified cold and without any alcohol. If the official method for making soft soap be carried out in the preparation of the compound solution of cresol, there will be no trouble in obtaining a satisfactory product. It is noteworthy that the British Pharmaceutical Codex has exactly followed this suggestion in copying the formula.—G. M. Kringer, Ph. Era.

FILLING COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

D. W. Rich, Middletown, N.Y., in the Bulletin of Pharmacy says: The filling of a collapsible tube with an ointment, the composition of which is such as to preclude the possibility of melting and pouring it into the container, is neatly accomplished in this manner: Lay a sheet of paper of convenient size on the table and upon it near one edge place the ointment shaped in the form of a cylinder similar to that of a pill mass rolled and ready to divide. The diameter must vary according to that of the tube used. Now roll the paper about the ointment, making it of such size that it can be inserted into the open end of the tube and to the bottom. Squeeze the paper, withdrawing it gradually, and thus transferring the ointment to the tube, which may then be sealed in the usual way.

WATER ABSORBENT PETROLATUM

According to a patent granted to Dr. Lipschutz, says the National Druggist, the hygroscopic properties of petrolatum can be greatly increased by previously oxidizing with salts of chromic, permanganic or chloric acid. The oxidation is effected by boiling 100 parts of petrolatum with 50 parts of a five per cent. solution, or an equivalent quantity of a solution of a permanganate or a chromate to which the calculated quantity of sulphuric acid has been added. When the greater part of the water has been evaporated and the chlorous fumes appear, 25 parts of water are added, and the boiling continued. The operation is repeated until the petrolatum will take up three times its weight of water. The acid liquid is then removed and the vaseline washed. Mixtures of the product with water are yellow in color, and are adapted to the preparation of ointments.

HOW TO FILL JARS WITH COLD CREAM

In filling jars with cold cream level the contents across the top. Do it in this way: Press the edge of the spatula blade firmly along the top of the jar; the spatula, being flexible, will remove enough of the cream to make the upper surface concave and to eliminate any unsightly appearance when the container is opened. Then invert the jar over an alcohol lamp for a moment to produce a shiny appearance in the product.—Paul McConomy, in Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Read Archdale Wilson's advertisement regarding profits on Fly Killers.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REVISION
OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY*

While the Act of Congress legalized the National Formulary, it takes but an ordinary perusal of the work to discover that the nomenclature of many preparations contained therein is erroneous, and if so labelled are clearly misbranded under the provisions of section 8 of the Act, if it were not for the proviso contained in section 6, which specifically recognizes all medicines and preparations of the National Formulary. With this condition existing, it is the duty of the next committee of revision to change the nomenclature of these preparations so that no question could arise in regard to misbranding, although this may be covered by the terms of section 6.

The following preparations are a few of those that are apparently misbranded: Compound anise powder, Canada liniment, catarrh powder, compound elixir of tar, glycerinated elixir of gentian, pectoral syrup, tinct. iodine decolorized.

Compound anise powder is by no means a proper name for a mixture of rhubarb and heavy magnesia that contains but a small amount of oil anise that is added only for flavoring. It has little if any medicinal effect and certainly there is no justification in continuing the use of this name, the word anise according to the Pharmacopoeia means the seed.

Compound elixir of tar is clearly misbranded. Tar is not present in this elixir, only the soluble constituents obtained therefrom; they are not tar and certainly this does not justify naming the preparation as at present. Further, the title does not disclose that the compound contains morphine. I have had no demand for this preparation in more than ten years.

Canada liniment. There is no good reason for the use of the word Canada and this word should be dropped as a synonym for the regular title in future revision. Further, the note for the guidance of the compounder I consider objectionable. It suggests the addition of tr. quillaja to prevent separation; this should be added to the formula if it is to be used or the note should be eliminated.

Glycerinated elixir of gentian. What reason can be given for the application of this title to a preparation that is nothing but a conglomerate of various medicines? It is not an elixir in its true sense. Further, what justification is there in the use of saccharin in this or any other

preparation as a sweetening agent? Saccharin has not been shown to be innocuous. I believe we should proceed carefully in using such preparations until after a thorough investigation they have been proven harmless beyond all question.

Catarrh powder. This to say the least is a very dangerous preparation, for it contains a habit-forming drug in considerable quantity. This formula should be eliminated in the next revision. There is no justification in retaining a preparation of this kind which has never demonstrated its utility. Physicians desiring such compounds can readily write for what they want. It cannot be dispensed to the general public except on non-renewable prescriptions.

Pectoral syrup is another case of misbranding. The name should be changed, and if it is desired to retain the preparation in the Formulary, the original formula with sassafras pith is far preferable to the present formula made with oil of sassafras. Further, the title does not disclose that it contains morphine.

Decolorized tincture of iodine. Why should this preparation be called tr. iodine when it has lost all of the properties of iodine by converting it into an iodide and iodate of ammonium and sodium? Pharmacy would lose nothing if it were dropped.

Since the last edition of the National Formulary I have found many formulas that are not perfectly satisfactory and require revising, some of which I will name and call attention to some of the objectionable features.

All preparations such as liquor antisepticus alkalinus and elixir digestivum compositum, containing coloring matter like cudbear, should have the formula so adjusted that the drug cudbear should be used instead of the tincture of cudbear. Experience has shown that no matter how carefully tincture of cudbear is prepared, it is not possible with the quantity of menstruum used to extract all of the coloring matter, so that a more uniform color can be obtained by macerating the coloring matter in the liquid for twenty-four hours before filtration than by the use of a previously prepared tincture.

The addition of coloring matter to many of the preparations could well be omitted. In those preparations where coloring is desirable to improve appearance the amount of coloring in its natural state rather than a preparation thereof should be specifically stated, so that no matter who makes the preparation or where it is obtained it will be found to have the same general appearance.

Emulsion of petroleum is not satisfactory, for it does not keep, the tragacanth seeming to be the disturbing factor. Acacia and tragacanth mucilages when mixed become less viscous than

* From a paper read at the meeting of the Washington City Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, March 9, 1909, by Samuel L. Hilton, Chairman of the Committee on National and State Legislation of the A.Ph.A.

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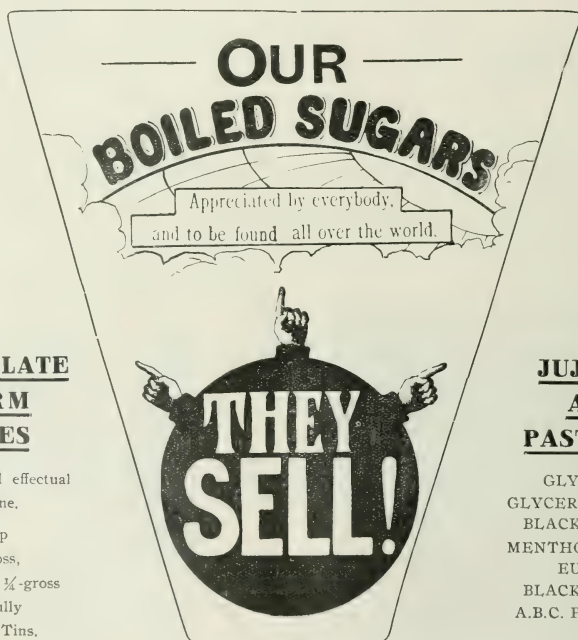
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LINIMENT

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON

**MEDICATED AND
HIGH CLASS**

LOZENGES



CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES

A dainty and effectual
Medicine.

Put up
in 1-gross,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross and $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross
beautifully
decorated Tins.

JUJUBES AND PASTILLES

GLYCERINE
GLYCERINE and
BLACK CURRANT,
MENTHOL and
EUCALYPTUS,
BLACK COUGH,
A.B.C. PASTILLES,
&c.

Manufactory—Carlton Works, Hulme, MANCHESTER

London Address—4 NEW ZEALAND AVENUE, BARBICAN, LONDON, E.C.

what each is before mixing, due to some apparent chemical change, possibly by the action of oxydase, a ferment that has been shown to be present in acacia. If made with acacia it keeps better and makes a more satisfactory preparation.

Phosphatic emulsion. This formula is far different from the original formula that was originated in this city by Dr. S. C. Busev and Mr. W. S. Thompson. It contains too much oil bitter almond. There is no necessity to use Jamaica rum. New England rum answers every purpose. The method of making, by shaking in a bottle, will not make as perfect an emulsion as if it was made in a mortar by reducing the yolk of egg to a smooth paste and gradually adding the oil until it is thoroughly emulsified. There is probably no place in this country where there is as much of this preparation made and consumed as in this city; therefore I think the original formula should be adhered to. The name *mistura phosphatica* should be changed.

Essence of pepsin is a very satisfactory preparation if properly made, but care must be exercised in preparing the same and the directions should be more explicit in regard to the methods of solving the pepsin and rennin. The wine used should be free from tannin, very light in color and of full alcoholic strength or fermentation will likely occur.

A detannated fluid extract of gentian would be very acceptable for making elixir of gentian instead of detannating the finished elixir.

Elixir terpin hydrate is not a satisfactory formula. The addition of syrup is the disturbing factor; if this is eliminated and a larger amount of glycerin used, there will be no trouble with precipitation of crystals of sugar. Further, saccharin should not be used, as the preparation is sweet enough and the point previously made against the use of this drug applies equally well here.

Solution of peptonate of iron and manganese is most unsatisfactory, for the finished product is offensive in odor, unpleasant in taste, and does not represent what is claimed. The formula and process of Mr. H. A. B. Dunning, as published in the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1905, and frequently spoken of as the Harrison formula, makes a better preparation without any of the above objections. If the formula cannot be made satisfactory it had better be eliminated. I have found most of the peptonate of iron on the market unsatisfactory and not perfectly soluble.

Antiseptic powder. This formula should be reconstructed. Powdered dried zinc sulphate should be used in place of the granular salt of the Phar-

macopoeia, due allowance being made for loss of water in drying the zinc salt.

Syrup actaea compound. The formula for this preparation is unsatisfactory, for the reason that it is almost impossible to obtain a clear preparation. Some experimenting should be done to see if this objection cannot be overcome; possibly the use of glycerin will have the desired effect.

Compound syrup of Irish moss. The same objections can be raised against this preparation, for while clear when first made it does not remain so. It contains the mucilaginous principles from 1 gm. of Irish moss to 1,000 cc. of finished syrup, too small amount of the drug for the preparation to receive the above name.

Syrup white pine compound. All of the drugs in this preparation with the exception of the morphine have been increased in the last revision without any apparent justification. All of the pharmaceutical manufacturers, with one exception, make the preparation much weaker. The morphine sulphate should be reduced to 3-16 grain to the fluid ounce. The addition of coloring is an improvement.

Compound resorcin ointment. Some changes are desirable in the manipulation of this preparation. The trituration of resorcin, zinc sulphate, and bismuth subnitrate with the hydrous wool fat should be made in a warmed mortar, before incorporating the paraffin and petrolatum, and after melting together they should be allowed to cool to about the same temperature of the mixture first prepared.

Another very desirable addition to the formula and one that I consider absolutely necessary since the Food and Drugs Act is that directly under the name of each preparation containing alcohol, a statement should be made of the average amount of absolute alcohol, by volume, in the finished preparation to conform to this Act. If the preparations contain any of the other drugs that are required by the Act to be stated on the label, they also should be stated so that no question could arise about the properly labeling all National Formulary preparations.

OXYGEN FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

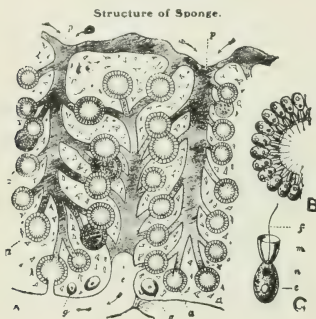
A new line of medicinal and toilet preparations under the name of Peroxygen are being exploited by The Moyes Chemical Co. The entire line has for its active ingredients one or more of the oxygen products which are becoming more popular every day.

The therapeutic as well as the dermatologic value of these preparations are recognized by the medical profession as being the most useful of recent pharmacology.

SPONGES—THEIR HISTORY

The accompanying illustration, which gives a very clear idea of the interior life of the sponge, will enable our readers to grasp the following brief account of the sponge's life-history.

When the sponge is brought up alive out of the sea it does not at all resemble the sponge of commerce. It is then surrounded by an outer skin, a simple, unorganized membrane, in which the pores appear or disappear at the animal's will, or supposing that a sponge has no will, owing to local environment. It is intersected with canals



EXPLANATION.

- A. Vertical section of outer layer, magnified 75 times; p, pores or openings of canals for conducting water which flows to a, sacs; e, canal for expulsion of water; g, early stages of spores.
 B. Sac, transversely divided, 800 diameters, showing sponge particles with cilia.
 C. Sponge particle, highly magnified; l, cilium; m, collar; n, nucleus; c, contractile vesicle.

and cavities, lined throughout by a sticky glutinous substance called sarcode, of a greyish brown color and of the consistency of treacle. This the fishermen call the "milk" of the sponge. By the peculiar properties of digestion and reproduction which it possesses it sustains the life of the animal and propagates its species.

THE ONLY LIVE PART OF THE SPONGE.

The sarcode is the only part of the sponge that is alive, the flexible skeleton to which it is attached being inorganic. It is this skeleton which is commonly known as the sponge. This fibrous material is chemically allied to that spun by silkworms. Through the numerous exterior small pores the surrounding water is drawn, carrying with it the food of the sponge in the form of particles of animal and vegetable matters. This stream of water passes along the interstitial canals to the innermost part of the sponge, thus

passing over a large area of the sarcode, which constantly draws to itself the particles of matter to be presently digested. The water is then taken up by a similar series of canals, the minute vessels gradually branching off into larger ducts, and forced out through the osculae at its surface.

A SUBMARINE VENICE.

It has been aptly said that the whole sponge represents a kind of submarine Venice, "where the people are ranged about the streets and roads in such a manner that each can easily appropriate food from the water as it passes along." The osculae are the larger holes at the surface of the sponge skeleton. The movements in the sponge which cause currents of water to pass through it are produced by ciliary action—that is, the waving in one direction of tiny filaments like eye-lashes. (See C and B in illustration).

PROPAGATION OF THE SPONGE.

Propagation of the different varieties takes place in two ways: by the formation of gemmules, or by the division of the creature. The little gemmule, which is a yellowish capsule, floats out of the parent sponge and attaches itself to any suitable neighboring object, such as a stone or rock, and here it grows, slowly becoming larger by adding to that marvellous skeleton which we daily use in our bath or at our toilet.

The outer membrane in which the sponge is found has to be removed soon after the sponge is fished. If this be not done, fermentation, followed by speedy putrefaction, sets in, and from being tough and elastic, it becomes soft and flabby, and with the least pressure the fermented juice oozes out, giving off a most offensive odor. It is then no longer of any use. The organic part of the sponge, it will thus be seen, has to be taken from it shortly after it is taken from its bed. This has to be done on the fishing-grounds, sometimes long before the boats return to port. As this process is necessarily rude and incomplete, it has to be supplemented by a more careful bleaching process when the sponge is received by the merchant.

When sponges are first torn from the sea-bed, they are of a dark color and living. By tramping and pressing them with the feet a milky substance oozes out, whereupon the sponge dies. They are then immersed in the sea for the space of eight or ten hours. The dark, skinny substance is then removed by scraping, and gradually, through cleaning, drying and bleaching, they take on the fine yellow color which characterizes many of them. It is said that the sponges taken



ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION IS ASSURED

TO ALL USERS OF

"True Fruit"

SODA FOUNTAIN REQUISITES

Now, as always, the Standard of Quality

The Most Important Question in Fruit Products is QUALITY

WE cannot impress upon you too strongly this all-important fact—that we stand absolutely alone in the care which we exercise in buying only the choicest fruits the market affords without regard to price.

That is how we get our unapproachable quality—it can be obtained in no other way; for quality depends entirely upon the best raw material, properly prepared.

This is the great question, and the only question—Quality.

"TRUE FRUIT" PRODUCTS for the soda fountain have stood the test.

"TRUE FRUIT" Ice Cream Powder

Best known thickener for Ice Cream. It is a vegetable product, absolutely free from any injurious substances. No gelatine, no eggs, no cooling down. Just mix "True Fruit" Ice Cream Powder and sugar together dry, add cream and milk, flavor and freeze. Frozen products made with Smith's Ice Cream Powder will not grow icy or coarse, and with it milk or cream will double every time. It gives that smooth, velvety taste that is found only in fine creams and ices, and entirely replaces eggs. Its price is cheaper than good gelatine. Put up in 5-lb. canisters only. Packed in 10-lb. and 30-lb. cases. : : : **ASK YOUR JOBBER**

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO. Limited

TORONTO

ONTARIO





THIS beautiful Hygeia apparatus has been recently installed in the palatial drug store of R. H. Bryson, corner St. Catherine and Peel Streets, Montreal, Que. The originality of design and striking beauty has been the subject of many favorable comments, and we pride ourselves on the fact that the construction and workmanship were highly satisfactory.

Surmounting the white Italian marble counter, with its German silver sanitary workboard, are the two onyx draft columns, which for richness of design and appearance cannot be surpassed. These are fittingly topped with Tiffany art glass shades, which, when illuminated, add a very pretty effect to the entire apparatus.

The superstructure, or wall fixture, is a symphony in mirrored glass and solid mahogany, with two beautiful art glass domes, in which electric lights are suspended, and is conceded to be the most effective design of any of the large fountains in the leading Canadian city.

Our business extends from coast to coast, and our special salesmen will be glad to submit specifications and call on you if you are interested,

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145-155 Sherbourne St.

Toronto, Ontario



The accompanying cut illustrates a solid mahogany Cash Desk of original and striking design, which we recently installed—with the Fountain on opposite page—in the Drug Store of R. H. Bryson, Montreal. The Desk is placed in the centre of the store and with its handsome panels and brushed brass grillwork makes a very artistic and practical fitting. The Cashier Section is fitted complete, with cash drawers and shelves conveniently arranged to the best advantage.

OUR FACILITIES for turning out this sort of work are unsurpassed. If you contemplate refitting or adding to your fixtures, give us the opportunity to present sketches with an estimate of the cost.

We are not amateurs in this line of business. We have spent some years in studying how to best serve your requirements.

Our tasteful designs, our workmanship and our prices will appeal to you. Attractive store fittings are a profitable investment, and your business can be increased by appealing to the eye of your customers with a modern up-to-date store interior.

Your enquiries will receive prompt and careful attention.

McLAUGHLIN, GOURLEY, Limited

Cor. Albert & Elizabeth Streets, Toronto, Ont.

Refrigerator**Ice Cream****Cabinets**

Improperly insulated Cabinets are dear at any price. They are very unsatisfactory and waste their cost in excessive ice consumption.

When we say "Refrigerator Ice Cream Cabinets" WE MEAN IT. In our selected oak cabinets the insulation is perfect, non-absorbent sheet cork being used between the lining and the outer wall, with a three-quarter-inch air space, making absolutely perfect insulation and preventing sweating.

There is no guess-work about their construction. We have them in ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE Can capacity, and shall be glad to demonstrate them at our show-rooms.

J. J. McLaughlin, Limited

145-155 SHERBOURNE ST.

TORONTO

ICE CREAM

It Pays Always to Serve the Best

¶ CREAM-FIRM makes perfect Ice Cream because it is a carefully compounded Ice Cream Powder from purely vegetable bases. Added to your Ice Cream Mixture, it produces **Richness, Body Smoothness, Expansion and Creamy Texture.** No other preparation can give CREAM-FIRM results.

¶ We know just what CREAM-FIRM will do, and if a fair test will convince you, we shall be glad to send you a sufficient quantity for a trial.

Mail Us Your Request for a Sample

In 5 lb. Tins : : 35c per pound

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145-155 Sherbourne St.

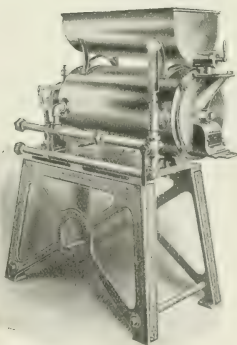
TORONTO

The "Little Marvel" Brine Ice Cream Freezer

Manufactured Expressly

FOR THE

Soda Fountain Trade



There has been a great demand for a brine freezer of a small size which would turn out a small amount of different flavored ice cream at a reasonable expense, and eliminate the labor and "sloppy" floors incident to the old style freezer.

The "Little Marvel" is especially adapted to this trade, will save on ice and salt in proportion to the large brine freezer, will save about 75 per cent. on labor, will turn out two and one-half gallons of cream every ten minutes, or fifteen gallons per hour.

The machine is self-ejecting, which eliminates the labor of handling the cream necessary in other machines.

WRITE FOR PRICE AND FURTHER DESCRIPTION TO

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145-155 Sherbourne St.,

Toronto, Ontario

" There is only one satisfactory

" Aromatic Cascara,

That's Kasagra

For Twenty Years Kasagra
has been the standard.

For Twenty Years it has not
changed in strength and
quality.

For Twenty Years the state-
ment above has been the
verdict of all who com-
pare.

It pays you to handle Kas-
agra, and Kasagra exclus-
ively.

If you do not enjoy our Con-
tract privilege, write to us
about it.

Frederick
Stearns
and
Company

WINDSOR ONTARIO
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Study Propo- sitions Before Buying

Do not let anyone chloroform your buying judgment, or attempt to stam-
pede you into any scheme until you
have had an opportunity to study it
from all points of view.

In family remedies for counter sale
there are some cardinal points that
must be observed.

- 1st. Is the quality of the very best,
and worthy of your recom-
mendation.
- 2nd. Are your profits fully protected
now and for the future.
- 3rd. Are your services in finding a
market properly recognized.
Are you getting your fair
share of the cost of market-
ing the goods.

There are perhaps a hundred other
points less important, but unless you
know that you are safe on at least these
three, you are simply working for
another and building no solid future for
yourself.

Study them all and you will decide
that the Nyal's Family Remedies have
more to offer than all the rest.

Become a Nyalist. It pays you
now and always.

**FREDERICK
STEARNS
& COMPANY**
WINDSOR, ONTARIO 4-09 DETROIT, MICHIGAN

from the deep beds are better than those found in shallow water.

Sponges are a product of the Aegean Sea, especially about the islands of Rhodes, Syme, Kalymnos, and Cos, while Smyrna is usually the place of market. Sponges are also found near Sicily, on the north coast of Africa, and in the Red Sea. All these not only compete with each other in the world's markets, but they have some difficulty in holding their own against the sponges found among the West Indian Islands.

ADVERTISING SCHOOL SUPPLIES

SUGGESTION FOR THE DRUGGIST.

After the first of the year, when schools have re-opened for the last long term, school supplies should be again brought to the fore and featured for at least two weeks. Should it be necessary to add to the stock on hand, care should be taken to purchase different lines from those which were stocked in the fall, different at least in appearance. The colors of pencils, the covers of tablets and the novelty of pen-holders are much to a child and will often induce purchases that might otherwise be lost. Did you stock any of those scholars' companions consisting of a flimsy box which contained a holder that would not hold a pen, a pencil that could not be sharpened and a chip called a ruler? Do not buy any more, or in any way fool the little ones. Many a druggist has failed to succeed with school supplies because he bought and sold mere gaudy trash. Remember that though the child may not appreciate quality in an article, the parent who furnishes the money does so.

It is hardly necessary to make another distribution of advertising rulers, pen-wipers, blotters and other novelties such as you used in the fall, unless you have some of your stock left over. If so, any of these articles may be advantageously used. At this season the best method to advertise school supplies is with window trimming. It pays to elaborate in windows that are trimmed especially for children, because they will examine and appreciate details as adults do not. The labor involved in making such displays is not difficult and we give descriptions of a few which have been successfully used by druggists.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL-HOUSE.

At the right of the window, to the rear, make a model of the "little red school-house." This may be made in various ways. A log house may be made of pencils by simple arrangement, red, octagon, rubberless pencils being best for piling. A more perfect model may be made by taking a

cardboard box about twelve inches wide, eighteen long and nine deep. Cut openings in the front of the box for door and windows. Then take several cheap pencils, so cheap that you can afford to cut up a few, and sew them closely to the four sides of the box so that they resemble logs. It will be necessary to cut these pencils in various lengths when covering the front around door and windows. Make a sloping roof of cardboard and cover it with cotton in imitation of snow. Midway through the window from front to rear place glass to imitate a frozen stream. Cover the rest of the window with cotton snow. At proper points stand twigs to represent leafless trees and sprigs of pine for evergreens. Upon these place small pieces of cotton in imitation of clinging snow. Span the stream with a bridge of pen-holders. From the door of the school-house, to and across the bridge sprinkle sand or any yellow percolation dregs to simulate a trodden path. Before the school-house erect a flagpole of two pencils with a small flag at the top.

At the opposite side of the window from the school-house, at the end of the path, erect a small dwelling with pen boxes, rubber erasers and other small supplies. Roof it with white chalk from the eaves of which hang cotton flakes like over-dropping snow. Before the house build a well curb of pens piled in octagonal form and above it erect a well-sweep of pencils or pen-holders with a pencil sharpener for a bucket. Across the rear of the window make an irregular pile of the larger articles, such as tablets, composition books, scholars' companions, and so on. So far as possible, give these the appearance of a bluff or range of hills and place cotton snow thereon, but not so heavily as to hide the identity of the articles. Use such announcement cards as may be deemed best. The following being intended as mere suggestions: At home or abroad, in little red school-house or college, the work of the scholar or student demands good tools. Our supplies of students' materials are the best that can be bought. A dull pencil makes a dull scholar. Our pencils sharpen well and the lead does not easily break. It is easy to fool children with poor quality, showy school supplies. We do not sell that sort. Our school goods are made for use.

VARIATIONS.

By roofing the buildings with pencils, substituting green sawdust for cotton and minor changes, which will suggest themselves, the foregoing may be arranged as a summer scene.

Instead of the dwelling, erect a large building with stacks of tablets, with a portico over the entrance supported on pillars of dozen packages of lead pencils. By making gables and cupolas of

ink bottles one may be able to simulate a college building.

THE BRIDGE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Through the centre of the window from front to rear make a wide river of glass. Cover balance of window with green sandust with river banks of sand. At each side of the window, their height dependent upon the window's breadth, erect bridge towers of stacks of tablets. With strong thread fasten a number of pencils end to end so that they answer as bridge cables. There must be two cables of sufficient length to go over the tops of the towers and sag at the centre to the level of the bridge floor. At the floor level, extending from pier to pier, place a thin, strong board. This should be covered with paper and upon the top of it place tablets to form the visible bridge floor. Run twine from the bridge floor to the pencil cables at intervals of a few inches, in imitation of the floor supporting cables. Finish off the tops of the bridge piers with cupolas of ink bottles. On the floor of the bridge display small supplies, such as rubber and steel erasers, pens, pencil sharpeners, pen-wipers, and so on.

Upon the glass river place boats of scholars' companions, pen and pencil boxes, drawing sets, and so on, with masts and funnels of pencils, pen-holders, pencil sharpeners and chalk. Make background similar to that in little red school-house display.

BUCKETS FULL OF KNOWLEDGE TOOLS.

Cover the floor of the window with the regular drapery cloth or crepe paper and then take four or five, or such number as the window will properly accommodate, of candy buckets. Cover these buckets with bright colored tissue, each different from the others. Cut out as many cardboard circles as there are buckets. The inner diameter of these circles should be the same as the inner diameter of the tops of the buckets, the outward diameter being about four inches more. Tack these circles to the tops of the buckets and then cover the circles with white, crepe paper ruffles, about six inches wide. Ram clean waste paper into the buckets until they are filled to within four or six inches of the top, and then fill the balance of the buckets with supplies. Place the supplies without order so they will appear as though the buckets were entirely filled. Then arrange the buckets tastefully so that their tops are tilted slightly towards the front of the window.

Each bucket may be filled with goods of the same line and price, with proper card attached. It is best, however, to fill each bucket with a variety of goods of the same price. Thus, one bucket may have an assortment of penny goods,

the next of nickel goods, the next dime goods, and so on.

If there are any false faces in stock arrange one in each bucket so that it will appear like a head protruding from the mass of school supplies. Such an arrangement taken in connection with the white ruffle makes a most amusing display.

THE SCHOLARS' WORKSHOP AND TOOLS.

Erect a long, low, open-front structure of packages of tablets, boxes of chalk or other easily piled goods. If there is not sufficient stock on hand to do this, make the shed or shop of thin boards and cover with tablets. Within this shed arrange an assortment of machine and hand tools made of supplies.

A circular saw may be made by sewing pens to a round piece of cardboard with the points protruding. This may be mounted on a run made of pen boxes with pencil logs ready to be sawed. A power hammer may be made of a pencil with a rubber eraser head and swung between two pen-holders and descending upon the head of a steel eraser. Similarly, a drill may be made of a holder containing two pens, edges toward edges, swung between uprights of pencils and the points resting upon a bar of sealing wax. A forge may be simulated by filling a small box with red paper for fire, upon this scatter pens for coal. Place this partly beneath or against a cone-shaped ink bottle for a chimney. A bellows may be made of a small, triangularly chipped sponge with pen-holders for handles and pencil sharpeners for a nozzle. The anvil is made of a conical ink bottle resting upon its side upon a round piece of wood. Similar tools, such as hammers, tongs, planes, and so on, may be made in the manner suggested by the ideas outlined in the foregoing.—Pharmaceutical Era.

CLOVES—A NEGLECTED REMEDY

In the choice between two remedies, the simplest, least toxic and most economic should always be utilized, provided it may be depended upon to yield equally good results. This, we take for granted, no one would care to refuse. But if the milder remedy happens to suffer somewhat in the comparison, it may still be a proper question which of the two should be employed. The nature of the effect of the stronger remedy may be such as to amount to a score against the remedy. Finally, the mere matter of cost to the patient may assume such importance that the conscientious practitioner feels by duty bound to use the cheaper, though the results be secured less pleasantly and rapidly. An eminent therapist was wont to say to the college classes: "Gentlemen,

NOTICE

Serial No. 39, The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act is on all of Dr. A. W. Chase's Family Medicines. Druggists need not hesitate to stock Dr. Chase's preparations as the Government number is on the labels and wrappers of all goods now being shipped.

Place..... Date

EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Please ship the following goods through.....

.....of.....

Terms...5 per cent. 30 days..... Agt.....

	Per doz.
.....Doz. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills	\$2.00
....." " " Syrup of L. & T.	2.00
....." " " Ointment	4.80
....." " " Nerve Food	4.00
....." " " Catarrh Cure.....	2.00
....." " " Liver Cure	4.00
....." " " Backache Plaster	2.00
....." " " Syrup of L. & T., family size.	4.80

Name

One million of DR. CHASE'S RECIPE Books are now being printed, each book containing 1,000 special recipes. This valuable book when handed out to the farmer, mechanic and housekeeper will bring trade to your store in order to get these prescriptions filled.

Cut out the Price List below, fill in jobber's name, and with your order for one dozen, or more assorted, we will send you 100 or more copies of this valuable book according to the size of your order.

Yours truly,

EDMANSON, BATES & CO.

TORONTO

Gage's Holiday Gift Papeteries

Made in Canada



Paper Mills :

St. Catharines - Ontario

OUR Range for the Christmas and Holiday Season, is the largest and best we have ever shown.

☐ Samples are now in the hands of our travellers.

☐ Imported lines will not excel them in quality, elegance and beauty of designs, and cannot approach them in value.

W. J. GAGE & CO., LIMITED

Manufacturing Stationers

TORONTO

ONTARIO

The Name is **MAGI WATER**

The full name---*MAGI Caledonia Water*. Don't forget this please. Keep before you always the very important fact that it is *Magi Water* that is being so generally advertised. That it is this advertising and the goodness of the Water itself that are bringing people into the store with the request for

MAGI WATER

That *Magi Water* is a real money maker for you. That *Magi Water* has genuine therapeutic value and potent deliciousness so perfectly combined that you cannot afford to mistake the reason for the demand on you or accidentally or purposely offer or serve any other water of a different or similar name in place of *Magi Water*.

Your restaurateur might just as well serve you "steak" for bear steak as for you to serve one of the so-called "Caledonia" waters for *Magi Caledonia Water*.

Are you prepared to serve the genuine *Magi Water* on demand? If not, you should be, for the sake of your cash balance as well as your standing as a high grade dealer.

A Split of Magi Water Sells For 10c.—
it makes more profit for you than will any other mineral water you can sell.

Write us for information—booklets, dealers' prices and discounts, copy of our big sheet showing newspaper advertisements, bulletins, hangers, posters, street car cards and other advertising that is now being done for *Magi Water*.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS CO., Ltd., Caledonia Springs, Ont.

don't prescribe pound cake to patients who can't even afford corn pone."

The drugs which best illustrate the subject covered by the foregoing sweeping generalizations are the pungent spices and their antiseptic oils, as applicable in the treatment of ailments of the gastro-intestinal tract. We may cite cloves, ginger and cinnamon, but wish to dwell particularly upon the former.

In the past, a powder was much used by some of the foremost practitioners under the classical term "*Pulvis Caryophylli Comp.*" Gradually, through the growing disuse of powders and the almost mechanical choice of opiates, the value of cloves has well-nigh been lost sight of; and a real loss and a great pity it is.

We have not before us the old formula of compound clove powder, but submit one as a good working prescription for use in office and field dispensing:

R	Powd. cloves	1 to 2 parts
	Powd. chalk	1 part
	Sugar of milk	1 part
	Misce.	

The dose, when employed alone or as a vehicle, may range from three to ten grains, according to the condition treated, for adults, and less for children. The uses are many and the effects prompt and pleasant.

Cloves is anodyne, antiseptic and a stimulant of digestion. It does not lock the secretions like opium, nor constrict the mucous surfaces like the astringents. In more gastro-intestinal conditions that call for treatment than any other remedy of which we have any knowledge, cloves will be found to act as a simple, direct correctant.

Of course, cloves cannot be expected to control actual cramp pains, but in such, when the possibility of all further irritation has been removed by a proper cathartic, the remedy that will most promptly and pleasantly restore the tone and function of the bowel is powdered cloves, or the oil, if a fluid mixture is prescribed.

We are partial to the powder form, since it is sure to spread over a larger surface of the bowel lining, yield a longer continued action, and, on the whole, act much more speedily. Then, what is more, the dry form is the best, if not the only, form in which to use certain remedies which it may be found desirable to administer with the cloves powder; or, what is not a whit less effective, plain powdered cloves. Such remedies are pepsin, calomel, bismuth and sulphocarbolate of zinc.

That feeling of uneasiness, shading off toward real distress, that monopolizes the whole sphere of consciousness and presages impending diarrhoea—if undue fecal accumulation may be cul-

ed from the list of possible causes—calls for powdered cloves. If there is constipation, mild aperients may be combined with advantage. If there is an indifferent looseness of the bowels, that other old but now too-much-discarded remedy, rhubarb, is strongly indicated. Beyond these conditions are the diarrhoeas, scarcely two cases alike, but in all cloves is one of our very best corrective remedies.

The use of opiates in so many of these cases is not good practice. In reaching the spot they first affect the cerebrum and lock up the secretions generally. Why not reach the cerebrum with the comforts of the relief by directly touching the spot with the corrective anodyne? Opiates are in no sense corrective of any errors of function in the alimentary canal. Cloves are coorrective, and a stimulator of functions as well.

The present free resort to opiates in gastro-intestinal diseases that are not in any marked degree painful is as antiquated as it is irrational. It antedates the discovery of the relation to disease of germs, which was effective in placing the use of calomel on a rational basis. In what manner the latter remedy acts upon the liver and the liberation of bile will perhaps always remain a disputed question. But what does that matter, since we know the nature and uses of the secondary effects of calomel as a corrective and stimulant of gastro-intestinal functions?

Cloves and calomel are our best remedies for reducing a too luxuriant germ flora in the food canal. Frequently they are well used in combination. The conjoint use of cloves takes from calomel much or all of that temporary discomfort that attends calomel stools.

Next to cloves in point of merit we would place ginger, a remedy always more or less esteemed in diarrhoea mixtures. In this connection we desire to republish one of our old favorite prescriptions, which is the best general diarrhoea mixture we have ever found:

R	Bismuth subnit.....	ʒiv
	Pulv nutmeg	ʒij
	Powdered chalk	ʒij
	Zinc sulphocarbolate.....	gr. vi.
	Syr. ginger	fʒij
	Mix.	

S. One teaspoonful after each passage.

"This makes a good thick mixture which is not unpleasant to take. Physicians who wish to carry their medicine will find it convenient to substitute the powder of ginger for the syrup. If syrup be objectionable, substitute for it tincture of ginger with water and mucilage of acacia."

That these simple remedies are household items should not weigh against a rational, scientific treatment.—Medical Council.

Formulary

PREPARATIONS OF TUMENOL-AMMONIUM

Tumenol, a dark-colored, acid liquid of syrupy consistence, obtained from purified mineral oils by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid, has been successfully employed for some time in eczema, pruritis, etc. A derivative, tumenol-ammonium, has recently been put upon the market, and has been found to possess decided advantages over the original substance.

It is best employed in the form of the following preparations:

TUMENOL TINCTURE.

Tumenol-ammon.....	10 to 20 grams
Ether, alcohol, distilled water, of each equal parts, to make	100 grams
The distilled water may be replaced by glycerine.	

TUMENOL-ZINC PASTE.

Tumenol-ammon.....	5 to 20 grams
Zinc oxide	25 grams
Starch	25 grams
Yellow vaselin	50 grams

ARNING'S LOTION.

Tumenol-ammon.....	8 grams
Anthrarobin	2 grams
Tinct. benzoin	30 grams
Ether	20 grams

—National Druggist.

MOUTHWASH TABLETS.

The following formula is stated to yield a tablet which, thrown into a glass of water, affords a pleasant mouthwash:

Heliotropin	0.01 Gm.
Garantose	0.01 Gm.
Salicylic acid	0.1 Gm.
Menthol	1 Gm.
Milk sugar	5 Gm.
Spirit rose	sufficient

Divide into 100 tablets.

In order that the tablets may yield a nicely colored solution, they are colored with eosine, chlorophyll, or indigo-carmin.

HONEY OF FENNEL.

Paul Stoepel publishes the following formula in the Apotheker Zeitung:

Fennel, bruised	75 parts
Honey	750 parts
Sugar	750 parts
Distilled water	1,100 parts

The four substances are mixed in a capacious dish, fifty parts finely-powdered fullers' earth added, the mixture boiled, strained, expressed

and the resulting liquid filtered hot.—National Druggist.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The Swiss Pharmacopoeia gives the following formula for the emulsion of cod liver oil:

Cod liver oil	1,000	grams
Gum arabic	10	grams
Gum tragacanth	10	grams
White gelatine	2	grams
Calcium hypophosphite....	5	grams
Sodium hypophosphite.....	5	grams
Saccharin	0.2	gram
Oil of cassia	4	drops
Alcohol	50	grams
Orange flower water	40	grams
Water	878	grams

Shake together in a flask the cod liver oil, the gum arabic and the gum tragacanth; add a solution of the gelatine in 700 grams of water and agitate vigorously to obtain an emulsion. Then add, little by little, with constant shaking, the orange-flower water, the saccharin, and the hypophosphites dissolved in 178 grams of water and, finally, the oil of cassia dissolved in the alcohol. The mixture is to be vigorously shaken after several hours. The resulting emulsion is said to be a perfectly white and thick liquid, containing 50 per cent. of cod liver oil.

LAXATIVE LOZENGES.

Powdered senna	40 grains
Powdered jalap	40 grains
Oil of anise	1 drop
Oil of lemon	1 drop
Powdered white sugar.....	40 grains
Tamarind paste	4 drams

Make a mass and divide into eight lozenges, which may be coated with chocolate.

MILK OF GLYCERIN.

The following formula is given in Pharmaceutische Zeitung:

Quince seeds, 15, are macerated for twenty-four hours in 4 per cent. aqueous solution of boric acid, 500; after straining through muslin, without pressing, glycerin, 500, is added. To the mixture is then added simple tincture of benzoin, 15; vanillin, 0.25; oil of bergamot, 2. After thorough shaking, the mixture is set aside for twenty-four hours, then again strained through muslin.

AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULARY

The following additional formulas have been incorporated in the A.P.F. at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia:



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CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

Important Notice

Owing to reasons beyond our control, we are compelled to remodel the prices on some of our well known specialties.

The new schedule will come into force on March 1st, 1909, when the following prices and terms will apply to all goods known to the trade as:

Merrill's Family Remedies
Royal English Toilet Goods
Merrill's Household Necessities

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10c. preparations	Per Dozen	80 cts.
15c. " "	" "	120 cts.
25c. " "	" "	200 cts.
50c. " "	" "	400 cts.
100c. " "	" "	800 cts.

TERMS

On order of \$	20.00	5% discount	for cash in 30 days
" "	50.00	10%	" " " "
" "	100.00	15%	" " " "
" "	200.00	20%	" " " "

Freight charges credited on all orders of \$20.00 or over, only, on condition that the freight bill is mailed to us immediately upon receipt of same. We have already complied with the New Patent Medicine Act and will protect all dealers thereon.

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Manufacturing Chemists

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National Colortype Co. CINCINNATI OHIO

LINIMENTUM ALBUM.

Sapo mollis	5℥
Ol. tereb.	5℥
Liq. amm. fort.	5℥
Ac. acetic	5iv
Ol. origani	5i
Aquae	ad 5i

The soap is dissolved in hot water, the oils and ammonia added, the whole well shaken, and the acid added.

MISTURA BUCHU, JUNIPERI CO.

Pot acetat	5℥
Fol. buchu, No. 20	5℥
Bacc. juniper, No. 20	5i
Syrupi simp.	5v
Ol. sassafras	mv
Aquae dest., to produce }	5xx
Alcohol to produce	

Moisten the powders with equal parts of alcohol and water and percolate with 20 per cent. alcohol to 14 ounces. Dissolve oil in 1 of alcohol. Add syrup.

Dose: 1 to 2 fluid drachms.

ELIXIR GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS.

Sodii glycerophosph.	grs. lxxx
Calcii glycerophosph.	grs. xl
Manganesii glycerophosph.	grs. xl
Syrupi simp.	5℥ss
Glycerini	5℥ss
Acid. phosph. conc.	5i
Sacch. ust.	5ss
Vin. xericum.	ad 5x

Dissolve the glycerophosphates in six ounces of the wine, add the acid, then the syrup, glycerin, and burnt sugar. Make up the required quantity with the wine. Filter if necessary.—Pharmaceutical Journal.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF PHENOL

According to the Bulletin des Sciences Pharmaceutiques, concentrated aqueous solutions of phenol may be obtained by the aid of a small quantity of soap. In a litre of water containing but 1 gram (i.e., 1:1,000) of soap, 90 grams of phenol may be dissolved; with 2 grams of soap, 96 grams of phenol; with 4 grams of soap, 108, etc. With 50 grams of soap, a litre of water will take up 600 grams of phenol. The solutions are clear.

DENTAL WAX

Yellow wax	1 pound
Rosin	
Dammar resin	of each 1½ ounces

Melt together. Roll into cylindrical tubes or saturate cotton and divide into small pieces.

PERBOLIN SALVE

The name applied to a proprietary ointment compound, would appear to be a perborate application or a compound containing one of the new peroxides, but its formula is said to read as follows: Olive oil, 4 parts; wax, 2 parts; talc, 2 parts; colophony resin 1 part; oil of turpentine, ½ part; rosemary oil, 1-10 part; begamot oil, 1-100 part.

RIGHT GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES

The drug trade of Canada will do well to keep in touch with the Moyes Chemical Co. Although this firm started in business only a short time ago they have demonstrated that by fair treatment, together with the right quality of goods, they will receive a share of the trade that they are justly entitled to.

Their goods may be found in all the leading drug stores in Ontario, and are rapidly growing in popularity in other parts of Canada. This is certainly a sign of prosperity of The Moyes Chemical Co. Right goods at right prices will always get the business.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Mr. B. F. Souch has placed his order for a line of the new drug-gist's "Regal" centre store fixtures. These fixtures are a combination of clear Plate Glass, polished Plate Mirrors and quarter-cut oak, and are specially designed for the centre of a drug store. This is one of The Toronto Show Case Company's new specials. Mr. Souch already has a line of the patent "Trianon Cabinets."

Mann Drug Co. have taken over the drug business of Mann & Rutherford, Grand Forks, British Columbia.

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THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT WALL PAPER

For those of our readers who deal in wall paper the following will be found of service:

One single roll of common wall paper is 8 yd. long by 18 in. wide, and one single roll of ingrain, felt or cartridge paper is 8 yd. long by 30 in. wide. One single roll of one strip border is 8 yd. long by 18 in. wide and contains 8 yd. of border. One single roll of two strip border is 8 yd. long by 18 in. wide and contains 16 yd. of border. Common wall paper is put up in double rolls; and ingrain, felt or cartridge paper is put in triple rolls. Prices are quoted on single rolls.

To find the quantity of common paper necessary to cover a room multiply the height of the room by the length of the four sides and divide by 36, which will give the number of single rolls required. For each single roll of common paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd. of border will be necessary.

For ingrain, felt or cartridge paper, multiply the height of the room by the length of the four sides and divide by 49, which will give the number of single rolls required. Deduct one single roll of common paper for every 50 square feet of opening.

Multiply the length of the ceiling by the width and divide by 36 for common paper and divide by 49 for ingrain, felt or cartridge paper to obtain the quantity of single rolls required for the ceiling.

THE MARCH ARENA

It is difficult to establish a "Society" magazine in any city. But no periodical has attained the reputation amongst the best classes which has given popular vogue to *The Elite Monthly*. *The March* number is particularly striking in special features that should attract all Canadian readers. The magazine is printed in pica on excellent calendared paper, and from cover to cover exhibits the quality of high-class editing.

A notable distinction of *The Elite Monthly* is the inset page, a pen and ink sketch by T. M. Grover, "The Ornaments of a Home Are the Friends That Frequent It," a clever piece of art work, somewhat after the style of C. D. Gibson. The department of "Literary Notes" is also excellent. But what will appeal most to Canadians are the departments devoted especially to society, art, music. The matter is well-written and the topics throughout are timely. Hereafter the magazine will appear under the title, *The Arena*.

Those druggists who are handling periodicals will do well to add this popular monthly to their list. A sample copy will be forwarded on application by mentioning this paper.

DECREASING THE DIFFERENCE IN ANISOMETROPIA

In some cases of anisometropia the vision in one eye is poor because its refraction is such that it is easy to see with the other eye, but not easily with the proper one. Such cases, says a writer, can often be given full correction and the result will be satisfactory, but only because the poorer eye is so poor that it does not make much difference what correction is given to it. But where the difference between the two eyes is not great so that they are continually trying to function together, then the giving of a full correction at the beginning is rarely satisfactory, and this is the reason why a compromise is usually recommended. Practically all cases of anisometropia where vision is good in both eyes can be taught to wear full correction for both eyes, but the start must be made with a pair of glasses that correct the better eye, or the one with the least error, and then gradual changes should be made until each eye is wearing its own proper correction.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY

The Moyes Chemical Co. are presenting to the trade a very complete and useful price list. It is a credit to this enterprising firm, who know how to do things right.

In most catalogues and price lists there has always been the difficulty of finding at once the article required. The Moyes Chemical Co. has overcome this and simplified their index.

STILL EXPANDING

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, is again building, adding to the already large premises a building that will nearly double their present structure, and the completed building will have a floor area of nearly thirty thousand square feet. The new building will front on King Street, and will be constructed of brick and stone to correspond with the present one. The additional space will give the company a better opportunity to handle the large and increasing business and to develop some lines that lack of space has hitherto interfered with.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONCTON, N.B.—Mr. W. R. Williams is another convert to the "Trianon Cabinets" and has placed his order for a line of these for immediate delivery. All essential points in the Trianons are patented by The Toronto Show Case Co. and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

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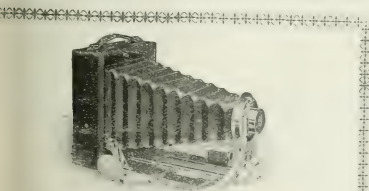
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Photography

MAKING THE MOST OF UNDER-EXPOSURES

In tentative methods of development under-exposure becomes evident when the image is very slow in appearing. If development be prolonged to force detail out of the shadows the high-lights become over-developed and their opacity unduly increased. By far the best method of procedure when under-exposure is indicated by the slow appearance of the image is to pour off the normal developer and flood the plate with water at about 70 degrees Fahr., or a little warmer. The plate should be left covered in this for ten or fifteen minutes, during which time the developer in the gelatine and that adhering to the plate, diluted by the tepid water, will slowly bring up the shadow-details without appreciably adding to the opacity of the high-lights.

CLEANING GLASS AND PORCELAIN

If graduates and dishes are not cleaned regularly after use, the stains and marks thus caused are not easily removed. The following is a good formula:

Water	5 ounces
Potassium bichromate	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Sulphuric acid	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce

The acid should be added slowly to the bichromate solution, which is stirred with a glass rod meantime. Avoid getting this solution on the hands or clothes. For removing black silver stains, such as are found on porcelain dishes when developing gaslight prints, nitric acid is best.

MIXED ALUM AND FIXING BATHS

Two solutions are prepared, one consisting of 1,000 c.c. of a saturated alum solution and 300 c.c. of a similar solution of sodium sulphite, the other of 250 grams sodium carbonate in 1,000 c.c. of water. For use, equal parts of the solutions are mixed. The bath prevents the curling of the film in summer. Fixing by this solution requires a longer time, however, than when the ordinary neutral or acid baths are used.

RENOVATING HAND CAMERAS

With the advent of spring photographers will do well to have their cameras in perfect trim, and the following taken from Photography will be found timely:

If the leather covering of a hand camera begins to look shabby and discolored it can be brightened up by the application of a little restorer or leather varnish. Preparations for the purpose are on the market, but if one cannot be purchased a very effective one can be made from the following ingredients:

Methylated spirit	5 ounces
Shellac	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Glycerine	1 drachm

The shellac should be allowed to dissolve in the spirit, which takes a few days, with occasional shaking. There will be some sediment, and the solution may be carefully decanted from it, put



THE LOVERS WALK, ROSEDALE.

in another bottle, and the glycerine added. Fifty grains of Castile soap should be shredded and put in a bottle with an ounce of methylated spirit, and the bottle stood in hot water until the soap has dissolved, when this is added to the shellac solution. A packet of black or brown aniline dye may be purchased, some of its contents dissolved in an ounce of methylated spirit, and added to the mixture before use, to bring it to the color of the leather. The mixture should be stood for a few minutes in hot water, and then be applied to the leather with a soft rag. Only a very little should be used.

FLASHLIGHT SHEETS

Writing in the Camera, Mr. A. J. Jarman gives the following particulars of his method of preparing a simple and effective flashlight, where the light is not necessarily an instantaneous one. In the first place, several 10 by 8 glass plates should be thoroughly cleaned, dusted with French chalk, and polished. The following mixture is then prepared:

Flexible collodion	5 ounces
Powdered magnesium	2 ounces
Potassium chlorate (twenty grains powdered and dissolved in an ounce of alcohol).	

The magnesium is added to the collodion, and then the chlorate solution. The mixture is put into a wide-mouth bottle, corked, and well shaken. A pool of this liquid is poured upon the centre of one of the 10 by 8 plates, allowed to flow all over, so as to extend to each corner, and the plate is then laid on a slab of slate or marble that has, previously been levelled, so that its coating may become well set. Several plates may be coated in this way, and when their coatings are set may be placed on edge in an ordinary plate rack to dry. All these operations should be carried out by daylight, and at no time must the work be done near a naked flame, as the vapor of the collodion is very inflammable. When the coating is quite dry, a cut is made all round the glass with a sharp knife one-eighth of an inch from each edge; the film is lifted by one corner and will come clean away from the glass. Each sheet can be cut in half and stored away between sheets of thin paper for use. All that is then necessary is to attach two ends of the sheet to the centre of a thick piece of cardboard, and to apply a match to one corner of the sheet.

REPLACING BROKEN NEGATIVES

When a negative has been broken there is a very natural tendency to regard the occurrence as bringing to an end all prospects of dealing with the subject on it. But if it is one which cannot easily be replaced—and somehow it always seems as if these alone are the negatives which get broken—there is always a possibility of recovering it, provided we have got a good P.O.P. print from it. The fact that a very fair negative indeed can be made from a glossy surface P.O.P. print is one which is frequently overlooked. The second negative will not be quite so good as the first. That is not possible; as every photographic operation involves a certain loss of quality, but it ought not to be so much worse as to make any very great difference.

There are two ways of utilizing the print as the basis for a new negative. One is to place a piece of clean glass in a printing frame, to put the unmounted print on it, face upwards, to put down upon it a dry plate, a slow one, or, better still, a lantern plate, to replace the back of the frame, and to make an exposure in this way, using the print as a negative. With a slow lantern plate the exposure to an ordinary gas burner at a distance of eighteen inches will generally be about three or four minutes, but this must not be taken too definitely, as the depth of the print, the thickness and opacity of the paper on which it is made, and the extent to which it was toned will all influence the result. The frame should be moved about during the exposure, so as to minimize the chance of any grain of the paper showing. Some is sure to be visible in the fresh negative, but if it is printed on a matt surface paper this need not be very prominent. The plate after exposure is developed in the usual way, taking care to carry on the development long enough to give a sufficiency of contrast; and thus a second negative may be made very simply and very quickly without any of the ordinary troubles of copying.—Photography.

PEOPLE WILL TALK

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,

If you listen to all that is said as you go:
You'll be worried and fretted and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues must have something to do,

And people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed—
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;

But don't get excited—keep perfectly cool—
For people will talk.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain,
But keep straight ahead—don't stop to explain.
For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease;
Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse;
But don't think to stop them—it is of no use,
For people will talk.

—Selected.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

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THE CANADIAN ARENA

15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

HOW TO MIX CERTAIN COLORS TO PRODUCE OTHER TINTS

(The first named color always predominates.)

Mixing dark green and purple makes bottle green.

Mixing white and medium yellow makes buff tint.

Mixing red, black and blue makes dark brown.

Mixing white, medium yellow and black makes drab tint.

Mixing white, lake and lemon yellow makes flesh tint.

Mixing lemon yellow and bronze blue makes grass green.

Mixing white and black makes gray tint.

Mixing white and purple makes lavender tint.

Mixing red, black and medium yellow makes maroon.

Mixing medium yellow and purple makes olive green.

Mixing medium yellow and red makes orange.

Mixing white and lake makes pink.

Mixing ultramarine blue and lake makes purple.

Mixing orange, lake and purple makes russet.

Mixing white and ultramarine blue makes sky blue.

Mixing ultramarine blue, black and white makes slate.

Mixing vermillion and black makes turkey red.

Mixing white, yellow, red and black makes umber.

OINTMENT ABSORPTION

Dr. Sutton finds by an original method that lard, benzoinated lard, and goose grease are the most rapidly absorbed by the skin of all the ointment bases. Petrolatum can be rubbed in, but unless friction is applied it does not penetrate the skin. Anhydrous wool-fat is very slowly absorbed, but when mixed with a vegetable oil it enters the skin readily. These experiments do not apply to the quantity of fats absorbed, but only to their rapidity of absorption.—Exchange.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. Gadbois has placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co., which includes British Plate Glass Silent Salesmen and "Trianon Cabinets." All essential points in the Trianons are patented by The Toronto Show Case Co. and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, March 25th, 1909.

Business during the past month has been active, and orders are coming in freely from all parts of Canada. Business in Western Canada shows an increasing activity, and with the number of new drug stores opening, the volume of business shows a marked increase, and indications point to a good business year. Each month showing an advance on the previous one. There have been but few changes in prices to note during the month.

Opium has declined, and is now sold for \$1.00 pound less than in previous quotations.

Buchu leaves are lower.

Oil of Lemon has now somewhat declined, after he decided advance, consequent upon the damage done to the lemon crop.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TREHERNE, MAN.—Mr. Geo. Graham, has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of the patent Trianon Cabinets, together with the Plate Glass Silent Salesmen. Patents covering all essential points of the Trianon Cabinets are held by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

MONTREAL.—Mr. L. J. Lafontaine has placed additional order for Silent Salesmen, "exact—the same as those shipped last June." Mr. Lafontaine approves of the policy of The Toronto Show Case Co. in refusing to cheapen their sales by substituting cheap window glass and any mirrors instead of British Plate.

BUSINESS OPENING

ABUSINESS OPENING.—Good opening for druggist. New building next door to post office. Physician in same building, will give patronage. No opposition. Apply to Post Master, Earls court, Ontario.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Drug store to sell; fine locality; good family trade; in Montreal, Que. Doctors prescribe. Steady business. Clean stock. Stock and fixtures, \$5,000. Apply to V. A., care of Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—New Medicinal Preparation, soft drink formula or household specialty to make and introduce. Have great advertising advantages. Describe fully. Address, Box 744, St Louis, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW

PHOTO STAMPS, the latest souvenir novelty.

Small stamps illustrating the principal scenes in your town. Put up in book form, twenty-four gummed and perforated stamps in each book. Used as envelope corners, letter-seals, etc. Retail at five cents per book. Be the first to introduce them in your locality. Samples free. Photo Stamp Co., West Saginaw, Michigan.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

THE right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada—is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans.

Z

**Oshawa
Galvanized
Steel
Shingles**

You can't afford to roof a thing without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Send for the free booklet.

PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

FORMULAE FOR DEXTRIN GLUES

Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen gives the following methods for the preparation of dextrin solutions for various purposes:

1. One kg. is stirred ten minutes, with 0.45 kg. of cold water. When the water is completely absorbed, the mass is kept over an open fire, under constant stirring for about five minutes, until a milky liquid results. Care must be taken to keep the mixture from boiling. The liquid is then cooled by placing the vessel and its contents in cold water, upon which about 50 grams of glycerine and a knife pointful of salicylic acid are added for every litre of liquid. It is preferable to add the salicylic acid to the water at the beginning of the operation. If the solution is too thick, it may be diluted with water which has been previously boiled and cooled. A larger quantity of glycerine will prevent the drying out of the solution.

2. White dextrin—175 grams—is allowed to soak in cold water, 250 grams of boiling water added, the mixture boiled five minutes, and 30 grams dilute acetic acid, 30 grams of glycerine, and a small quantity of oil of cloves added.

3. Two aqueous solutions of 200 grams light colored or white dextrin, and 150 grams gum arabic, respectively, are prepared and mixed, 5 grams glycerine, 10 grams sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ gram salicylic acid dissolved in 85 grams of water are then added, and the whole filtered through cellulose.

4. Four hundred grams of coarsely powdered dextrin are dissolved in 600 grams of water, 20 grams glycerine and 10 grams glucose added, and the mixture heated to 90 degrees C.

5. Four hundred grams of coarsely powdered with a small quantity of water, and 200 grams more of water added, 20 grams glucose and 10 grams aluminum sulphate are added and the mixture heated to 90 degrees C. in a steam bath. The mass, which at first was thick, becomes thin and transparent.

The last two methods yield a product well adapted to the gumming of labels, though the product according to method one is still better.

6. Two parts of dextrin, 5 parts of water, 1 part acetic acid and 1 part alcohol are heated together, until complete solution takes place.

7. One hundred parts of glue (of the kind used by gilders) are dissolved in 200 parts of water, and 2 parts of shellac, dissolved in 10 parts of alcohol, are added. A solution of 50 grams dextrin in 50 parts water is prepared, with the aid of heat, and added to the mixture of glue and shellac. The liquid is strained into a flat dish, and allowed to solidify. When required for use a piece of the required size is broken off the mass

and melted, with the addition of a little water, if necessary.

8. Ten parts dextrin are stirred with water to a thick paste, then warmed over a slow fire, and 25 parts sodium silicate added.—National Druggist.

POST CARD DISPLAY

It is interesting to see the various ways dealers have of displaying post cards in their windows, says an exchange. Some have them hanging in strips fastened together with clips, others stretch strings or wires horizontally across the windows and hang the cards from these with clips; others expose them in wire racks and in other ways.

When the horizontal wires or strings are used, the weight of the cards cause the supports to sag, and, if the windows are wide, the sag is intensified. The neatest arrangement we have noticed is accomplished by stretching doubled Sea Island twine perpendicularly two and three-fourths inches apart. The cards are placed between the individual strings of two pairs of strings and by criss-crossing the strings above each card a stable display is secured. This will accommodate cards placed perpendicularly or horizontally. Differences in the space between the strings will give a variety of effects.

VALUABLE AND USEFUL BOOK FREE

"Aid to Shippers" is the title of a 72 page book containing a quantity of information of value to all engaged in the export or import trade. The book is issued by Oelrichs & Co., of New York, for more than forty years the American representatives of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who by reason of long experience are qualified to advise.

The table of foreign moneys, with United States equivalents, together with weights, measurements, tariffs, customs requirements, etc., etc., will be found of great value.

"Aids to Shippers" will be sent, postpaid, on request to Oelrichs & Co., Forwarding Department, 5 Greenwich Street, New York.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. W. H. Field, 675 Spadina Avenue, has found it necessary to enlarge his display space and has placed his order for a line of the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen with The Toronto Show Case Co. All the glass is best British Plate as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their cases by using the common glass.

The Canadian Druggist

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No. 5

THE

Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address : SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES :

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

THE LACK OF APPRENTICES

The scarcity of drug apprentices is proving a source of great inconvenience, and at present there appears to be but little hope of a change.

The prospects held out by the drug business do not prove sufficiently alluring to the young man who has attained the requisite education for the task, as the remuneration is not at all commensurate with the qualifications required by law, and it is only a love of the actual work of the profession which entices a youth, in the large majority of cases, to undertake an apprenticeship of four years and a college course of one year in order to qualify himself as a chemist or druggist.

Even then when he is supposed to have both the practical and theoretical knowledge necessary to assume a clerkship or to launch out into business for himself he is met with the fact that in the older portions of Canada at least, and especially in the larger cities, competition is very keen, owing to the number of druggists already in business, so that he has to choose either to "go West" where there will be an abundance of openings and there grow up with the country as it develops, or else take his chances in working up a business in opposition to those who have already established themselves.

Now we do not wish to appear pessimistic as to the prospects of the drug trade in Canada, for we are on the contrary quite optimistic, for by the adoption of a policy more directly on commercial than professional lines, in the addition of numerous side-lines as adjuncts to the stock, the druggists of Canada are doing well, and probably on the whole as successful as any other business men, but what we wish to point out is that the returns to be expected as the outcome of study and apprenticeship are not at all adequate to those of other professions, consequently the number of apprentices offering is far below the demand for them, and druggists have in a large number of cases to employ help which although perhaps proving satisfactory in the way of salesmanship, does not meet the requirements that the thoroughly competent assistant can.

What is to be the outcome? Must it be a reduction of the length of the term required to be served and a higher wage for the apprentice, or shall it be the employment of the "salesman" who will not be a druggist "de facto"?

This is a question which must be faced, and the sooner it is dealt with the better. Those druggists who have had experience of the difficulty which we have named and others cognizant of the existing conditions should through our columns get together for some suggestions and plans for a prompt solution.

COMPETITION

This is something that does and ever shall exist, and well enough that it does, but it is a business problem every merchant should endeavor to solve to the best of his ability. There is no one other trade condition that throttles your profit account or deserves more earnest attention than does this matter of competition.

Wherever people buy and sell, the same principles of human nature enter into the transaction. Quality influences, but price decides. The situation is the same in a little town as it is in a big city.

It is by overcoming our adversaries that we grow strong and achieve success that can be had in no other way, but at the same time competi-

tion should be based on ethical principle, and we should always remember that if it were not for competition our achievements would not be so great.

Competition does not mean that you should go out of business, or that your competition with your neighboring dealer should be of a vindictive nature; but to the contrary, you should in your business dealings and as far as possible apply the Golden Rule, and instead of having to watch the other fellow so closely you will have more time to watch your own business. Do not decry your fellow-merchant, but strive to increase your profits and uplift the cause of the retail business.

It is a question sometimes whether it is expedient to let the cutter, who apparently is not disposed to get a fair price for his goods, have the business at prices you know to be unprofitable or to undertake to meet him cut for cut, even though it means a loss to you. Continuous price cutting beyond a legitimate profit only portends bankruptcy, therefore in the long run you will be benefited by letting him reel out his line, for the end will come sooner or later.

On the other hand, if you decide to clean out a line for any reason, be bold. Cut down so low that you will sell out with a rush before your competitor can change his price tags. You'll make friends, get good advertising, and last, but not least, you get some real money that you can put into more profitable goods at once.

TAKING A FRESH VIEW OF THINGS

It is well for us if we keep sufficiently abreast of business life to be always able to take a fresh view of circumstances.

We ought not to be criticized as having a lack of stability if we change our mind often.

There are probably few of us who cannot recall instances in our experience in which our most cherished opinions have in time undergone very substantial changes.

The ideas of certain business matters which, to-day, we hold most positively may be so altered in a few months that we will wonder how we ever entertained the old irrational position.

But we must not expect to make a continual change of mind a virtue, because it is not such. However, it is a wrong assumption that because a man holds one opinion to-day, he should never take a fresh view of matters as they affect his welfare. We all object to the man of vacillating mind, who never exactly knows what his position is long at a time, but we ought not to carry that objection to the extent of denying to anybody the privilege of correcting his possibly

mistaken ideas. We really ought to look at business matters differently from time to time if we intend to keep mentally abreast of our opportunities.

If we are at all progressive and desire to think progressively, we are sure to be continually taking a fresh view of things—as the judges say, we are sure to reverse ourselves. The very things that to-day we catalogue as unreasonable we are to-morrow likely to maintain as the soundest kind of reasoning. It is all in the point of view.

It is a good mind exercise for the man of business to take inventory of his opinions from time to time, and judge for himself if a fresh view of things is not necessary to his business well-being.

B. C. LEGISLATION

A Bill has been passed in the British Columbia Legislature, which in part at least has an interest for the druggists of all provinces. We append those sections which refer to pharmacy. It will thus be seen that an effort was being made to put a stop to the physician receiving a commission on the prescriptions, by being sent to a particular druggist; the Bill also preventing the placing of the name of any druggist on the prescription blank:

(4). It shall be deemed "unprofessional conduct" on the part of any medical practitioner registered under this Act to place or permit to be placed the name of any druggist, or drug store, or association for the sale of drugs or medicine upon any prescription issued by him.

Section 62 enacts that unregistered physicians cannot recover fees, and concludes with the following: "But this section shall not extend to the sale of any drug or medicine by any duly licensed chemist or druggist."

ANTI-OPIUM LAW IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES

On April 1st a law came into force prohibiting the importation of opium or any of its preparations and derivations into the United States, except for medicinal purposes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations in which it is declared that the term "opium" shall cover all of the forms, including the following named alkaloids, their salts or combinations, and such others as it may be found necessary to include in the future: Morphine, codeine, dionine, diacetyl, morphone, heroin, peronine, their chlorides, sulphates, phos-

HOWARDS'

Sodii Phosph GRAN.
Potass Acetas GRAN.
Potass Citras GRAN.

Are three beautiful preparations which all up-to-date Druggists will find it pay them to push

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND

**Insist on
 ALLEN'S**

"ALLEN'S" OIL OF LAVENDER

FIRST CLASS LAVENDER WATER can only be made with English Oil of Lavender. "Allen's" Oil, from plants grown at Long Melford, Suffolk, is the finest obtainable. The soil and climate are just right, the methods of manufacture are scientific and up-to-date, so that the product surpasses even the famous Mitcham Oil.

SPECIFY "ALLEN'S" IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LIMITED

London, E.C., and Long Melford, Eng.

OIL IMPORTERS - L. BENTLEY & SONS
 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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~ ESSENTIAL OILS ~

"Ideal" Orchids

THE PERFUME OF REFINEMENT

"Ideal" Orchid Perfume is being advertised in all leading magazines. Your customers are enquiring for it, why not supply them?

We wouldn't spend hundreds of dollars advertising this odor if it were not all we say it is.

We have a special "Orchid" proposition that advertises your perfume business and sells the goods. Write us about it.

SOVEREIGN PERFUMES
LIMITED

Canada's Largest Perfumers :: TORONTO

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for **Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods** you require.

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.
Milton, Ontario

Look Well. Taste Well.
Sell Well.

Nasmith's
Chocolates

Attractive Packages
Satisfactory Prices
Specify "Nasmith's"

CHOCOLATES in Boxes, all sizes; ACIDULATED GOODS, COUGH DROPS in Five Pound Tins (80 Cents), and Bottles (90 Cents)

ORDER FROM

The National Drug & Chemical Co.
TORONTO BRANCH

Are You Satisfied

With the quality of Rubber and other materials used in making the Abdominal Supporters and Elastic Stockings, etc., which you are ordering?

IF NOT

When you have another order for above lines

REMEMBER

We guarantee that we put in the best Rubber and other materials used in producing ELASTIC GOODS.

This GUARANTEE entitles us to 90% of your orders for Abdominal Supporters running in prices from \$12.00 to \$54.00, and Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Bandages at very close prices. Also Full Line of Felt, Canvas and Flannel Belts for Riding, Lumbago, etc., etc.

Measurement Blanks sent on receipt of postal

THE
J. Stevens & Sons Co.
LIMITED
145 Wellington St. West
TORONTO

phates, etc., and all mixtures or preparations containing them.

The term "for medicinal purposes only" used in the law is declared to mean for the treatment or prevention of disease of man or other animals. Smoking opium will be seized forthwith and destroyed, as an illegal importation.

Opium, other than smoking opium, and its preparations and derivatives, imported for medicinal purposes, may be entered for immediate transportation in bond to and for consumption or for warehouse in specified positions, and no other. Importers are required to file with the collector a declaration stating that the importation is made in good faith, and giving the name of the firm by whom it is to be used in the preparation of medicine. They are required also to keep complete records as to the persons to whom their articles are sold.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS

The pharmaceutical examinations of the various colleges and examining boards of Canada have been under way during the past month. Both the senior and junior of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association were held on the 7th and 8th inst., but results have not yet come to hand. Those of the Quebec Association were held on the 19th inst., and results are given elsewhere, as are also those of the Laval College of Pharmacy.

The examinations at the Ontario College of Pharmacy began on April 29th, and will not be concluded until the 7th of May. About 100 candidates presented themselves for these examinations, this including a few who had failed in some subjects in previous examinations. There were eighty-five students in attendance at the session of the O.C.P. which had just closed. The Council will meet for its regular session on Monday, June 7th.

AMENDMENT TO ONTARIO PHARMACY ACT

The following is the full text of the amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, which we referred to in our last issue, and which has now become a portion of the Act, having received its third reading:

1. Section 26 of the Pharmacy Act, as amended by section 9 of the Act passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, chaptered 16, is amended by striking out the word "and" before the word "glycerine" in the seventh line of the said amending section and by inserting after the said word "glycerine" the words "Carbonate of magnesia, citrate of magnesia, Rochelle salts, blue stone, copperas, saltpetre, spirits of nitre, rhubarb root, solution of ammonia, phosphate of

soda, gum camphor, quinine, and chloride of lime."

2. The said section 26 is further amended by adding after the words "Paris green" in the fourth line from the end "Hellebore, tincture of iodine, arsenate of lead, carbolic acid, not exceeding a 5 per cent. solution," and by adding at the end of the said section the words "and provided further that a record shall be kept by the vendor in a book for such purpose of the name and address of each person to whom carbolic acid is sold."

3. Schedule "A" of the Pharmacy Act is amended by adding after the words "Carbolic acid" in Part I., the words "Not exceeding a 5 per cent. solution," and by striking out the word "hellebore" in Part II.

JAP PHARMACISTS IN AMERICA

According to the Japanese Consul-General, there are five qualified pharmacists, sixteen druggists, and seventy-seven patent medicine vendors of Japanese nationality in San Francisco.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. P. H. A.

As previously announced, the annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Los Angeles, California, commencing Monday, August 16th, to conclude on the 20th.

The Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Retail Drug Association are making strenuous efforts to have this meeting a record one, and are quite enthusiastic as to the prospect. The place selected for this Convention is an ideal one, and notwithstanding the supposition that the temperature is uncomfortably warm, we are assured that the average temperature during the month of August for the past thirty-one years has been only 70 degrees.

The trip besides being an educative one should prove an ideal holiday outing, and those druggists who will avail themselves of it may rest assured of a hearty welcome and everything being done for their entertainment during their visit to Los Angeles.

"Like father, like son," said the Knowing One.

"In what way were they alike?" asked the Curious One.

"First, the old man, when the boy was a child, tried to break the boy's will. Now that he is dead the boy is trying to break the old man's will."

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

THE NEW ERA.

No fanfare of trumpets announced the coming into operation of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act on April 1st, and, indeed, beyond a few stray paragraphs in some of the daily papers, but little public notice was taken of the event. London pharmacists, however, did not let the occasion pass without holding a festival dinner in celebration of a day of such historic interest to their craft. The banquet took place at the Holborn Restaurant, within almost a stone's throw of the Pharmaceutical Society's premises, and the chief guests of the evening were Mr. T. H. W. Idris and Mr. R. Winfrey, the two pharmaceutical members of Parliament, who took a prominent part in the passing of the new Act. Generous eulogiums on the work of Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey were delivered by Mr. R. A. Robinson, past Chairman of the London County Council, Mr. J. C. Pentney, and others, and the sentiments expressed were feelingly acknowledged by the guests of the evening. Everyone present seemed in high spirits and the optimism which prevailed clearly indicated that pharmacists intend to make the best of the new conditions.

PROPOSED PHARMACEUTICAL WAR RESERVE.

At a time when the question of national defence is occupying considerable attention, it is interesting to note that a movement is afoot to form a corps of pharmacists who will be prepared to accept service with the Territorial army with the honorary rank of lieutenant on joining, and graduating to captain and major, according to the number of years service. The proposal has been received with enthusiasm and the number of pharmacists who expressed their willingness to join the Territorial Force greatly exceeded the number asked for. I understand that there is every probability of a pharmaceutical service being formed.

EXPENSIVE NEGLIGENCE.

A somewhat unusual case came before the Bow Street (London) magistrate recently, when John E. Jewell, chemist and druggist, trading as Hephell & Co., with shops in Chandos Street, Haymarket, and Piccadilly, London, was summoned at the instance of the Inland Revenue Commissioners for selling proprietary medicines liable to stamp duty without being stamped. It appeared that a Somerset House official went to the defendant's establishment in Chandos Street and purchased a box of pastilles. The assistant asked him if he would like to take one of the pastilles

there. The officer said he would and the assistant then took off the wrappings, including the stamp, and threw them on the floor. The box, minus the stamp, was then handed to the officer. The Inland Revenue officer noticed that a large proportion of the medicines in the shop which ought to have been stamped were without stamps. The defendant's version was that until this case arose he thought a chemist was at liberty to take a stamp from a soiled wrapper and use it on another one. He now knew that he ought to have old stamps exchanged for new ones at Somerset House. He had done nothing to avoid the payment of stamp duty, and if any offence had been committed it was through inattention. The magistrate said the defendant who was liable to a penalty of £120 would have to pay fines and costs amounting to £31 4s.

THE TERM "PHARMACY."

As you have already forecasted, the use of the term "Pharmacy" in connection with a business carried on by other than a duly registered person has occupied the attention of the courts, the result being a noteworthy expression of opinion by His Honor Judge Shand, of St. Helen's County Court, that "the use of the word (pharmacy) is a sign implying that the person who carries on business in that place is one registered under the Act or a person duly qualified to dispense medicines as required by the Act." This decision arose as the outcome of proceedings instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society at St. Helen's County Court, on March 31, against Richard Mercer, Church Road, Haydock, Lancashire, to recover a penalty of £5 under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, for describing his premises as "Mercer's Pharmacies" and using that description on his labels, he not being a registered person. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, which were regarded as a test case. The defence was that "pharmacy" simply meant a place where drugs were sold, but the judge took the view that there had been a contravention of the Act, uttered the remarks quoted, and gave judgment for the Society for £5, with costs. Notice of appeal was given, so it is possible that more may be heard of the case.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Chemical Society was held at Burlington House, London, on March 24, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., President, in the chair. Officers elected for the ensuing year included the following: President, Harold B. Dixon, F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents H. E. Armstrong, A. Crum Brown, A. V. Harcourt, Raphael Meldola, W. Olding, Sir William Ramsay, J. E. Reynolds, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. W. J. Russell, and T. E. Thorpe, C. B. In his Presi-

THE "NA-DRU-CO." PROPOSITION—

This is the most important proposition ever made to the Retail Drug Trade of Canada.

It is the only practical proposition that has ever been made whereby, in the face of the cut rate evil, the profits of the Retail Druggist may be conserved.

It is made by the only company in Canada so situated as to be able to successfully carry it out to ALL Druggists in Canada.

The Calendar part of the proposition is most liberal, being equal to a discount of at least 40 per cent.

We want your co-operation to make this a great big success

Help us to help you. We will both make money out of it.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**
LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

MERCK'S Hydrogen Peroxide

C. Merck

3 PER CENT. BY WEIGHT (10 VOLUMES)

Is FREE FROM ACID, therefore non-irritant—PUREST AND BEST

MERCK'S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE is supplied in 1 lb. and ½ lb. patent bottles with lever stoppers. MERCK'S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE is a powerful as well as perfectly harmless disinfectant and deodorant.

MEDICINAL USES:—The ideal disinfectant for the treatment of wounds and ulcers; to remove surgical dressings which adhere obstinately; for checking bleeding; as a gargle in diphtheria and sore throat; relieving stings, as a depilatory, and for the treatment of discharges from the ear. Diluted with water it forms an ideal mouth wash, being perfectly harmless yet exerting a powerful disinfectant action, refreshes the mouth, removes foetid breath and bleaches the teeth.

DOMESTIC USES:—For bleaching hair, silk, feathers, ivory, bone, lace, curtains, sponges, etc.; to remove fruit, wine and other stains from linen; diluted with water and placed in an open dish, it purifies the air of dwellings and sick rooms.

Darmstadt

SPECIFY MERCK'S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Whisks



TO meet the altered conditions due to the enormous rise in the price of broomcorn, we are getting out a lot of new styles and sizes. With the exception of the very lowest price goods, we can now supply Whisks at all the popular prices.

A new issue of our illustrated price list is now on the press. Write for a copy.

Buy direct from the maker.



H. W. NELSON & CO.
Limited
TORONTO ONTARIO

dential address Sir Wm. Ramsay spoke on "Elements and Elections," and related the experiments which led to the discovery that helium could be evolved from thorium nitrate solution.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Generally speaking there has been a little improvement in business in drugs and chemicals since I last wrote. There has been increased activity in spices, a fair amount of buying having been done for the United States by buyers who anticipate that the proposed new tariff, by which taxes would be placed on some of these products, will be enacted. The severe weather which we have lately experienced has naturally created a consumptive demand for such articles as quinine and other remedies for winter ailments, but so far this retail demand has not affected, to any appreciable extent, the primary markets. Changes in value are few, the most noteworthy perhaps being a reduction in the price of carbonate of soda of 25s. per ton on April 1. Opium is easier, and as a natural consequence, manufacturers of morphine have reduced their prices 5d. per ounce, and codeine has also dropped 5d. per ounce. The cod liver oil market has been free from excitement and buyers have shown a tendency to hold off in the hope that prices will be lower.

A DRUGGIST IN INDIA

By Anthony W. Blondeau

It was in the drug bazaar at Bombay, and I was being shown round by an American friend who knows his India. Getting out of the gharry I followed up a filthy lane like entrance to one of the many drug stores that exist in the bazaar quarters of every Indian trade centre, and was duly introduced to the proprietor, who could speak no English, but who had a son that could. To show, I suppose, that he was not only an Indian merchant, but an English one as well, the son was sent for. He salaamed profusely, and looked as learned as he could. Here is what he broke out with:

"I speek de Engleesh very good; I know everytheeng. Man-nee yeers since I go with Engleeshman Sahib Calcutta side; Madras side; every side—I know everytheeng. Sahib ask me."

As I did not know "everytheeng" and was wondering who the Governor of Bombay could be to allow such filthy conditions to exist, I put the question.

"Who is the Governor of the Bombay Presidency?"

He thought for a few moments; then blushed, if it is possible for a native to blush, and admitted that he did not know.

Well, who do you know, then? was my next question.

I know White Sahib. I know Martin Sahib. two Burrah Sahibs of deesse biz-inees in fine medicines."

Mr. Chas. W. White, F.R.G.S., I will explain to my readers, is the representative of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., manufacturing chemists, London, Eng., and the other Sahib is no other than Mr. Robert Rowlette Martin, of Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., two of the oldest and best liked men on the road. They know India, speak most of the local languages, and the native dealers hold them up to the "chota Sahibs (new-comers) as a standard to work upon in all their dealing. Down in these hovels that our folks would not keep hogs in, the drug business of India is done. Each native is his own banker, too, and I am assured that it is nothing for a native dealer to have locked up in his safe two lacs of rupees, or \$70,000.00 in our money. On one side



on the narrow street the Mohammedans were located, while on the other side the Hindoos, with here and there a Parsi thrown in—the Jew of the East. Plague, smallpox, and most other contagions are rampant, but what of that. The native believes in fate, and leaves it all to Allah. If a rat dies in his den he is almost too lazy to move the body. I actually saw a street inspector chase a rat into one of these places, kill it, and the proprietor deplored its death.

"Why kill anything? Hindoo no kill."

And then down on his hands and knees he bowed and chanted to Allah, probably asking forgiveness for the infidel, the Christian, who killed a rat that in ninety-nine chances out of a hundred was already dying of plague. Should any member of the Hindoos family succumb, the body is simply hoisted shoulder-high and carried through the streets of the city to the burning ground in full public view. It is India. It is the East. Where, as some have it, you can

"Literally 'small' Sahib is 'P'."

raise a glorious thirst, and the marriage laws are not restricted. No country for Canadians or Americans. Withal, though, one can but admire the trans-Atlantic man who risks his life every day a hundred-fold compared with the risks in his own country, in the interests of his firm. Leaving our English friend for the moment, at the same time remembering that he is "King of the Drug Travelling Men" in all the East, I will write about Stearns' and P.D. men. Mr. R. R. Martin has just returned to the East to continue his life long work. He is a geography lesson in himself. A vital link that grips the trade of the East for a Detroit firm. It is pathetic to remember how many such men have lost their lives carrying the merchandise of their firms to the remotest corners of the earth, have made themselves widowers and childless in the interests of Canadian and American commerce. I wonder; but naturally they say nothing to me of such things. It is their business and they are doing it. Duty has to be done at the proper time and place. It has to be done in spite of all things—a standing rebuke to the East, where nothing is done at the proper time if it is possible to put it off. Life in the East is one long dream of luxury—it is wonderful, I read somewhere. My day consists of taking chota hazri (small breakfast) at 7 o'clock. At 7.30 my carriage and pair is at the hotel door, and a small army of natives to salaam me out as I start off for business. My interpreter and my "Bearer" (body servant) are in attendance, as if their lives depended on saving mine from all sorts of imaginary pitfalls. As for myself, I am dressed in just as few clothes as decency admits, while my headgear consists of a pith hat that I will bring back to Canada, and use to cross rivers in, or go fishing in. It will carry me safely and all the fish I catch.

Tiffin at 1.30, thereafter till 4.30 it is too hot to go out. Then more work till 8.00—dinner—and a drive along the sea front. Now any Canadian or American that needs to run up against luxury—that wants to be a Burrah Sahib can have the whole outfit, including servants and carriage, not forgetting the "topee," if he will hand me at once a good porterhouse steak and a good helping of pork and beans. I am a starved community. English cooking as done in India is the limit. Why even the hens in India get back at you by laying eggs the size of a pigeon's, and the fresh ones I have been able to corner are just as old as they dare be. They must be a month old when they are laid.

I have been in most every country on earth during the past fifteen years. When I left Port Natal, South Africa, one of the many good friends to see me off was a P. D. man. When I

got to Madras, the second day after landing I met another P. D. man. Half way across South-eastern India I travelled with a P. D. man, and the second exhibit I went to at the Bombay Medical Congress was that of P. D. & Co., where I met Dr. Coleman, formerly at New Orleans. In my younger days I used to look upon P. D. & Co., as a part of a necessary organization of America; a kind of machine that gathered up the drugs of the world and turned them into fluid extracts. It hardly ever occurred to me that P. D. & Co. were really men. They are. And their wives, what I have seen of them, are women. In this country they don't have any women—they have ladies. I hope our women will refrain from using the word "ladies" when they travel East, at least. The Bombay Medical Congress is under the control of a committee, the Governor of Bombay being the president. An official notice to exhibitors informs them that "Purdah and other ladies" will visit the grounds on such and such a date; in other words the "ladies" of the zenanas (harems) will grace the show with their presence, and presumably some "white ladies" will attend, too. It may be right enough for all I know, and I hope they will hereafter use Euthymole tooth paste. That's all. But the use of the word "Ladies," Ugh!

Almost next door to P. D. & Co.'s stand is the booth of the Kny Sheerer Co., under the direct supervision of their Eastern representative, Mr. C. E. Bryant, who at the time of my call was talking to a native so-called medical man. Said the native, pointing to a very fine operating table:

"Pleese explaine what thees reely ees?"

"Are you a medical man?" asked Mr. Bryant.

"Noo—not exakly."

"Well," came the answer from Mr. Bryant, "this is one of the latest fire escapes from America," as he operated the mechanism showing the different positions.

The native walked off thinking hard—thinking doubtless what wonderful folks the Americans are.

Another American stand I visited was that of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. A very fair range of their products was in evidence, Red Cross cotton being specially featured, side by side with Synol soap, lint, and dressings. Over in the model operating theatre, built by a local Indian concern, I noticed this firm's ligatures, cotton, lint, dressings; ligatures figured exclusively. Who can gainsay that if the best was wanted the Indian concern could do better than use "J. & J." lines.

Besides the visit of the "Purdah ladies and other ladies" there are other laughable sides to the Medical Congress of Bombay. Laughable at

REDUCED PRICES

OF THE

“FAIRCHILD” PRODUCTS

IN CANADA

Peptogenic Milk Powder	small \$5.25 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine	small \$4.50 ; large \$8.50 per dozen
Panopepton	small \$4.50 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Peptonising Tubes	\$4.50 per dozen boxes, twelve tubes each

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

again desire to call attention to the above reduced prices of the “Fairchild” products which were made more than a year ago—also to the fact that MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, are sole agents for the “Fairchild” products for the Dominion of Canada

E. Sachsse & Co.,

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

Among our list of specialties for which we claim particular excellence, we offer the following oils under guarantee of absolute purity.

Almonds, Bitter	Coriander	Lemon Terpenless	Pinus Sylvestris
Amber Rect	Dill Seed	Lilac	Rose Artif
Anise Seed	Geranium	Mustard Seed	Rosemary
Bay Leaves	Ginger	Nutmeg	Sandalwood, E. I.
Cayeput	Juniper Berries	Orange Turpenless	Sandalwood, W. I.
Caraway Seed	Juniper Wood	Origanum	Tansy
Cardamom	Jessamine	Pennyroyal	Thyme
Cassia	Lavander Flowers	Pimento	Wintergreen
Cloves			

We offer a full range of Essential Oils, Fruit Oils, Flower Oils, Colors, Liquor Essences, Wine Flavors, Artificial Perfumes, base materials for Soap Makers, Confectioners, Bottlers and Druggists. Send for prices, samples and list to our Canadian Agents, N. C. Polson & Co., 263 and 265 Ontario Street, Kingston, Ont.

E. SACHSSE & Co., Leipzig

Established 1859.

Branch Factories, Vienna, Liesing

SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY

SEASON 1909

BELL'S MOTH BAGS

SEASON 1909

18 x 28	\$1 50 per dozen	54 x 28	\$3 40 per dozen
36 x 28	2 25 "	60 x 28	3 75 "
45 x 28	3 00 "	65 x 28	4 50 "

Usual Terms -- Buy early to insure getting your stock, as there is always a shortage at end of season

Lyman's Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHOEA ETC.

Retails 25c. - - Good Profit to Retailer

Shepherd's Sheep Dip in Quart Bottles - Retails 25c

Shepherds' Sheep Dip in 1 Gallon Tins - Retails \$1.00

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison

Lyman's Hydrogen Peroxide, 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb.

Lyman's Walk Easy Foot Powder

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, TORONTO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Ask Your Wholesaler

FOR

VANCO Hydrogen Peroxide

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY
BY

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

LIMITED

TORONTO

CANADA

Sizes	Price per doz.
2 ozs.	85c
4 "	\$1.05
8 "	\$1.80
16 "	\$2.60



Benger's Food can be prepared to suit any degree of digestion. Old and young, weak and strong, enjoy and benefit by it, and leading physicians prescribe it:—

A Doctor's Testimony.

"I am a thorough believer in the food, and have had many years' experience of its excellence."

Brought up on Benger's.

"I am sending you a photo of my three children brought up on your food, and I am greatly thankful for the benefit I have received from it."

Benger's Food prepared with milk is a complete food.

Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Drug Stores.

least from my point of view. In the centre of the grounds a canteen is located, back of this several side-shows, including a "laughing mirror" establishment, and a fortune teller's tent, the latter being run by a real live professor from Europe. He omits to say he has been commanded to appear before all the crowned heads of Europe—a great omission surely. Then there is a switchback railroad. As for the other side-shows—they are there, though I did not go inside of them—but they all go to make up the Bombay Medical Congress. The professions of medicine and surgery are serious after all—in the East.

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH

One of the attributes of good salesmanship in any line of business is frequently overlooked by the zealous business representative. That is the danger of talking too much. It is a point which may well be considered and as its importance has not been emphasized in the trade press we quote from an exchange some timely advice on the subject.

There are salesmen who never seem to realize that a salesman can talk too much. Many a customer has been talked into a sale and out of it again. I have known salesmen who have talked clear up to the mountain top, and, instead of closing up the sale when they got to the crest, they talked over the peak and down the other side and then could not figure out why they did not sell their goods.

A big buyer in a certain line of goods once told me that on one occasion he was ready to sign a contract, and actually had a pen in his fingers, but was prevented by the endless argument of the salesman, who did not perceive that his point was won and that action, not talk, was his duty.

There is such a thing as having one's appetite spoiled by a trifle, with the food untouched before us. The salesman had talked too long.—Ex.

DON'T HURRY

Few business men in America are content to spend their lives in building success. They want to accomplish it in a year or two. Business men do not fail because of lack of markets, nor because business requires extraordinary ability. I have long been convinced that business failure is largely due to extravagance and hurry to achieve success. The fault of extravagance covers not only the conduct of business itself but the business man's personal life. Men plunge headlong into wanton expenditures instead of husbanding their resources for times of emergency.—Leon Mandel.

Trade Notes

Jos. S. Badsley has opened a new drug store on Richmond Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

W. J. Hinton has purchased the drug and stationery business of J. W. Fleming, Brandon, Manitoba.

Austin Francis has opened a drug business at High River, Alberta.

Allen & Cochrane have purchased the drug business of G. E. Watson, Ottawa, Ontario.

E. A. Robertson, druggist, of Acton, Ontario, has moved to Stratford, Ontario.

J. W. Crooks & Co., druggists, Port Arthur, Ontario, have dissolved partnership, J. W. Crooks continuing the business.

Chevalier's Drug Store, at Sorel, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on March 3rd. It was partly insured.

W. H. Rogers, druggist, Ottawa, Ontario, died last month.

J. M. Plaunt, Ltd., druggists, have been incorporated and registered as doing business at Renfrew, Ontario.

W. Thrasher, druggist, at Hedley, has entered into partnership with H. E. Woodland, Grand Forks, British Columbia. The firm will be known as The Woodland Drug Co., Ltd.

E. P. Stewart has opened a drug business at Wilcox, Saskatchewan.

Gillis & Fisher, druggists and stationers, at Bethune, Saskatchewan, have dissolved partnership, H. W. J. Fisher continuing the business.

E. W. Roberts has taken over the Broad Street branch of the Regina Pharmacy, Regina, Saskatchewan.

There is said to be a good opening for a drug business at Basswood, Manitoba. Apply to Paine & Myrick.

P. H. Evans has purchased the drug business of The Killarney Drug Co., Killarney, Manitoba.

H. O. Markley, druggist and stationer, Dryden, Ontario, has moved into a larger building.

S. E. Porter has taken over the drug business of the estate of G. E. Price, St. John, New Brunswick.

R. H. Brown, druggist, Red Deer, Alberta, has made an assignment.

Luke Pearson has purchased the drug business of Dr. Gray, Caron, Saskatchewan.

G. S. Merryfield, druggist, Victoria, British Columbia, has purchased the business of J. T. White.

W. M. Braund, druggist and stationer, Dundas, Ontario, has sold his business.

Poliquin, Edmour & Cie, patent medicine manufacturers, Montreal, Quebec, have made an assignment.

C. Sine has purchased the drug business of I. W. Harrison, Gananogue, Ontario.

M. W. Johnston has purchased the drug business of W. J. Hilton, Ninga, Manitoba.

C. J. MacIntosh has started a drug and stationery business at Lauder, Manitoba.

The Bruce Hamlyn Drug Co. have purchased the business of S. H. Smyth, druggist, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Kieler has opened a drug and stationery business at Sterling, Alberta.

White Bros., druggists, at Greenwood, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership, J. L. White continuing the business.

The Broadway Drug Co. has been incorporated, and is carrying on a business in Toronto, Ontario.

Jackson & Roberts have started a drug and stationery business at Shepard, Alberta.

A. B. Campbell, druggist and stationer, at Hosmer, British Columbia, suffered a loss by fire recently.

G. A. Parr has taken over the drug business of A. H. Box, Cobden, Ontario.

C. A. Weaver has purchased the drug business of J. G. Wright, Schomberg, Ontario.

The Kensom Pharmacal Co., of Montreal, Quebec, have given up business.

Walker & Co. have purchased the drug business of J. M. Eaton, Carberry, Manitoba.

J. A. S. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has purchased the drug stock of Frank Middlemas, Berwick, Nova Scotia.

The Dainty Drug Co., Outlook, Saskatchewan, has been incorporated.

The Paris Perfume Co. have registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

J. L. H. Valves has registered as doing business as a retail druggist, at Montreal, Quebec.

Geo. Dewart has purchased the drug business of H. D. McWhirter, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Carter has purchased the drug business of W. J. Hilton, Boissevain, Manitoba.

Dr. R. MacIntosh has opened a new drug store at Lauder, Manitoba.

The West End Pharmacy is the name of a new drug store at Calgary, Alberta.

The Vegreville Drug Co. have opened a branch drug store at Viking, Alberta.

A. Stephens has opened a new drug store at Mission City, British Columbia.

Dr. Gordon has purchased the drug business of George Draper, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, British Columbia.

C. D. Gillanders is opening a new branch drug store at Cedar Cottage, British Columbia.

G. H. Cowan, formerly of Toronto, Ontario, has opened a new drug store at Chilliwack, British Columbia.

A. Francis has opened a new drug store at High River, Alberta.

The following have opened new drug stores in the infant city of Gowganda, Ontario: E. L. Taylor, formerly of Englehart, R. B. Carter, of Toronto, and W. A. Hurtell, of Toronto, the latter being a branch store.

Giles & Co. have opened a drug store at Elk City, Ontario.

The Strong Drug Co., of Haileybury, have opened a branch drug store at Elk City, Ontario.

W. H. Cummins has purchased the drug business of W. M. Braund, Dundas, Ontario.

V. G. Cummins has opened a drug store at North Bay, Ontario.

P. B. Moore has purchased the drug business of W. H. Cummins, Paisley, Ontario.

E. Pimbury, of the retail drug firm of E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, British Columbia, died last month.

Tamblyn & Co., the "cut rate" druggists, have purchased the business of The Worthington Drug Co., corner Brunswick Avenue and College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

I. B. Cook has disposed of his drug business at Tara, Ontario.

The Broadway Drug Co., Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000. Mr. W. A. Griffiths, formerly of the Griffiths, Dixon Co., is managing director.

Dr. Percy's Remedy Co. has been registered, with place of business Montreal, Quebec.

A. McDonald has purchased the drug business of S. R. Davey, Fergus, Ontario.

S. R. Davey has purchased the drug business of J. O. Stinson, Chesley, Ontario.

The Algoma Lumber and Chemical Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated; capital \$300,000. Besides doing a general lumber business, this company is authorized to manufacture and deal in charcoal, wood alcohol and all essences, extracts and by-products of wood.

Chester Kemp has opened a new drug store at McLeod River, Alberta.

The Universal Drug Co., of Montreal, has been incorporated.

C. J. Cunningham has taken over the drug business of B. G. Hunt, of Waterford, Ontario.

P. H. Beattie has opened a drug business at Gowganda, Ontario.

The Ducasse Drug Co., of Montreal, Quebec, has been incorporated.

James Grant, Victoria Road, Ontario, is advertising his business for sale.

Tamblyn & Co. have purchased the business of the Worthington Drug Co., College Street, Toronto, Ontario.



The Spring demand for

WILSON'S FLY PADS

has far exceeded that
of any previous season.

WHY??

ALL IN ROLLS OR SHEETS

Druggists'
Wrapping
Papers

CHECKERED
NOXALL
FINE WHITE

Toilet Papers } Splendid
Values

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

P	ERGAMYN	}	TWINES
	OWDER		SEA ISLAND
	APERS		MEDICAL, DRUG

Douglas & Ratcliff, Limited

THE PAPER MEN

TORONTO ————— and ————— WINNIPEG

The Phoenix Sanitary Duster



Is made from Rope Manilla.

It will outwear any duster of any other material costing five times the price.

It will not scratch furniture or polished surfaces, as other dusters will.

Moths and other insects will not injure or destroy it.

Owing to its flexibility, dust can be rubbed off the furniture as with a cloth if desired.

It does not smell after being in use, as other dusters do.

It does not contain, nor will it convey any disease germs.

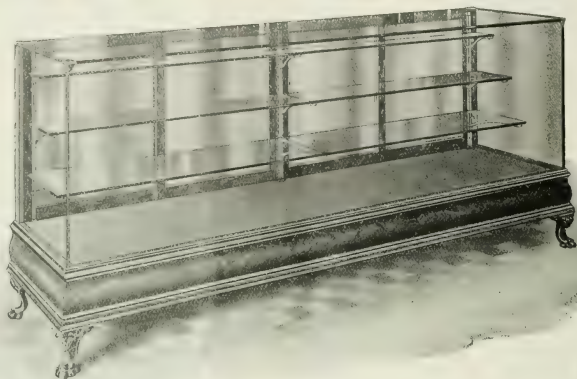
In fact it is the ONLY Sanitary Duster in use

SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE TO LAST ONE YEAR

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA:

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada
LIMITED - TORONTO

THE ONLY PERFECT ALL GLASS CASE



THE CRYSTAL CENTURY

(Kade Patent)

No wood rails, no holes in the glass, no danger of breakage by uneven floors or uneven temperature.

Made with rich quartered oak base, mounted on handsome metal legs. Fitted throughout with polished plate glass, all patented devices, including new patent roller bottom.

A Few Recent Purchasers of Kade Patent Crystal Cases

WRITE THEM FOR THEIR OPINIONS

A. Archibald, Edmonton, Alta.
 Alberta Drug Co., Lethbridge, Alta.
 A. Galloway, Kamloops, B.C.
 Newdale Pharmacy, Newdale, Man.
 W. F. C. Braithwaite, Winnipeg, Man.
 A. J. Brooking, Winnipeg, Man.
 R. J. Phillips, Halifax, N.S.
 R. D. Devlin & Co., Cobalt, Ont.
 J. W. Crooks & Co., Port Arthur, Ont.
 Niagara Falls Drug Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

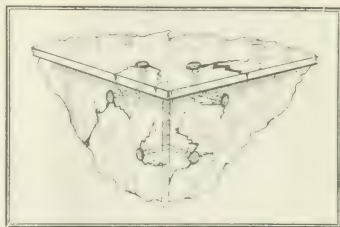
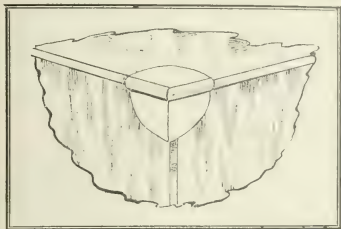
W. J. Graham, Ottawa, Ont.
 E. D. Storey, Ottawa, Ont.
 G. M. Matthews, Toronto, Ont.
 J. H. Hallett, Toronto, Ont.
 Hennessy Drug Store, Toronto, Ont.
 E. Duguay, Hull, P.Q.
 R. E. Bryson, Montreal, P.Q.
 Lecours & Decary, Montreal, P.Q.
 Dr. Leduc & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
 A. DuImage, Saskatoon, Sask.

Send for Catalogue giving full description and prices

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED
 DRUG STORE BUILDERS 29-31 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO

See page 277 in this issue under "Interesting Correspondence"

Just Why the Kade Patent Crystal Cases are Better



The Deadly Parallel

The Kade Patent

Used on All Glass Cases made by JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED.

No holes in glass.

No bolts to bear on edges of glass.

No breakage through uneven floors or unequal temperature.

If broken by accident, new glass can be supplied by any glass dealer.

Only two nuts to tighten up when setting case together.

Always dust proof.

Always rigid.

The Other Patent

Used on imitations of JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED, cases.

20 to 30 holes through glass.

10 to 15 bolts through small holes in glass.

Always breakages if set on uneven floors or when exposed to uneven temperature.

If broken it is practically impossible to replace glass except at factory, owing to difficulty in boring holes in exact position.

10 to 15 bolts and clamps to be accurately adjusted before case will go together.

Seldom dust proof.

Always shaky.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST

The Kade Crystal Cases are the best, and are sold only by

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED
 DRUG STORE BUILDERS ✱ 29-31 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO

C. Kempt has opened a drug business at McLeod River, Alberta.

The Mann Drug Co. has taken over the drug business of Rutherford & Mason, of Grand Forks, British Columbia.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

COBALT.—Messrs. Norman B. Strong and Jno. Woodhouse from Haileybury are about to open a magnificent store in Cobalt. These gentlemen have already had some experience in buying interior fixtures and know well what they are about. They came to the King Edward Hotel, and from there made a canvass of the city, inspecting all the newer outfits, in order to be thoroughly posted. They then called for plans, specifications and prices and awarded the contract to The Toronto Show Case Co., although the price quoted by this concern was the highest they received. These gentlemen when placing the contract stated that after seeing the designs drawn up by The Toronto Show Case Co., "there was no further argument." The contract calls for the best of workmanship and material throughout, and embodies some entirely new features. One of the aims of The Toronto Show Case Co. is to give individuality to every contract, which accounts to a large extent for them having received practically all the better class contracts during the last three years. This work will be placed in a couple or three weeks, and then Cobalt will be able to boast of one of the finest drug stores in America. The Trianon Cabinets are largely in evidence, together with the "Full Crystal" silent salesmen.

A CONUNDRUM

We are inclined to think that each of our readers can satisfactorily answer the question asked in Archdale Wilson's Fly Pad advertisement on another page.

BOOKS

"The Desk Book of Facts for Physicians and Pharmacists," by Ralph Walsh, M.D., Washington, D.C.

This book serves a very useful purpose, embracing as it does the list of the newer remedies, giving the action, solubility and dosage of drugs, together with a list of important official remedies, dealing with some of the older remedies and their action and dosage, to which is added a list of poisons and their antidotes and incompatibles. The whole work is well arranged and worth being the companion of every dispensing pharmacist.

NEWS OF THE TRADE

Gowganda, the latest mining town, under twelve months old, is now the possessor of three drug stores, and Elk City, another of Northern Ontario's "mining camps," boasts of two drug stores.

At an informal meeting of the retail druggists of Vancouver, B. C., it was decided to form an association of the city druggists, the primary object being a closer acquaintance, the regulation of prices and adjustment of any differences which might arise. H. H. Watson was elected President and J. W. Brown, Secretary, to whom were delegated power to name a committee for the drafting of by-laws to be submitted at the next meeting.

Miss Cora Dow, owner of nine retail drug stores in Cincinnati, has bought the property at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main Streets in that city for \$121,500. She has a fine store on the first floor.

J. Jungmann, Inc., who operate a chain of retail drug stores in New York, are fitting up a drug store that will be famous for the double reason that it is in the tallest office building in the world, and that the rental per square foot of floor space is probably greater than is paid by any other drug store in America. This drug store is on the main floor of the fifty-story Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at 23rd Street and Madison Avenue, Madison Square, New York.

OBITUARY

Mr. George Young, formerly a partner in the firm of Young & Smylie, licorice manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y., died in New York, aged 84 years. Mr. Young withdrew from the firm in 1886. The firm was afterwards merged into the National Licorice Co.

Mr. Thomas J. MacIntyre, a traveller for Lyman Bros., of Toronto, died at the Alexandra Apartments, Toronto, on April 25th. The deceased suffered a severe attack of grippe, followed by pleurisy. He was fifty-one years of age, and was born in St. Mary's, Ontario. He is survived by his widow and a brother, Gilbert H. MacIntyre, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

NEW SELLING AGENTS

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., of London, England, have appointed Messrs. Cornell & Sillig, of Montreal, as their Canadian agents for the sale of their essential and expressed oils.

TRADE MARK	'TABLOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'SOLOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'KEPLER' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'HAZELINE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'ENULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'ELIXOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'VALULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'VAPOROLE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'VALOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'WELLCOME' BRAND

The products bearing these TRADE MARKS are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON (ENG.)

Branches: NEW YORK SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
and

101-104, CORSTINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PALL STS., MONTREAL



The 'Wellcome' Chemical Works and Laboratories, London (Eng.)

This
is
"IT"



About 3 ft. long

PACKED THREE DOZEN TO THE CARTON

The Flycatcher that Everybody
Is Talking About Now!

OF ALL JOBBERS

OR FROM

T. A. MacNAB & Co. - - St. Johns, N.F.
W. S. CLAWSON & Co. - - St. John, N.B.
MACLAREN IMP. CHEESE CO. - - Toronto
WINGATE CHEM. CO. - - - - Montreal
G. C. WARREN - - - - Regina, Sask.
STANDARD BROK. CO. - - - Vancouver, B.C.

COWAN'S LIQ. AMMON. FORT. PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs
and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

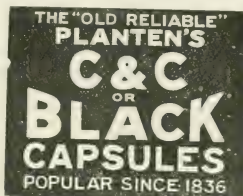
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

KNOWN FOR GENERATIONS

AS

"BLACK CAPSULES"



One of the Oldest and Best Remedies for
GONORRHOEA, GLEET, URETHRITIS,
ETC., ETC.

There is nothing "Just as Good."

Beware of imitations

Introduced and Manufactured by

H. PLANTEN & SON

93 HENRY ST., Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.
"The Pioneer American Capsule House"



No. 85, "Progressive"

TEN YEARS AGO

Show Cases were thought to be a luxury, quite unnecessary in many retail stores.

TO-DAY

the store without its goods well displayed in modern cases is like a watch without hands—time goes just as fast, but the main purpose is not accomplished. Your store may be paying, but is it paying the maximum profits possible? Show goods well and sales will result.

WE MAKE OTHER STYLES OF CASES, AND
WILL FORWARD CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

DOMINION OFFICE & STORE FITTING CO.

LIMITED

1115-1125 DUNDAS STREET

LONDON, CANADA

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS

The major and minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, which have been in progress since the 19th instant, at Montreal, concluded April 23rd, 1909. Twenty-five candidates presented themselves for the major and twenty-nine for the minor examination and the following passed in order of merit, namely:

Major—Louis Lacasse, Sylvio Choquette, I. A. G. Michon, H. A. E. Walley.

Minor—A. H. Jassky (silver medalist), Leopold Moreau, Emile Bombonnais, H. Courville, H. N. Holland, Chas. Albert, Paul Bergeron, I. E. Prevost, Elzear St. Onge.

The Examiners were A. B. J. Moore, H. R. Lancot, Leo G. Ryan, Achille Goyette, Montreal; Henry Willis, Quebec; Omer St. Amour, St. Agathe, with J. E. Tremble, Chairman, and E. Muir, Secretary.

The following is the result of the combined, December and March, sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, held in the College building, Ontario Street West, the names of the successful students being given in order of merit:

Botany—H. N. Holland, Melle Yoland Gauthier.

Junior Materia Medica—W. Allaster, H. M. Davies, H. N. Holland. W. J. Caseu, W. M. Barnes, J. Geo. Brown, J. H. Daigle, M. Freeman.

Senior Materia Medica—Jacques de Coriales.

Junior Chemistry—Melle Georgianna St. Georges, Jules Coullard, W. Lessard, Melle Yoland Gauthier, Ernest Valliers, H. P. Bluteau, Eddie Ranson, H. Degurre, A. Quantil, A. Rousseau.

Senior Chemistry—Wm. Allaster.

EXAMINATIONS IN PHARMACY AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY

The annual examinations at the Pharmaceutical School of Laval University are now finished. The following are the names of the candidates admitted in the different classes:

Primary course in medico-pharmacological sciences—Victor Cote, Louis LeCorre, Adrien Bergeron, Ferd. Frs. Robin. Final course—H. Laplante-Courville, Arthur B. Doray.

Primary course in physico-chemical sciences—Louis E. Bedard (purse), Victor Cote, Chas. H. Blouin, Alf. D. Landry, Louis LeCorre.

Botany—Joseph Desmarais (purse), Thomas Duchesne, Chas. A. Blouin.

Pharmaceutical practice—H. Laplante-Courville (purse).

Analytical chemistry—Armand Pruneau, Sylvio Choquette, J. Oscar Hqule, L. A. A. Giroux, Thomas Duchesne, Joe Desmarais.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held April 1st, Mr. Struthers in the chair. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, the matter of the organization of the Druggists Bowling Club, of Toronto, was taken up and the following officers were elected: President, I. Curry; Secretary V. W. Meek, and Treasurer, A. C. Thompson. The Executive Committee to be composed of Messrs. Wright, Warren, and the officers.

Mr. C. W. Tinling, General Manager of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., addressed those present in reference to the Na-Dru-Co. preparations, to which we referred at some length in our last issue. The address was a very comprehensive one and showed the great attention paid even to the most minute details of the scheme. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Tinling for his address.

An interested visitor was Mr. R. Martin, of Regina, Sask.

A SILVER WEDDING

The residence of Mr. J. H. H. Jury, druggist, Bowmanville, Ont., was the scene of a very happy gathering recently, when the immediate relatives and some friends took occasion on the 25th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jury to present them with an appropriate address, together with a beautiful candelabra and silver tray.

THE ART OF CAPSULATING

We are in receipt of a neat little booklet dealing with the Art of Capsulating, which has been furnished by H. Planten & Son, of "The Pioneer American Capsule House," founded in 1836. It deals with the art of capsule making since their invention by Mr. A. Mothes, a French pharmacist, in 1833, and furnishes very interesting reading. The "seal of quality" appearing on the package of capsules made by the firm above mentioned stands for what is best and most reliable in this line of goods.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA.—Mr. E. J. Mitchell has also placed his order for the patent Trianon fixtures with The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate delivery.

MAGAZINES

Cassell's Magazihe is as usual up to the excellent standard of the publications issued by this established firm, and is looked upon as one of the leading English publications.

The Quiver, published by the same firm, is a magazine more especially for Sunday reading, and is deservedly popular with a large clientele of subscribers.

The New Magazine is the latest edition of the list of publications of this firm, and it seems to be one of the most popular of the series of magazines now being issued. It is a magazine of articles well illustrated, and the contents of the first number before us would indicate a publication of real merit.

The Acton Co., Ltd., are the Canadian representatives.

NOT GENUINE ICHTHYOL, SAY APPRAISERS

The Board of United States General Appraisers, which has already passed upon a number of Ichthyol substitutes, recently handed down an interesting decision relating to another one of this class of products, which is being marketed under the name of Ichtsulfol, by a Chicago dealer.

The legal questions involved turned upon the chemical character of the preparation. On this point the Board says:

"The merchandise is not Ichthyol. Ichthyol is a commercial name and is a well known product, while the article in question, although resembling Ichthyol in composition and appearance, is not chemically identical with the genuine Ichthyol, which fact is borne out by the United States chemist's report at the port of New York."—The Pharmaceutical Era.

THE PROSECUTIONS FOR THE SALE OF COCAINE

Lee Chu, the former Chinese interpreter and special constable, who was condemned by Judge Bazin a few months ago in the Montreal Police Court, on twenty-three charges of selling cocaine without a license, was acquitted by Judge Choquet in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of perjury.

In rendering his judgment, Judge Choquet said there was a question as to whether Lee Chu knew what cocaine was. There was some doubt in his mind as to whether Lee Chu knew that the powder found in his store was cocaine, and in the absence of proof on this point he would give the accused the benefit of the doubt.

Judge Choquet congratulated the Pharmaceutical Association on the ground they had taken in

trying to stamp out the sale of cocaine, which in his mind was worse than liquor. On the other hand, he thought they should have employed better spotters, as the majority of the witnesses were unreliable.

A bench warrant was served on Lee Chu before he was allowed his liberty, in connection with the charges on which he was found guilty—in the Police Court.

Counsel for the Pharmaceutical Association, Messrs. Brosseau and Tansey, said they would appeal from the decision of Judge Choquet, and asked for a reserve case.

In the case of the Crown on complaint of E. Muir, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, against Arthur Noel, judgment was rendered by Judge Bazin at Montreal. Ten charges of the illegal sale of cocaine were brought against Noel, and he was condemned to pay \$25 and costs for each of the ten cases, being a total fine of \$250 and costs.

THE DISINFECTION OF TOILET ARTICLES

The proper disinfection of toilet articles is often a matter of importance, especially when these have been used by persons afflicted with contagious diseases. At the temperature of boiling water, combs, hair brushes, clothes brushes, etc., would be injured, if not destroyed, hence the disinfection must be accomplished at the ordinary temperature. Nouveaux Remedes recommends the following for this purpose:

Formol, commercial	40 grams
Alcohol	560 grams
Water	400 grams

A five per cent. solution of lysoform ensures the sterilization of brushes charged with staphylococcus or the bacillus of Eberth, after a contact of six hours. A five per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide also answers very well; ensures disinfection after an hour's contact. Not only are the articles disinfected by this process, but also thoroughly cleaned.—National Druggist.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. G. M. Petrie, 57 Avenue Road, some few months ago placed his order for special "bent end" cases with The Toronto Show Case Co., and has now decided to equip one of his stores entirely with "Trianon Cabinets." Patents covering all essential points in these Trianons are controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."



Olde-Fashioned Horehound

is one of the popular winter lines with the druggist. It yields a handsome profit, and the quality of **WEBB'S HORE-HOUND** insures larger sales. Send in a trial order by mail

THE HARRY WEBB CO.

Manufacturing
Confectioners

Limited

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TORONTO

We're on the Move

To Our New Warehouse at
415-417-419 King Street West

You will find us
"ALWAYS READY" (SEMPER
PARATUS)

To Supply Your Requirements in

PAPER AND TWINE

Foreign and Domestic

Samples and Prices gladly given
In the meantime there will be no delay
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Victoria Paper and Twine Co.

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SODA FOUNTAINS CYLINDERS CHARGING OUTFITS

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SODA WATER AND ICE CREAM UTENSILS

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. SPARROW & CO.

118 KING ST. EAST, - TORONTO, ONT.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

School Supplies

WE venture to say that there isn't a dealer in Canada handling school supplies who doesn't want to make 1909 his banner year. There isn't a dealer who won't be delighted to see bigger crowds of school children buying their necessities at his store. The question is, how is it to be done? The first essential is undoubtedly to get the goods that will attract buyers. If you can secure the newest, brightest and most novel goods on the market, business is bound to come to your store. We can confidently state that our 1909 collection of school goods fulfills all these requirements. And why shouldn't it? We have the artists, the equipment and the men to turn out the very best.

Xmas Papeteries

PAPETERIES have become one of the essentials of the holiday stock. Papeteries are not staples, however, and unless a dealer buys wisely, he is liable to end the year with a surplus of unsaleable goods. If he will be guided in his buying by the experience of men who know and will patronize a house that leads the styles, he is reasonably safe. Without undue boasting, we lay claim to being leaders in papeterie styles in Canada, simply because we are spending lots of money to retain the services of men who know how to make the most novel and artistic goods.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers



Toronto

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

THE PRICE-CUTTING EVIL

Dunnville, Ont., April 9, 1909.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—I have read the editorial in the April number of your esteemed journal, on the "Price Cutting Evil," and of the remedy for that trouble offered by the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, through its complete and excellent line of proprietary remedies. Like many other retail druggists who have given the matter consideration, I have watched the many plans suggested during the past eight or ten years for the amelioration of the difficulty; all of which have practically failed, and none in my opinion have presented so feasible a way to success as the Na-Dru-Co. scheme, with its attractive calendar offer. This firm, the largest, wealthiest, and most influential in Canada, with its extensive connections, should be able to handle the question, if anyone can, and being in the position of both manufacturer and wholesaler, gives them a decided advantage. The features of this scheme of a minimum price at which their remedies shall be sold, copied from the English plan—a serial numbering system for tracing purposes—as well as the fact that the National people will sell direct to the retail trade only, and further, will not sell to anyone found cutting below this minimum scale, looks like the death knell of the "cutter" if this plan is adopted.

There is only one way to put a stop to price cutting, and that is co-operation of the three branches of the trade—manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer. Without a perfect plan of this kind the evil will go on. Now the National proposition embodies this very idea of "mutual understanding," and being in the position of both manufacturer and wholesaler their plan renders the problem easier, because one unit being disposed of, there will be but two parties to consult. I have such confidence in the Na-Dru-Co. plan that I have given a large order for their goods, and find on enquiry that the idea is taking well with the trade all over the country, and large orders are going in for their lines.

Why should we go outside for our proprietaries when a purely Canadian firm of undoubted energy and business integrity, closely allied to the retail trade of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is willing to go hand in hand with us and help us out of our dilemma by providing

a line of goods, which for workmanship, quality and price cannot be excelled, or even approached, which they promise to keep out of the hands of the "greedy cutter," and which will put back into our pockets the hundreds of thousands of dollars now lost every year through the throwing away of profits, to meet an emergency, which is not altogether our fault?

By all means let us give the Na-Dru-Co. plan a trial, and let us get away from the "octopus" which has held us in its grasp and has been sapping our vitals for these long years.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. Smith,
Retail Druggist.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

THE LETTER.

Toronto, April 12th, 1909.

W. F. C. Braithwaite,

Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sir,—We note that you have ordered another of our Crystal Gem Cases, and as we know you have cases from three different firms, one American and one Canadian firm, besides those you purchased from us, we would like, if not too much trouble, for you to give us your candid opinion, for publication if necessary, of the three different kinds of cases you have had experience with.

The reason why we ask this is, while we know you must have had satisfaction from our make of case, we would like to know wherein they differ from the other two styles, in your opinion.

We would be pleased to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

THE ANSWER.

Winnipeg, April 14, 1909.

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.,

Manfrs. Show Cases,

Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Replying to your favor of the 12th inst., enquiring as to my opinion of the relative merits of the different makes of show cases which I have purchased, I would say:

First. That the fact of my having placed an additional order for the "Crystal Gem" case is evidence of my preference for your case.

Secondly. That this preference is most decided over both the American and the other Canadian case. I simply would not compare your case with either.

Indeed, I am most anxious to dispose of the four cases not your manufacture, in order to replace them all with "Crystal Gems," and I will willingly dispose of them at five dollars per foot



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, 1/2 oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

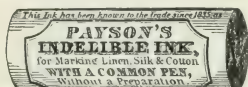
Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1 Oz.	\$ 5.35	5 Gross
1 1/2 "	6.25	3 "
2 "	7.50	3 "
3 "	9.90	2 "
4 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	1 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	27.00	1 "
	39.50	

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion

ASK FOR

"CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA

H. SALLE & CO.

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Exporters and Importers of Crude
Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.

Specialty of Irish Moss.

Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb,
French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and
alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents

Offers for American Drugs Solicited.



Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail. We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

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R. G. DUN & CO.

less than they cost me. They cost exactly the same price as you have charged me for the "Crystal Gems."

When I first got them, I thought them all right, but placed beside yours (which were the last purchased) they are so completely "in the shade," that I have made up my mind to replace them as soon as I can.

You ask "wherein the 'Crystal Gems' differ from the other two styles." Well, briefly; in appearance, by general acknowledgment, they make the others look cheap; in the quality of the doors and the ease of manipulation, the "Crystal Gems" are a continual comfort, and the others a continual vexation; then the drilled glass fastenings have not been a success in my experience—one of mine is broken already, although I have not had the case two years yet. Yours are as perfect as the day they arrived.

I trust the above will be of use to you, and am

Yours truly,

W. F. C. Brathwaite.

P. S.—Last September I paid a visit to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities, and gave a good deal of attention to the class of fixtures in the stores over there; but saw none I liked as well as the "Crystal Gem."

THE NYAL GOODS

The goods manufactured by the New York and London Drug Co., of New York, are being vigorously pushed and are having a remarkably active sale. The window display used in advertising these goods has done a great deal towards drawing public attention to them, and the quality of the article keeps the customer which has once tried them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

F. Stearns & Co. have issued a notice that on and after January 1st, 1909, "Shac" must not be sold at retail at less than 25 cents per box. The manufacturers have determined that the full price must be maintained on this article.

Mrs. Blender has just received a telegram from India. "What an admirable invention the telegram is!" she exclaimed, "when you come to consider that this message has come a distance of thousands of miles, and the gum on the envelope isn't dry yet."

The good salesman's method of selling is usually direct, forcible and simple. He shows and describes the goods to the probable customer, accentuating the leading points.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCY CASES*

Dr. J. M. Aumont

Connected with, although not inherent to your profession or trade, are things which you are expected to know. For instance, in cases of accident on the street, the injured person is carried immediately to the nearest drug store, and there, while waiting for the surgeon or ambulance, you are requested to do something for the patient. It is your duty. And to do it, you must not only be willing, but also be able, because there are many Don'ts which also are to be taken note of. I will mention first "Don'ts for Bleeding:"

Don't forget to elevate the limb and make the patient as comfortable as possible.

Don't put cobwebs, tobacco, styptics, balsam or salve, soiled cloth or bandage.

Don't touch the wound with the hands.

Don't disturb blood-clots.

Don't get excited.

Don't leave a wound uncovered.

Don't make pressure stronger than necessary.

Don't leave foreign substances in the wound.

Don't forget, when "phoning" for a physician, to explain summarily the case to him, so he might bring with him the necessary appliances.

Bystanders should be ordered out of the room.

If the patient be faint, put his head lower than his feet; if he has congestion of the brain or bleeding from the head, put his head a good deal higher.

Loosen the collar, waistband, corsets and belt.

If vomiting turn on side and give coffee or caffeine.

If the patient is too weak to take tonics by the mouth, inject hypodermically strychnine, gr. 1-60; caffeine sulf., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; for pains, morphine sulf., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; atropine, 1-150 gr.; scopolamine, 1-100, or cocaine hydroch., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. In case of poisoning, apomorphine, gr. 1-10. In case of hemorrhage, adrenaline sol., 1-1,000, 5 to 10 drops. In case of fainting, you will also make the patient smell ammonia, and use artificial respiration.

Get the following ready for the doctor: Boiling water, cold boiled or sterilized water, temporary splints, absorbent cotton, sterilized gauze, cotton roller bandages, antiseptic solutions made with bichloride, carbolic or iodoform, curved needles, silk and catgut thread (sterilized), forceps clean for arteries, if there is bleeding.

* From a lecture delivered before the students of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and contributed to the Canadian Druggist.

Now about bleeding, you will understand and remember better how to stop it after you have studied the anatomy of the organs of circulation.

General remarks: Arterial bleeding, blood bright red, comes in spurts, leaps in jets.

Elevate the limb or part. Apply pressure along the course of the artery and between the wound and the heart, with the hand, a rubber tube, a handkerchief, a pair of braces, or a "tourniquet."

Venous Bleeding.—Less dangerous than arterial. Blood purple or blue-black, comes in a steady stream. Elevate the part, remove tight clothing, garters and everything between the wound and the heart. Just the opposite way of dealing with arterial bleeding. Apply pressure directly to the wound.

Capillary Bleeding.—Oozing. Apply bandage direct to the wound. Very cold or very hot applications of boiled water are also very useful.

To understand blood circulation, compare the arterial system to a tree. The heart is the trunk (body), the arteries are the branches spreading and dividing; and compare the venous system to creeks and little canals called capillaries joining together to form larger rivers, all coming to the deep ocean, which is the human heart.

DRESSING OF WOUNDS.

Until the doctor comes, wash the wound with a lukewarm, antiseptic solution, apply a sterilized gauze, cover with aseptic absorbent cotton, and bandage well.

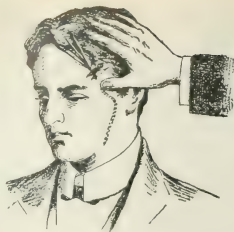
SPECIAL PARTS.

Scalp.—Press down directly upon the scalp near the edge of the wound on the side from which the bleeding proceeds.



Temple.—Press with thumb upon the bone just in front of the ear.

Face.—Press firmly against the jawbone or pass the thumb into the patient's mouth and



grasp the cheek just below the wound between the thumb and fingers, thus compressing the artery leading to the wound.

Neck.—Grasp the patient's neck with the thumb below or in the wound, and the fingers on the spine (cervical portion), alongside and not on the windpipe. Press vessels against spine.

Armpit.—Roll a towel about a wine or beer bottle or other hard substance, or tie a good



knot in a towel and crowd it into the armpit. Then bring the arm firmly to the side and fasten with a cotton roller bandage. At the same time press with your thumb behind the collar bone, directly upon the artery.

Arm.—A tourniquet made with a pair of braces, rubber tubing, a stick tourniquet, a Spanish windlass.



GILLETT'S LYE.

HAS MANY USES.

It makes soap. It cleans baths, sinks, pans, cans, dishes, drains, closets, etc., and everything pertaining to the home. It's a fine disinfectant.

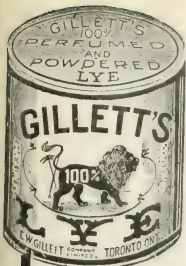
GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA.

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.

(Chemically Pure.)

Should be sold by every druggist in Canada.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.



LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA.)

In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts

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MANDOLINS

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GUITARS

Used and
Recommended by the
Best Performers



Musical Instruments of Every Description

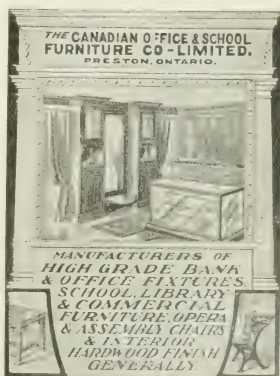
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"BERTI" Violin Strings are known the
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SCHOOL LIBRARY
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FURNITURE, OPERA
& ASSEMBLY CHAIRS
& INTERIOR
HARDWOOD FINISH
GENERALLY.

Sure Death

TO
POTATO BUGS!!



The Strongest and Best PARIS GREEN is made by The Canada Paint Company.



It is unquestionably the most economical Bug destroyer known.



It KILLS the Colorado Beetle commonly known as the Potato Bug with certainty and despatch.



The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green contains more arsenical poison than any other Paris Green.

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CANADA PAINT COMPANY

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CANADA



THE
**All-the-Year-Round
Money Maker**



All seasons are good for the GILLETTE Safety Razor. Make your GILLETTE business a steady source of income. Keep your stock on display. Let your store be known as a GILLETTE headquarters.

It is astonishing how many sales can be made by courteously suggesting the GILLETTE to your customers and explaining its qualities. Tell them your own experience with the GILLETTE. Most of them know it by name, but many are not posted on what the razor will actually do. Show them what it means in comfort, convenience and economy.

You will find it pays to tell every man who enters your store about the GILLETTE. The only limit on sales is the enthusiasm you and your staff put into your talks.

What about sign and trade helps? Have you plenty for your store and windows? Have you cuts for your local paper? Liberal supplies of good advertising matter are freely dispensed to promote sales.

Watch our advertising campaign in the most prominent mediums of the Dominion. It is sending purchasers to the dealers every day.

Your energy behind such a live and well-known proposition as the GILLETTE will increase your profits.

The
Gillette Safety Razor Co
of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:

63 ST. ALEXANDER STREET - MONTREAL

Forearm.—Raise the forearm above the head. Pressure above the wound. Place a hard pad (bottle or stick) in front of the elbow, then bend the forearm at the elbow and bandage firmly to the upper arm.



Wrist.—Raise the arm above the head. Make the patient grasp some round, hard object like a baseball, smooth stone, etc., covered with aseptic gauze. Bind the hand strongly in that position.

Fingers.—Raise . . . and apply pressure to wrist.

Chest and Abdomen.—Pressure can only be applied here directly upon the wound itself. Take a few yards of clean gauze, crumple it up and apply pressure and bandage until surgeon arrives.

Thigh.—Pressure upon the inner surface of the thigh just below the groin, where the femoral comes out of body, between first, second, and third. Place in the groin a round, hard object, double the leg back on the thigh and the thigh on the abdomen.



Leg Below Knee.—Apply firm pressure in the hollow just behind the knee (above the calf of the leg) with a round object or a stick, double

the leg back, double the thigh up towards the abdomen.

Bleeding from the Nose.—Lay patient on back, arms above the head, make him snuff a solution of salt in water or vinegar and water, and put pieces of absorbent cotton soaked in adrenalin



solution, 1-1,000; and apply pressure specially on the inside wall, near the edge of the nose, and make a tight plug.

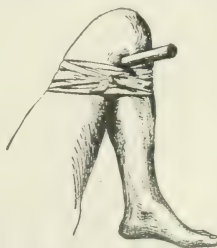
From Stomach.—(Blood dark coffee color) comes while vomiting. Give ice water, or broken ice, teaspoonful of vinegar, adrenalin solution, 1-1,000; half a teaspoonful.

From the Lungs.—(Blood bright red) comes while coughing. Place patient near a sitting posture. Give lumps of ice, and apply cold wet cloths to the chest. Small quantities of salt and vinegar and cold water and ergot, antipyrine.

Internal Bleeding.—Apply ice to abdomen.

N. B.—If a finger or part is nearly cut off, or even completely cut off, put on again, after washing carefully with mild antiseptics, and bandage and wait for surgeon.

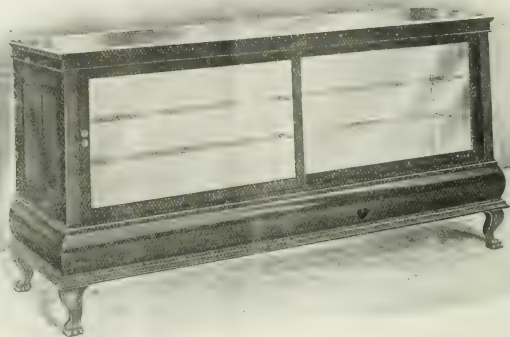
If wounded with a fish-hook, never draw it back, but push forward and break the point off.



In case of bruises or sprains, use cold or hot water—the one which affords most relief. Begin by cold applications.

In cases of bites by insects (venomous), apply hartshorn, ice, salt and vinegar; cauterize the wound.

DRUGGISTS'



This is the front view showing display space
in front and top of our

Trianon Cabinet

Every essential point of which is covered by our
patents, and we cannot allow any infringement.
If you have not a "Trianon" order at once. They
make money for you every day.

TORONTO SHOW

5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.) R. W. McClain, Gen. Manager (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

FIXTURES

The following entirely unsolicited letter just received
speaks for itself

PHONE 44

Tel.: 441-1111, 441-1112,
Tangle Ave. Scale Works
P.O. Box 1, 1111, 1112

N. E. SUDDABY
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER



Kent's Dispensary, 1111, 1112,
Wentworth, 1111, 1112,
1111, 1112, 1111, 1112

FERNIE, B. C. April, 2/809. 197

The Toronto Show Case Co.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,

My fixtures are fully installed and I wish to congratulate
you most heartily upon the result.

Before placing the order with you I inspected the fixtures
of many manufacturers in the East and was confident that you were
able to turn out the highest grade of work in the market.

I will admit, however, that in high class workmanship and in
attention to detail, my expectations were more than justified.

Your treatment of the domes and introduction of the diffusing
glasses is exceptionally clever and is admired by everyone.

I have yet to meet anyone who has seen these ideas introduced
before and many of the travellers calling upon me represent firms in
other countries than our own. The special display cabinets, down the
centre of the store, are particularly useful for stationery and fancy
goods and are increasing my sales daily.

The C.P.R. supplemented your prompt shipment by a fast deliver
covering the three thousand odd miles in eight days.

Assuring you of my complete satisfaction with every detail
of the order, believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

N. E. Suddaby

CASE CO., LIMITED

DEFRIES STREET

M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

HARRY CHINN, Superintendent

Beckoning Them Your Soda

Over \$500,000 will be spent by
drinkers to your store and the store
article. It will be spent on the kind of ad

Coca
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

and nothing but Coca-Cola. Once they've
wholesome a beverage it is, you will have

Have you a generous stock
on hand? If not, you
fine tonic for any can

The Coca-Cola
TORONTO



SODA FOUNTAIN

to ountain

on in beckoning Coca-Cola
hers who serve the genuine
that will make people want

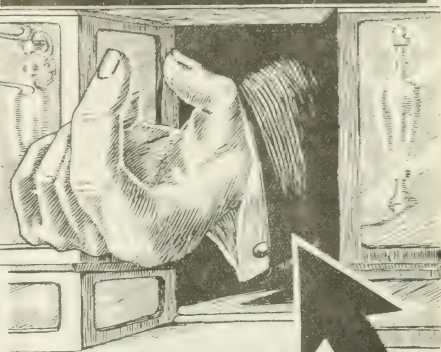
Coca-Cola

-have learned how delicious, refreshing and
leased and satisfied customer in every case.

he genuine Coca-Cola
get busy at once --- a

Company

DA



Whenever
you see an
Arrow think
of Coca-Cola.

1844 ~ 1907
THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited
 GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH
SALTS

"STERLING BRAND"
PURE
ACID PHOSPHORIC
 (Made from Phosphorus)
 All Strength

SCALE
PREPARATIONS

MERCURIALS

HYPO-
PHOSPHITE

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC,
TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

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Containing Most Recent Information on
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.00 PER YEAR.

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 Upon Request**

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Because it is constructed in accord
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 mune against flies, bugs, dust and
 other contaminating influences and
 makes for cleanliness, purity, the
 preservation of your product. It pro-
 tects your fountain and your patron,
 and builds confidence for you in the
 minds of an intelligent public. Better
 be safe and serve from a

Böhner Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl

Ladle inside under Cover. Handle resting
 on Rim, always clean and ready for use

ALL JOBBERS HAVE IT

BOHNER MANUFACTURING Co., 42 State St., Chicago

"THE STANDARD"



CH. LOONEN

PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer
 and Originator

TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed
 to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the
 case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing ficti-
 tious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000
 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now
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 antee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

Post Cards

\$3.00 PER THOUSAND

That's all we charge for them. All
 assorted comics, views, colored, black
 and white. Send for a sample order.

Dominion Jobbing & Specialty Company
 280 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators



NO SMELL

IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { **RATS AND MICE**
ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

In case of broken bones, place them straight and make a temporary splint with anything on hand.

In case of fits, or unconsciousness, cold water in face, inhalation of ammonia or ether.

In case of electricity accidents, never touch the wires or patient bare handed, take gloves or paper.

Dislocation.—Pull on part and replace; if in the shoulder, and if you feel head of humerus in the armpit, take your boot off and apply heel in armpit and pull on arm until the bone goes back in its place.

For Sunstroke.—Put an ice bag on head.

In case of burns and scalds: Do not pull off clothing, cut around and apply carron oil, baking soda solution or picric solution, and cover with gauze and absorbent cotton.

In case of drowning: Turn patient on abdomen to get water out, and immediately turn on back and begin and keep on for hours regular traction of tongue and artificial respiration by putting up both arms and afterwards pressing them down on chest regularly, taking time from your own respiration.

In case of suffocation: Don't take a light in any place where gas has escaped. Take the patient out, and apply cold water on face, make him smell vinegar and ammonia. Practice artificial respiration, and put hot water bottle around body. Bandage thus: (This has to be demonstrated).

Transportation of Wounded.—If patient is lying on the ground, put one knee down and lift the patient up on your other knee, which is forming a rectangle, then rise up with him. If patient can stand up, and if possible, take a crotch and wrist hold, and put the patient on your shoulders. If there are more than one assistant, make a four-handed seat, or a stretcher with anything on hand.

Freezing.—Rub the frozen parts with snow, never apply heat until circulation is well restored.

As for emergency medicines, poisons and their antidotes, they will form part of a second lecture if it suits you.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

VICTORIA HARBOR.—Mr. T. W. Brown is making improvements and enlarging. His contract has been placed with The Toronto Show Case Co. for the new set of silent salesmen. All the glass is best British Plate. The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their cases by fitting with the common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

RULES AND REGULATIONS—A SATIRE

Relevant to the Successful Life

A little nonsense now and then, is cherished by the wisest men."

1. Make it a point to rise by 9 a.m., at least; most really great men are up by that hour.

2. If you have decided to make your mark in the world, act as though life was one unceasing round of pleasure. This will greatly facilitate the process.

3. Seek a soft snap of a job, if you aim at a fully-rounded manhood. If you are learning how to "do things," it is important to start right. Assume from the first that you "know it all." This is especially desirable in the presence of your teacher.

4. Always take advantage of a bargain, even if you have "no use for it." When you buy a thing for nothing, it is usually worth it.

5. Live up to the limit of your income, or a little beyond. This will establish your reputation for square dealing.

6. When you meet a difficulty put your work aside until such time as "you feel like" facing it.

7. Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow.

8. When you receive a letter, shelve it, to be answered later on. It is a unique experience for your friend to carry on a one-sided correspondence, and will no doubt increase his confidence in you.

9. Do not trouble to carry either knife, watch, pencil, or cash. In case of emergency, friends will always be glad to oblige you, especially with the latter.

10. Retire not later than 2 a.m., if you wish to avoid "that tired feeling" in the morning. Before you fall into the hands of Morpheus, review the events of the day, and plan your work for the next. This tends to refreshing sleep.

RELEVANT TO THE SOCIAL LIFE.

1. When you meet an acquaintance, slap him on the back, and grip his hand as in a vice. This will simply make him squeal with delight.

2. Always suggest to another how he should conduct his business, as your intimate knowledge of his affairs enables you to do this.

3. Make good use of your friends. Ask them to do you "little favors" that in the ordinary way you would pay for. This will cement their good-will, and heighten their esteem for you.

4. In company, always air your pet ailments, if you wish to create a helpful atmosphere. They will surely dwindle others into insignificance.

5. When you receive a call, leave the caller on the step, while he states his object. When he is

sufficiently rested, look bored, tell him you are engaged, and close the door before he has opportunity to reply. If he tenders his card gently toe it out.

6. When you make a call, walk right in, and give the impression that you have come to stay. Remark how empty you feel, and how hot and dusty your journey was. This generally has the desired effect. It is advisable to "make yourself at home," especially if your host is writing an important letter. Begin by asking him to read the letter aloud, meanwhile suggesting improvements. If he declines, light your pipe, ask his opinion on the latest topic, and lean heavily on the table. The effect of this is to stimulate his thought, concentrate his attention, improve his script, and sometimes his vocabulary.

Author's Note.—The above have been compiled from careful observance of, and actual contact with, the cream of society! Hence my parting word is this—*experto crede*.

George Tester.

CLAIMS VICHY WATER IMITATED

On behalf of La Compagnie Fermiere de l'Etablissement Thermale de Vichy, of Vichy, France, Messrs. Gouin, Lemieux, Murphy and Berard, represented by Mr. Antonio Perrault, have made application to Mr. Justice Fortin, in Practice Court, Montreal, for the issuing of a writ of interlocutory injunction against Mr. R. Francis Gauvin, doing business under the name of National Extracts Company, Montreal.

The petitioners allege that they are the owners of the Vichy Water spring known the world over as Vichy-Celestins; that the respondent bottles and offers for sale a certain imitation of their product, and that the label and bottle used by the respondent are an imitation of their own; that the product itself offered for sale by the defendant is not that of the Vichy springs, but one that is manufactured in Montreal. They therefore claim that the acts of the respondent are injurious to their trade, inasmuch as they are deceitful in this way of imitating the real product sold by the petitioners.

The case was continued to give the respondent an opportunity to answer in writing.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

HAMILTON.—Mr. J. A. Zimmerman has increased his display space by adding a new line of the "Full Crystal" marble base silent salesmen. All of the glass is best British Plate. This contract has just been filled by The Toronto Show Case Co.

REVISION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 222.)

Adeps.—A number of experiments have been made with the object of revising this monograph. It has been agreed that the method of preparation should be "by washing, melting and straining the abdominal fat of the hog," that the melting point should fall between 38 degrees and 41 degrees C.; that in the description the word "homogeneous" should be inserted after "white." These alterations are desirable to exclude such lard as is prepared from or contains the fat obtained from other parts of the animal; such fat is wanting in the consistence and homogeneity that lard should possess. Starch should be omitted from the substances to be tested for. The best means of detecting cotton-seed oil is now engaging the attention of the Committee, and experiments are being carried out on this point.

Adeps Benzoatus.—A number of experiments have been made on the best method of benzoating lard. The Committee recommends that Sumatra benzoin in coarse powder be stirred continuously for one hour with lard at 60 degrees C.; it having been found that this procedure gives the best result.

Adeps Lanae.—If the name "lanolin" is free the synonym "Anhydrous lanolin" should be given. The melting point should be about 40 degrees C. Experiments have shown the following to be suitable tests:

Melting point about 40 degrees C.; 0.1 Gm. dissolved in 5 c.c. of chloroform with 0.5 c.c. of acetic anhydride poured upon the surface of 5 c.c. of sulphuric acid in a test tube develops at the point of contact a purplish brown ring, the upper layer gradually turning green.

If 0.2 Gm. of wool fat be dissolved in 10 c.c. of ether and 2 drops of test solution of phenolphthalein added, a colorless liquid should be obtained (absence of free alkali), which on the addition of one drop of normal solution of potassium hydroxide should develop a deep red color (absence of free fatty acids).

The present ash limit (0.3 per cent.) and sodium hydroxide test (for nitrogenous animal matter) should remain.

Aether.—The description of its production should read "may be prepared." This modification is desirable to permit the use of ether prepared in this country from industrial alcohol; such ether can be and is prepared on the commercial scale of such purity as to be indistinguishable from ether made from dutiable alcohol. It should boil at a temperature not lower than 34 degrees C. (to exclude the presence of methyl oxide).

BROWN-LEE'S ODORLESS MOTHINE

**Effectual Preventative and
DESTROYER OF MOTHS**

This preparation does not contain poisonous drugs, and has given perfect satisfaction in every case where it has been sold. It is also proven a great seller for the retail trade. Cards and advertising matter supplied for a window display.

Write for Terms, etc.

BROWN-LEE CO., Limited
GUELPH - ONTARIO

EWING'S Seeds of "QUALITY"

† No Seeds in the Country have more growing ability to the pound

✽ **Get Our Wholesale List** ✽

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON

Whole Linseed
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Sunflower, Canary, Hemp, Rape
Timothy and Clovers
(OUR FAMOUS BRANDS)

WM. EWING & CO.

SEEDSMEN

McGill Street

MONTREAL

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents**.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

SAL HEPATICA

REVISED PRICES FOR CANADA.

Small	size, Per doz.	\$2.85
Medium	" "	6.80
Large	" "	14.50

\$20.00 lots less 5% trade discount
50.00 " " 10% " "
Terms, 5% 30 days.

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TOWER'S PATENT, ROUND END

**ANTISEPTIC
TOOTHPICKS**

Physicians and dentists recommend toothpicks as protection against dental decay. Our patent aromatic antiseptic picks are the best made. They preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath and increase the flow of saliva. Flavors are cinnamon, sassafras and peppermint. Full size box sent for

15c. postage and coupon below. We are the largest manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.
CUTLER TOWER CO., 144 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence invited with dealers, hotel men, dentists and physicians.
We want dealers and agents everywhere. Agents are making from \$3 to \$10 a day.

CUTLER TOWER CO., 144 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Enclosed find 15c. for which please send me one box of 300 Aromatic Antiseptic Toothpicks..... please

My grocer's name is

My druggist's name is

Your truly (Name)

(Address)

The
Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Is on
Every Wrapper
of



Jobbers sell less than dozen at \$3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at \$2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine **CASTORIA** Always

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

President.

Under the name of "Aether Anaestheticus" an ether for anaesthetic purposes with more stringent tests should be introduced.

Experiments have shown that the solid potash test of the German Pharmacopoeia for aether pro narcosi is too stringent. It should be replaced by the following: "If caustic potash in small fragments be kept in contact with the ether in a well-stoppered bottle protected from the light no yellow coloration should be developed within one hour."

Aether Aceticus.—The method of manufacture should be abbreviated; the liquid should be kept in small well-stoppered bottles in a cool dark place to avoid decomposition. When tested by the following process not less than 90 per cent. of ethyl acetate should be indicated.

"Weigh about 5 Gm. in a 100 c.c. stoppered flask and dilute to 100 c.c. with distilled water. Place 10 c.c. of this solution in a titration flask, add solution of phenolphthalein, and neutralize with normal solution of potassium hydroxide. Then add 20 c.c. of the latter reagent and set aside for five minutes, rotating occasionally. Dilute with distilled water, and titrate back with normal sulphuric acid."

As acetic ether kept under unsuitable conditions decomposes with rapidity, an assay process and limitation of the ethyl acetate present is desirable. The boiling point should be adjusted to correspond with the specific gravity. The rapidity of the action upon litmus, and the permissible extent of coloration with sulphuric acid, should be determined. These three points are being investigated. The official test of absence of odor on evaporation should be replaced by the test of the United States Pharmacopoeia for ethyl butyrate.

Aloe Barbadosis and Aloe Socotrina.—After discussion it was agreed that it was desirable to embody the descriptions of both these drugs in one monograph, with the object of discouraging the use of Socotrine and Zanzibar aloes, and encouraging that of the better prepared Curacao (Barbados) variety, but allowing the use of both varieties in the possible event of scarcity of either. The following monograph was adopted:

ALOE.
ALOES.

The juice that flows from the transversely cut leaves of *aloe chinensis*, Baker, A. Perryi, Baker, and probably other species, evaporated to dryness. Known in commerce as Curacao, Socotrine, or Zanzibar aloes.

Characters and Tests.—In hard masses, varying in color from yellowish-brown to dark or chocolate-brown. Fractured surface dull, waxy and uniform (Curacao and Zanzibar aloes), or uneven and somewhat porous (Socotrine aloes).

Small splinters examined under the microscope exhibit minute crystals embedded in a transparent mass. Odor characteristic, taste nauseous and bitter.

The solution obtained by dissolving 0.1 Gm. of aloes in 10 c.c. of boiling water and adding 0.5 Gm. of borax should acquire a green fluorescence.

Nitric acid dropped on a little crushed aloes should acquire a reddish (Socotrine and Zanzibar aloes), or crimson color (Curacao aloes).

Aloes should lose not more than 10 per cent. of water when dried at 100 degrees C., and leave not more than 3 per cent. of ash on incineration. It should be almost entirely soluble in 60 per cent. alcohol.

Aloinum.—As commercial aloin is always obtained from Curacao aloes, the official drug should be limited to that variety. The characters and tests should be corrected and amplified. The following monograph should replace the present one:

ALOINUM.
ALOIN.

A crystalline principle obtained from Curacao aloes.

Characters and Tests.—A pale yellow, microcrystalline powder, almost inodorous but possessing an intensely bitter taste. Almost entirely soluble in 130 parts of water, 18 of alcohol (90 per cent.), and 50 of acetone; very sparingly soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzene; readily soluble in dilute solution of ammonia, the liquid becoming red and acquiring a greenish red fluorescence.

0.5 Gm. of aloin gently warmed with 25 c.c. of water forms an almost clear solution; the filtered liquid remains clear on cooling, but on long standing slowly deposits pale yellow crystals of aloin.

One drop of solution of copper sulphate added to 20 c.c. of a 0.1 per cent. aqueous solution of aloin produces a bright yellow coloration, which is changed to red by the addition of 0.5 c.c. of a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and to violet on the further addition of 10 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.) (distinction from other aloins).

Aloin should leave no appreciable residue on incineration.

Alumen.—Both potassium and ammonium alum should be retained. Alum should yield a clear solution with water. The tests are being verified.

Ammoniacum.—The ash should not exceed 7 per cent. A limit for substances insoluble in alcohol is not necessary, as the drug is official in the form of tears only.

Ammonii Benzoas.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Ammonii Bromidum.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Ammonii Carbonas.—The titration value is too high. Experiments on this are being carried out. When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test describe in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. for the primary solution (which may be boiled down so as to measure 50 c.c.), not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 5 parts per million.

Ammonii Chloridum.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 5 parts per million.

Ammonii Phosphas.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 12 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Amyl Nitris.—Experiments are being carried out with this substance with the view of improving the description and tests.

Amylum.—All three varieties of starch should remain official as at present. Not more than the slightest reaction to litmus paper should be allowed. An ash limit is not necessary. A modification of the reaction to litmus is necessary, as starch reacts either faintly alkaline or faintly acid according to the method by which it is prepared.

Anethi Fructus.—Experiments are being conducted with the view of devising some process for the detection of exhausted fruits in these and certain other umbelliferous fruits.

Anisi Fructus.—The use of the lens in the examination of these fruits should be directed in order to detect added mineral matter. The use

of an ash limit for this purpose appears undesirable, as fruits very rich in oil were found to yield a very high percentage of ash.

Antimonii Oxidum.—The confirmation of Alcock's modification of the official test is being proceeded with.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.—It has been shown that the product obtained by exactly following the official process does not comply with the official tests. Antimonium sulphuratum consists principally of the sulphides of antimony, Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2S_5 , together with a large excess of sulphur. The characters and tests should be modified on the following lines: An orange red powder readily dissolved by hot hydrochloric acid, with evolution of hydrogen sulphide and separation of sulphur. On treating with hot water and filtering, the clear solution should not contain more than a trace of sulphate. Three Gm. moistened with dilute nitric acid and treated with successive portions of fuming nitric acid until red fumes cease to be evolved, then evaporated to drive off excess of water, and carefully heated to redness to expel sulphuric acid, should leave a whitish residue weighing not less than 1.6 and not more than 1.8 Gm. Sulphurated antimony should not yield more than the slightest characteristic reaction for arsenium when heated with stannous chloride."

This alteration is desirable since sulphurated antimony made by the official process has been shown not to comply with the official requirements either as regards the residue obtained after treatment with nitric acid, or as regards the solubility in solution of sodium hydroxide.

Antimonium Tartaratum.—The formula should be halved. The test with gallic acid should be omitted, and also those with tannic acid, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates, unless their utility can be shown. Alcock's modification of the official test, if confirmed, should be adopted.

Apomorphinae Hydrochloridum.—The sentence "If the salt . . . should be rejected" should be omitted, it not being necessary within the experience of the Committee to reject the salt under these conditions.

The description should read: "The salt, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2HCl$, obtained by heating morphine with water and hydrochloric acid under pressure."

Characters and tests.—In small prismatic greyish white or cream-colored crystals, turning green on exposure; soluble in 60 parts of water and in 50 parts of alcohol (90 per cent.), the solutions tending to become green by slight decomposition. Solution of sodium bicarbonate produces a nearly white precipitate of apomorphine in aqueous solutions of the salt, the precipitate becoming green on standing; on shaking this mixture with ether, the latter dissolves the

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FREE OFFER

For a limited time we are offering to the Retail Drug Trade $\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of DOCTOR PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP with every dozen purchased from your Jobber.

Send your order direct to your Jobber, and then send us his invoice to you showing purchase made, and we will ship the free goods with some advertising matter, express charges prepaid

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Association

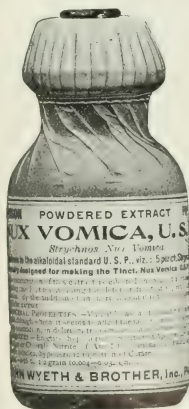
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Our Window Display Offer of One Dozen Cough Syrup FREE with a \$32.00 quantity purchase of our remedies is still in force.

WYETH'S

STANDARD POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and



retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED
PENNSYLVANIA

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

alkaloid, forming a purple solution. The salt gives with test solution of ferric chloride a deep red and with nitric acid a blood-red coloration.

Aquae Aromaticae.—After numerous experiments it was agreed that the processes for making aromatic waters should remain as at present, as the products are of far more agreeable flavor than those made from the corresponding volatile oils.

Aqua Aurantii Floris.—The word "yellowish" should be substituted for "greenish-yellow;" the words "and copper" should be inserted after the word "lead;" the distilled water is largely imported in coppers and may become contaminated with that metal.

Aqua Destillata.—The following characters and tests were agreed to:

"Colorless, tasteless, and odorless, yielding no reaction for sulphates, chlorides, or nitrates.

"100 c.c. evaporated to dryness on a water-bath should leave not more than 0.005 Gm. of solid residue.

"50 c.c. with one drop of a 10 per cent. solution of sodium sulphide should remain colorless when viewed in a Nessler glass standing on a white tile.

"250 c.c. with 3 c.c. of sulphuric acid and 0.1 c.c. of decinormal solution of potassium permanganate after standing for three hours at about 15 degrees C. should be colored blue on the addition of a crystal of potassium iodide and a few drops of starch mucilage.

"50 c.c. with 2 c.c. of Nessler's solution when viewed in a Nessler glass standing on a white tile should, after five minutes, not yield a more intense color than that afforded by 50 c.c. of ammonia-free water with 0.5 c.c. of diluted ammonia chloride solution when tested under similar conditions."

Diluted solution of ammonium chloride (Nessler's) solution of ammonium chloride, 3.15 grammes in 1,000 c.c.	100 c.c.
Ammonia free distilled water to produce	1,000 c.c.

Test solution of potassio-mercuric iodide should be called alkaline solution of potassio-mercuric iodide (Nessler's).

Argenti Oxidum.—The method of preparation should read "by precipitation of silver nitrate with a caustic alkali;" calcium hydroxide is not commercially used for this purpose; the weight of silver left after heating the oxide should be introduced as a quantitative test.

Arnicae Rhizoma.—An ash limit should be introduced; 10 per cent. would be a reasonable maximum limit.

Arseni Iodidum.—The words "in crystalline masses" should be deleted, as arsenium iodide in

this form is of varying composition; the words "is acid to litmus" should be substituted for the words "should not change the color of solution of litmus," as the solution in water is always acid owing to the production of arsenious acid when the salt dissolves.

Asa fetida. The ash should not exceed 15 per cent., nor the substances insoluble in alcohol 50 per cent.; this relaxation of the tests is necessary in view of the extreme difficulty of procuring asa fetida that will pass the present stringent tests; the umbelliferone test might be omitted as the varieties distinguished by this test do not appear on the London market.

Atropina.—The source to be "Atropa belladonna and other plants of the same natural order;" much of the alkaloid is at present manufactured from *Scopolia rhizome*.

Balsamum Peruvianum.—The lime test is unsatisfactory and should be omitted; the specific gravity should be narrowed to 1.140 to 1.150; the balsam should be stated to be soluble in absolute alcohol, in chloroform and in glacial acetic acid. The cinnaein determination should take the following improved form:

Dissolve 1 Gm. of the balsam in 30 c.c. of purified ether and shake in a separating funnel with two successive quantities of 20 and 10 c.c. of semi-normal solution of sodium hydroxide. Separate the alkaline solution and shake it with 10 c.c. of ether. Mix the ethereal solutions thus obtained and shake them with two successive quantities of 5 c.c. of water. Transfer the washed ethereal solution to a tared wide-mouthed flask, evaporate at a gentle heat until the odor of ether has disappeared, add 1 c.c. of absolute alcohol, dry in a water-oven for half an hour and weigh. The weight of the residue should not be less than 0.57 Gm.

To this residue add 20 c.c. of semi-normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide and 20 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.); attach a reversed condenser, boil for half an hour, and titrate back with semi-normal sulphuric acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Each gramme of the residue thus heated should require not less than 0.235 Gm. of potassium hydroxide for saponification.

Belladonnae Folia.—In view of the introduction of dried belladonna leaves and of a tincture and extract made from them but not standardized, as contained in the International Agreement, it is desirable that dried belladonna leaves containing from 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. of alkaloid should be made official. From these leaves a tincture should be made as directed in the International Agreement; the alkaloidal strength of the tincture would thus be regulated by the regulation of the alkaloidal strength of the leaves as above indicated. From the same drug an alcoholic ex-

tract should also be made as directed in the International Agreement, but this extract should be standardized to contain 1.0 per cent. of alkaloid. Such standardization appears necessary. The strength of the extract would be the same as that of the present *extractum belladonnae alcoholicum*, and approximately the same as that of *extractum belladonnae viride*, which is not standardized. It would differ from the *extractum belladonnae* of the Dutch Pharmacopoeia (not under 1.15 per cent. of alkaloid), of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia (1.4 per cent.), of the Belgian and Swiss Pharmacopoeias (1.5 per cent.), and of the Austrian Pharmacopoeia (2.0 per cent.), as well as possibly from the Danish and Spanish Pharmacopoeias (not standardized).

A liquid extract of the root should be retained in the Pharmacopoeia as at present, but its strength should be 0.5 per cent. of alkaloid. From this standardized liquid extract of the root, the liniment, ointment, plaster, and suppository of *belladonna* should be prepared.

The present *extractum belladonnae alcoholicum* and *extractum belladonnae viride* should be omitted from the Pharmacopoeia, their place being taken by the new standardized extract made from the dried leaves.

Benzoinum.—Experiments made by the Committee of Reference have shown that Sumatra benzoin is preferable to Siam for making adeps benzoatus. The Sumatra variety is also almost exclusively used in this country for making tinctura benzoini composita, and a change to Siam benzoin would be most undesirable. Sumatra benzoin should be the only official variety, the Siam being used to so small an extent that it might well be omitted. The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

**BENZINUM.
BENZIN.**

A resin obtained from the wounded stem of "*Styrax Benzoin*," Dryander.

Characters and Tests.—In hard brittle masses consisting of numerous whitish tears embedded in a greyish brown, translucent resin. It has an agreeable odor, recalling that of storax, and when cautiously heated in a dry test-tube, melts and evolves whitish fumes with an irritating odor.

If 0.5 Gm. of coarsely powdered benzoin is slowly heated to about 40 degrees C. with 10 c.c. of solution of potassium permanganate, an odor of benzaldehyde should be developed (distinction from Siam benzoin).

5.0 Gm. exhausted with hot alcohol should leave not more than 0.5 Gm. of insoluble residue.

5.0 Gm. should not leave more than 0.25 Gm. of ash on incineration.

Benzol.—The name should be changed to "Benzenum." It should be of greater purity than that at present official. The following monograph should replace the present one:

**BENZINUM.
BENZENE.**

A hydrocarbon, C_6H_6 , obtained from light coal-tar oil.

Characters.—A colorless mobile inflammable liquid insoluble in water but easily miscible with absolute alcohol or ether. Specific gravity 0.880 to 0.887. When submitted to fractional distillation 95 per cent. should distil between 79 degrees C. and 82 degrees C. It solidifies when cooled to 0 degrees C., and if the temperature be allowed to rise should not entirely remelt below 4 degrees C.

Bismuthi Subnitras.—The determination of the bismuth as oxide should be substituted for that as sulphide, since it is more convenient and more accurate. Bismuth subnitrate should yield between 79 and 82 per cent. of oxide.

Bismuthi Carbonas.—This preparation should yield from 89 to 91 per cent. of oxide.

Bismuthi Salicylas.—This preparation should yield from 62 to 65 per cent. of oxide. The present test for free salicylic acid is defective, as alcohol causes partial decomposition of the salt; it should be replaced by the following: "Shake 5 Gm. of the salt with 50 c.c. of dry ether, filter and evaporate the ethereal solution to dryness; the residue should not exceed 0.005 Gm. in weight."

Borax.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix, using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 2.5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 5 parts per million.

Butyl Chloral Hydras.—The solubility in water should be stated as 1 in 40; the solubilities in glycerin and alcohol should remain as at present, but the solubility in chloroform should be omitted, as it serves no useful purpose.

Caffeina.—As caffeine gradually loses water of crystallization, a maximum of 8.5 per cent. should be fixed in place of the present definite requirement of 8.49 per cent., which cannot practically be complied with. The solubility in a mixture of chloroform and alcohol might be omitted, as it appears to serve no useful purpose.

Xmas Papeteries

THE BARBER & ELLIS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg leave to advise the Drug and Stationery trade that their complete line of Papeteries for the Holiday trade is now ready for inspection.

In TORONTO..... at 63 Wellington Street West
 " BRANTFORD at the Factory, Elgin Street
 " WINNIPEG at 121 Princess Street
 For the QUEBEC and EASTERN trade by C. C. PEARSON
 " WESTERN ONTARIO trade by R. T. HUNTER
 " EASTERN and NORTHERN ONTARIO trade.. A. FOGLER
 " BRITISH COLUMBIA trade and WEST W. MURPHY

We hope the usual courtesy will be shown our representatives, and we feel certain the line is well worth examining.

BRICK'S TASTELESS

Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Our plan of protecting the price of this Preparation has necessitated us filling all orders direct, which will keep the output entirely under our control.

In future please order direct. No order too small and none too large to fill. ¶ Freight allowed on all orders.

The advertising in a great many daily and weekly papers, together with the price we are offering BRICK'S TASTELESS should be an incentive to place an order at once.

We shall be glad to send circulars and will allow for distributing the same.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, large size, \$8.00 per dozen. In 3 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$8.00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, small size, \$4.00 per dozen. In 6 doz. lots, \$4.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, \$4.00 per doz., less, 12½ per cent.

On an order of \$24.00, made up of large and small sizes, we allow 10 per cent. discount.

SELLING AGENTS

The Moyes Chemical Company, Limited

84-96 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO



SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE MILRAE CO., MONTREAL

THE DEGREE OF YOUR STORE'S SMARTNESS is measured by the character of your Soda Fountain. A McLaughlin Fountain makes the store, both in the pleasing impression it makes on your customers and in the satisfaction it gives. The snappy design with its graceful ornamentations—the inviting refreshment that greets every visitor—does more than attract the thirsty and sociable—its comforts are infectious, and serve to loosen the purse strings of all who gather at the counter.

A McLaughlin Fountain at once stamps your store as up-to-date. Passers-by instinctively gravitate towards it, are drawn in by the memory of clean, wholesome drinks secured at that same Fountain.

Write for particulars and prices. Our special sales agent will call at your request. We pride ourselves on being perfectly up-to-the-minute on everything we turn out.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145 Sherbourne St., TORONTO, Ont.

204 Princess St., WINNIPEG, Man.

IN FULL VIEW



STYLE 10 SILENT SALESMAN

WE are perfectly safe in saying that not one Druggist in a thousand advertises as well or as much as he profitably can. By advertising we mean the displaying of goods attractively and to the best advantage within the store itself. **Are you getting as much as you can from your location?**

Up-to-the-minute store fixtures are unquestionably the best advertisement any druggist can have. Interior fittings of the right kind create a favorable impression. We are specialists in store fixtures, have a completely equipped plant and we also have expert draughtsmen and artists who will give you of their best in sketches and specifications. We will show you something new and novel if you are considering any changes or additions.

McLAUGHLIN, GOURLEY, Limited

Cor. Albert & Elizabeth Streets, Toronto, Ont.

One of the best Summer Drinks

IS

SUNSET ORANGEADE

The BEST way to serve this refreshing beverage is from a SUNSET ORANGEADE COOLER.

A great many Dealers—even those who have no Soda Fountain—are handling Sunset Orangeade from the Cooler and making a handsome profit.

It costs one cent a glass ready to serve at five cents—the dealer makes a profit of four cents on each glass. Does this not appeal to you.

The liquid does not come in contact with the cooling ice—a block tin pipe coil runs from the neck to outlet—a very small quantity of ice is required.

The proceeds from the first gallon will pay for the Cooler.

Simple to serve, and a genuine repeater.

One gallon concentrated makes eighteen (18) gallons ready to serve.

WRITE US WITHOUT DELAY

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145-155 Sherbourne St.,

Toronto, Ontario



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As used in the
Royal Stables.



No
Blemish.

Directions
with
every Box.

50 YEARS SUCCESS

Ask your wholesale house for "Lameness in the Horse." It is beautifully illustrated on art paper

Veterinary Surgeon to H.M. THE KING
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"I have always had splendid results from its employment."



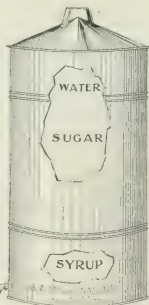
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For Sale by all Jobbers

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL

Ever-Ready Syrup Percolater

To the busy Soda Fountain Dispenser, the Druggist, the Bottler, and any others using Rock-Candy Syrup, we offer the Ever-Ready Syrup Percolater—the most scientific, simple, economical and satisfactory solution of the problem of converting granulated sugar into a bright, pure and uniform quality of syrup.



No heat, no weighing
of sugar, no measuring
of water is necessary.

Keep the Percolater filled with sugar and the sugar covered with cold, pure water—time does the rest. The operation is automatic and continuous, clean and thorough.

The Ever-Ready Percolater and Filler is not expensive. You should have one. We shall be glad to quote prices.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145-155 Sherbourne Street, Toronto

Formulary

LINOLEUM POLISH.

Carnauba wax	2 ounces
Hard paraffin	1 ounce
Oil of turpentine	16 ounces
Melt all together and stir until cold.	

CLOTHES CLEANING COMPOUND.

White Castile soap.....	1½ dr.
Alcohol	4 dr.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Solution of ammonia.....	1 oz.
Ether	1 oz.
Soft water to	16 oz.

Mix. Add 3 dr. of this mixture to a 4 oz. bottle and add petrol, a little at a time, shaking thoroughly after each addition, until bottle is full; the result will be a thick white cream.

GLOVE CLEANING PASTE.

Shredded curd soap	1 ounce
Water	4 ounces
Oil of lemon	½ dram
Saponin	1 dram
Talc	sufficient

Dissolve the shredded soap in the water, add the saponin and perfume, and then enough talc to make a stiff paste. Powdered orris is a useful addition.

Directions for use: Put the glove upon the hand, and apply the paste with a piece of flannel, rubbing the kid from the wrist to the tips of the finger.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Turpentine	1 pint
Boiled linseed oil	2 pints
Paraffin oil	2 pints
Mix.	

ANOTHER.

Balsam of fir	4 oz.
Ether	3 oz.
Turpentine	1 oz.
Dammar varnish	3 oz.
Raw linseed oil to	1 quart
Mix.	

POLISHING CLOTH.

1. Jewelers' rouge	5 parts
Castile soap	10 parts
Water	q.s.

Dissolve the soap in the water and thoroughly mix in the powder, soak the cloths in square pieces in the solution, wring out and dry. The coarser cloth should be used first and finish with chamois.

2. Prepared chalk	90 parts
White bole	3 parts
Armenian bole	5 parts
Water, q.s. to make thick paste.	

3. Dip flannel rags into a solution of 20 parts of dextrin and 30 parts of oxalic acid in 20 parts of logwood decoction, wring them gently and sift over them a mixture of finely powdered tripoli and whiting. The moist rags are then piled up-

on each other, placing a layer of powder between them, then pressed, taken apart and dried.

1. Gasoline	1 quart
Whiting	½ pound
Oleic acid	½ ounce

Mix. In the mixture soak woolen cloths, and dry them in the air and shade.

GENERAL DISINFECTANT.

Cresol	62.5 parts
Resin	12.5 parts
Caustic potash	2 parts
Water to	100 parts

Heat the resin in the cresol until dissolved. Dissolve the potash in about 8 parts of water and add to the resin solution; boil the whole until saponification is complete, cool, and add enough water to make 100 parts.

SILVER POLISH PASTE.

Whiting	2 oz.
Prepared chalk	1 oz.
Hypsulphite of sodium	½ oz.
Water to form a thick paste.	
Mix.	

FURNITURE POLISH.

Turpentine, dilute acetic acid, alcohol, linseed oil, of each equal parts. Shake before applying.

AMMONIA SOAP.

Ammonia water	7 oz.
Oleic acid	32 oz.
Mix thoroughly.	

This soap is useful for removing oily matter from woodwork and for loosening paint, etc.

POLISH FOR WOODEN FLOORS.

The Drogisten Zeitung gives the following: Two hundred and fifty grams yellow beeswax, 123 grams stearin, 500 grams turpentine and a knife pointful of silver litharge, are gently melted in an earthenware vessel; a litre of hot water containing 30 grams of potash in solution is added to the still hot mass, and the whole briskly stirred until cool. The mixture is applied to the floor by means of a brush.

SILVER POLISH PASTE.

Whiting	2 oz.
Prepared chalk	1 oz.
Hypsulphite of sodium.....	½ oz.
Water to form a thick paste.	Mix.

BEDBUG KILLERS

1. Resin	1 oz.
Benzine	32 oz.
Oil amber, crude.....	2 dr.

Dissolve the resin in the benzine and add the oil.

2. Oil of amber	1 dr.
Oil of cedar	1 dr.
Oil of eucalyptus	1 dr.
Resin	1 oz.
Benzine	1 gal.

Mix and dissolve.

AN OINTMENT FOR INSECT BITES.

Quale, in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, gives the following:

Zinc oxide	100 parts
Lard	900 parts
Oil of eucalyptus	50 drops
Oil of rose	20 drops
Caramel	20 drops

"MISTURA OLEI LINI."

Oleum lini	300 Cc.
Oleum gaultheriae	5 Cc.
Oleum cinnam	5 Cc.
Acidi hydrocyan. dil.....	5 Cc.
Glycerium	15 Cc.
Syrupus	200 Cc.
Mucil. chondri (N.F.) q.s., ad.	1,000 Cc.

Dose: 1 to 4 fluid drams.

AN OINTMENT FOR WOUNDS.

The *Bolletino Chimico-Pharmaceutico* publishes the following:

Antipyrine	5 grams
Boric acid	3 grams
Salol	3 grams
Iodoform	1 gram
Phenol, crystallized	1 gram
Corrosive sublimate	1 gram
Vaseline	200 grams

If the presence of the iodoform be objectionable on account of the odor, it may be replaced by iodol. For very painful wounds, three to five grains of orthoform may be added to the ointment.

PILL EXCIPIENT.

Powdered tragacanth	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Glycerine	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
Glucose	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
Mix.	

PITCHWOOD TURPENTINE

The manufacture of turpentine has been begun in Canada, and is quite a new industry in this country. It bids fair, however, to develop into something worth while, principally on account of the low cost at which turpentine can be produced by the process used.

The Electric Turpentine Co. of Canada, Ltd., whose base of operation is in Vancouver, B. C., are now manufacturing turpentine by an entirely new process, utilizing electricity in its manufacture. By their process the cord of pitchy wood which can be purchased for \$5.00, will produce a chemically pure turpentine, tar oil, rosin, charcoal and pitch to the aggregate value of \$21.70, and all this at an expense of only \$12.00, thus leaving a profit of \$12.70 per cord.

The plant now in operation, which is but a small one as yet, will treat forty cords per day, and it will thus be seen what a future there is for its manufacture by this process.

The richness of the pitchy fir wood of the Pacific coast in turpentine and by-products is well known, and it has been the dream of scores of inventive minds to extract these profitably, but until the Vancouver process was perfected all failed for the reason that the heating of the retorts—always heretofore attempted from the outside of the furnace by direct fire, or by superheated steam—could never be successfully attained. Electricity has done the trick for the Vancouver men—has solved the problem by electric current introduced inside the retort by means of resistance strips of ordinary iron inset in the heavy brick walls of the retort, and the temperature can be raised and maintained at any degree desired.

At the outset of the experiments there was direct conflict of opinion among electrical engineers as to the possibility of electrically heating the retorts at a cost for current which would not be prohibitive. This looked like a stumbling block, but the phantom of failure vanished when practical tests showed that in an eight-inch brick wall there was practically no radiation of heat. The whole secret of economy lay in the prevention or radiation of heat—a possibility some engineers had not figured on when they declared electric heat would be too costly for the operation of wood retorts on a commercial basis.

To ascertain accurately the consumption and cost of electricity, based on \$25 per kilowatt per annum, it was decided by the Electric Turpentine Company to make a continuous run night and day at its two-cord plant for a week. This was done in July, 1908, under the supervision of Cecil M. Bryant, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., who reports the cost of current at \$1.76 per cord. In a larger plant there will be less radiation and still further reduction in the cost of fuel.

The experimental tests which have been going on for years proved that pure turpentine, quite equal to the best product of the Southern States, could be obtained from the pine trees of British Columbia, and it was then decided to engage the services of Dr. W. C. Bray, Ph.D., of Leipsig, of the Research Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who spent several months making an exhaustive examination of the process, and its resultant commercial products. As a result a product has been obtained which practical tests have shown to be the best on the market, being superior in many respects to the best Southern turpentine, which has heretofore been recognized as the standard of commerce.

Important Notice

Owing to reasons beyond our control, we are compelled to remodel the prices on some of our well known specialties.

The new schedule will come into force on March 1st, 1909, when the following prices and terms will apply to all goods known to the trade as:

Merrill's Family Remedies
Royal English Toilet Goods
Merrill's Household Necessities

PRICES

10c. preparations	Per Dozen	80 cts.
15c. " "	" "	120 cts.
25c. " "	" "	200 cts.
50c. " "	" "	400 cts.
100c. " "	" "	800 cts.

TERMS

On order of \$ 20.00	5% discount for cash in 30 days
" " 50.00	10% " " "
" " 100.00	15% " " "
" " 200.00	20% " " "

Freight charges credited on all orders of \$20.00 or over, only, on condition that the freight bill is mailed to us immediately upon receipt of same. We have already complied with the New Patent Medicine Act and will protect all dealers thereon.

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Merrill Building, Dept. D.

TORONTO, ONT.

STEVENS

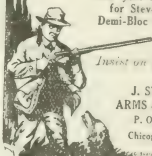
DON'T BUY A GUN

until you have seen our New Double Barrel Models fitted with Stevens Compressed Forged Steel Barrels—

DEMI-BLOC SYSTEM

The needs of sportsmen are met by these superb Trap and Field Guns is fully set forth in our New Shotgun Pamphlet. Send two-cent stamp for it.

Ask your Dealer
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Insist on our make.

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Holland Linen

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The best known, best selling and most popular

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Holland Linen Note Paper & Envelopes

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All sizes in the leading tints

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Send for one of our \$10.00 assortments, containing a selection of all the above styles.

Retailers Attention!

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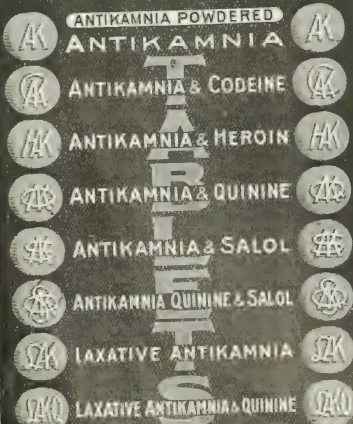
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The young man with the Savings Bank habit is the one who never gets "laid off." The Savings Bank book is a guarantee of good behavior.

Do not borrow small sums of money—anticipating pay day—it is a pernicious practice.

Date and sign in full your letters and memorandums—it is a good business habit.

There are valuable positions always opening up in a large concern. Be ready to be promoted. Promotions go straight to the cheery, intelligent worker who has qualified himself by his past work.



W. 294

This illustration shows one of a range of eighteen wood base library and office ink stands being shown by Buntin, Gillies & Company, Limited. The bases are of solid oak, finished in two colors, and are mounted with heavy twisted bankers glass ink bottles, glass sponge bowls and pen blocks. Full particulars will be sent on request.

HELPFUL HINTS TO ASSISTANTS

(With Apologies to Elbert Hubbard and others.)

Be earnest in business if you want to be successful.

The "chronic late" is always marked for a "lay off" when times get "slack." So is the unsatisfactory and the discontented.

Work as if you owned the place—and perhaps you may.

As to the habit of getting ready before the bell rings, it does not mean a raise for you.

In scores of cases a little attention will prevent a mistake.

Interest yourself in your work and you will find much in your work that is interesting.

Those employees who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do.

In our giving and taking of criticism do let us all be courteous.—John Attfield, F.R.S.

Prompt decision, to be a valuable business habit, must be associated with accurate judgment.

Learn from your mistakes but don't cry over them—we best redeem the past by forgetting it.

Cultivate the habit of observation and independent reflection.

Cultivate also the good will and friendship of your colleagues in business. Don't worry.

The "hints" have been issued recently by the National Chemical Works, Montreal, and they strike us as being very good and to the point.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

VICTORIA, B.C.—Messrs. Geo. A. Fraser & Co. have placed their entire contract for a new outfit with The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate delivery. They have selected the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen and "Trianon Cabinets." Patents covering all essential points in these are controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixtures represented as the same are merely "attempts."

AN AGGRESSIVE ENTERPRISE

It has been said that the measure of success depends upon the measure of aggressiveness and enthusiasm put into the enterprise. Surely upon these conditions there has been every reason to anticipate the enormous business success enjoyed by the New England Confectionery Co., of Boston. If ever a firm has shown aggressiveness and enthusiasm, tempered with fine judgment in little and big things, it is our New England friends.

Take for instance their advertising—ever since its inception it has been attractive and forceful and has followed unceasingly a beaten track—it has aimed at one objective and held to it without a swerve to one side or another, and the result is that to-day Necco Sweets are doubtless the best nationally known line of confectionery in the United States. There are local brands that enjoy local popularity, but for a large national trade and distribution and public demand Necco Sweets lead them all. It is not difficult to find the reason for this prosperity. A peep behind the scenes will disclose the two essentials that are always necessary to sustained success—merit and the man—or men in this case. The goods certainly have merit. The men who have mapped out the selling and advertising campaigns have won their title to clean insight by the business they have built.

Here, on the one hand, was a wonderfully fine line of sweets. Here, on the other, was the public who was not aware of the existence of this confectionery concern. Presto—a trade mark, the charming Necco Seal, is devised to give a character and a name to the goods and to identify the package—a convincing line of publicity is inaugurated, and in a remarkably short period people everywhere are asking for Necco Sweets.

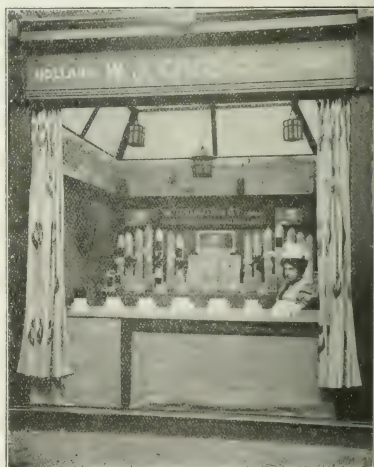
The whole scheme is ingenious, but the carrying out of the details is more ingenious still. Have you observed the advertising running in the magazines this winter? It's clever—well and good, but it's more than clever—it's human, perhaps it's clever because it is so human, but the appeal is certainly right into the home, to the highest class of trade and to penny trade as well. It entreats people on their better side and it will—it must without question—influence the confectionery buying public in their tastes and preferences.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. W. Elcome is enlarging his display space and is adding a line of the "Trianon Cabinets." These are The Toronto Show Case Company's patent fixtures, and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

HOLLAND LINEN

Correspondence is in itself an art and writing to one's friends is a pleasure when the quality and surface of the paper used offer no cause for complaint or regret. Perfection is not reached until many processes of experiment are undergone but in the end a satisfactory product is attained. W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, who made a most attractive display in the Manufacturers' Building, at the Canadian National Exhibition, of their popular and high-class brand of writing paper, known as Holland Linen, believe they have reached the acme in a standard brand of stationery. Sample paperies of this fine line were presented to many visitors to demonstrate the superiority of Holland Linen, which, in the way of society stationery, has achieved a recognition that must be gratifying to the makers. It is manufactured in three shades—white, azurette



and grey—and in six convenient sizes, with envelopes to match. For fashionable correspondence no medium-priced note paper has given such general satisfaction. Holland Linen is a paper of splendid finish with a beautiful velvet writing surface. Its texture is everything that the most exacting can desire, possessing all the refinement and attractiveness of any linen paper and at the same time affording a smooth, even surface that makes letter-writing a positive delight instead of an irksome or disagreeable task.

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THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

OWEN SOUND.—Mr. Oswald Hinds has just completed a new block and is equipping one of the stores with an up-to-date drug outfit. After carefully going into the matter and making comparisons, Mr. Hinds placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. The fixtures when installed will complete one of the most up-to-date drug stores in Canada.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

BARBED WIRE LINIMENT

(For Stock.)

Carbolic acid	1½ oz.
Turpentine	1½ oz.
Stockholm tar	2½ oz.
Fish oil to	16 oz.

Mix.

FARMERS' STOCK LINIMENT.

Gum camphor	1 oz.
Carbolic acid	1 fl. oz.
Oil origanum	2 fl. oz.
Pine tar	2 fl. oz.
Turpentine	10 fl. oz.
Kerosene	2 fl. oz.
Fish oil	16 fl. oz.

RURAL CONDITION POWDER.

Foenugreek	3 oz.
Cream tartar	3 oz.
Powd. gentian	3 oz.
Powd. sulphur	3 oz.
Powd. potassium nitrate	3 oz.
Powd. resin	3 oz.
Black antimony	3 oz.
Flaxseed meal	16 oz.

Tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

TONIC CATTLE SPICE.

Seed cake	12 pounds
Salt	24 ounces
Powdered gentian	8 ounces
Powdered licorice	8 ounces
Powdered ginger	4 ounces
Powdered black pepper	1 ounce
Powdered fenugreek	3 ounces

The seed cake is a mixture of cottonseed cake and linseed cake, containing from 8 to 10 per cent. of oil.

FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

1.	
Sweet spirits nitre	1 oz.
Laudanum	1 oz.
F. E. belladonna	30 dps.
F. E. Aconite	15 dps.
Water	4 ozs.

One dose. Repeat in forty minutes if not relieved.

2.	
Spirits nitre ether	1 oz.
Tinct. opii	1 oz.
Tinct. aconite	60 mins.
Water	1 pt.

Give at one dose, repeat in one hour if not relieved.

3.	
Arom. spts. amonia	½ oz.
Turpentine	1 oz.
Linseed oil	1 pt.

One dose, repeat in one hour if necessary.

4.	
Laudanum	1 oz.
Spirits turpentine	1½ ozs.

Give at one dose.

5.	
Sulphuric ether	1½ ozs.
Laudanum	1 oz.
Ess. peppermint	2 ozs.
Water	16 ozs.

One dose.

HEAVE REMEDIES.

1.	
Licorice root	16 parts
Fenugreek	48 parts
Elecampane	4 parts
Blood root	4 parts
Ginger	8 parts
Capsicum	8 parts
Tartar emetic	2 parts

Mix. Tablespoonful in feed.

2.	
Asafoetida	8 parts
Gum camphor	4 parts
Resin	8 parts
Capsicum	4 parts
Elecampane	8 parts
Skunk cabbage	8 parts
Tartar emetic	4 parts

Mix. Two tablespoonfuls in feed.

3.	
Sodium sulphate	80 parts
Elecampane	80 parts
Lobelia	80 parts
Rosin	80 parts
Gentian	24 parts
Bloodroot	24 parts
Tartar emetic	8 parts
Alum	40 parts
Fenugreek	40 parts
Linseed	120 parts

CONTRACTED HOOF OR SORE FEET.

Lard, yellow wax, linseed oil, Venice turpentine, tar, equal parts.

Apply to the edge of the hair once a day.

2.	
Resin	4 ozs.
Lard	8 ozs.

Melt and add

Powd. verdigris	1 oz.
-----------------------	-------

Stir well, when partly cool add

Turpentine	2 ozs.
------------------	--------

Apply to hoof about one inch down from the hair.

3.	
Benzine	1 oz.
Saltpetre	1 oz.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Aq. ammonia	2 ozs.
Venice turpentine	8 ozs.

Apply to edge of hair and all over the hoof once a day for ten days, then twice a week for a while.

SCRATCHES AND GREASE HEEL.

Tinct. myrrh	2 ozs.
Glycerine	4 ozs.
Tinct. arnica	2 ozs.

Apply two or three times daily, after washing with soap and water.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE METHODS OF SIGHT-TESTING *

As you are aware, there are many methods described in the books for discovering whether the eye requires assistance by means of lenses, all of which are classed under two heads, objective and subjective.

The former includes all those methods by means of which the observer is able to estimate the kind and amount of ametropia, by observation alone, and the following are some of them: Corneal reflex (Placido's disc), the ophthalmometer or keratometer, direct ophthalmoscopy, indirect ophthalmoscopy, retinoscopy, and the stigmatometer.

The latter includes all those methods whereby the optician is able only to estimate the kind and amount of ametropia from replies to questions judiciously asked. The following are some of them: Confusion letters, stenopaic slit, test charts and lenses, pointed line or perforated disc for astigmatism, Pray's letters for astigmatism, Scheiner's test, cobalt blue glass test, Thompson's ametrometer, pin-hole test, Tweedy's optometer, and the stigmatometer.

Besides these tests for refractive errors, we have the perimeter for testing the field of vision, Maddox rod, grooves and double prisms, the various phorometers, the optomyometer, the tropometer for measuring rotation of eye and the prism verger. These last named instruments, with the exception of the perimeter, are for testing the ocular muscles, and will not be dealt with in this lecture.

Refractive errors can be classed under three heads, as hypermetropia, myopia, and astigmatism; and as I wish to deal with the methods of testing these three defects separately, with the endeavor to select that method most suitable to the conditions associated with each particular defect.

HYPERMETROPIA.

Hypermetropia is a refractive error which, for the sake of simplicity, can be considered as an eye too weak, but owing to the function of accommodation, the eye can, with muscular effort, be raised to the proper strength, with the result that good vision, generally normal, is obtained. Owing to the long hours spent in close vision as compared with distant vision, this muscular effort often exceeds the amount required to overcome the hypermetropic condition, even when wishing to look in the distance; and when such is the case, we call it spasm of accommodation.

Now, I am convinced that the majority of hypermetropic eyes are more or less bordering on spasm of accommodation, or, in other words, they are unable to instantly relax their accommodation, even with the persuasion of a convex lens. It is therefore essential not to make the eye accommodate until the very end of the test. With this conclusion, if accepted, we must at once condemn all subjective tests unless the fogging system is adopted. The objective tests I have mentioned, with the exception of retinoscopy, would also have to be discarded, unless made in conjunction with the fogging system; and even retinoscopy would be more reliable therewith. I will ask you to assume, therefore, that all tests are made in conjunction with the fogging system.

The first subjective test from the list suitable for testing hypermetropia, is the test chart and lenses. The best procedure to overcome the difficulty of accommodation is to seat your client in the chair and, without taking the V.A., put in front of the eyes your fogging lenses. I speak of the eyes and lenses here in the plural, for I have a way of fogging the vision which may be of interest. Instead of putting a fogging lens over the eye to be tested and a blank disc over the other, I place a fogging lens over both eyes, each lens being combined with a prism, which I place base-in. My reason for doing this is to make the eyes diverge; and the nerve stimuli causing the divergence will then tend to relax any accommodation similar to the convergence exciting same. When the fogging lenses are in position you may direct your client to the chart and determine the V.A. at six meters; and the same thing can be done in 90 per cent. of cases without stimulating the accommodation. The test with the charts and lenses in this way is, in my opinion, as satisfactory as any; but without the aid of the fogging system, an optician can never be certain of his results.

The next test on the list is Scheiner's disc, which, although obsolete, is, nevertheless, quite as accurate as the test with the charts and lenses, if used in conjunction with the fogging system; but without this adjunct, it is equally uncertain.

The cobalt blue glass test is fairly certain with the fogging system, but very uncertain without. I must say I have found it a most unreliable test, especially with people not knowing the theory upon which the test is based; and my own practical experience urges me to advise such not to attempt testing with it.

THE AMETROMETER

Thompson's ametrometer is, in my opinion, a very ingenious test, although I must admit I

* From a lecture by Mr. W. J. Wright before the Optical Society, England.—(The Optician).

have not at any time used it, otherwise than experimentally—I think from the simple reason of it not having been brought to the front sufficiently. I am not sure that everyone present is aware of the principle of this test, so will briefly explain it, with the hope that those who do already know the facts will pardon me. From the diagram (illustrating) you will see that this test consists of two lights of a definite size which form diffusion circles on the retina in ametropia. One light is a fixture at the end of a bar, and the other can be moved along same. When the circumferences of each circle of diffusion are just touching, you read the degree of error, in diopeters, from a scale marked on the bar. By rotating the bar with the lights in different meridians, you are able to determine the degree of error in any particular one. This should also be used with the fogging system, or otherwise it will break down in cases of hypermetropia.

The next test to be dealt with is the pin-hole which, as you all know, is an opaque disc with a small hole in the centre, through which you direct your client to look. The chief use that has been made of the pin-hole is, I believe, to distinguish between errors of refraction and disease as the cause of low V.A.; and it is rarely considered as a means of estimating the kind and degree of ametropia. It can, however, be used to give fairly accurate results in this sense. If you look at a black dot on a white surface at a distance of six meters, through a pin-hole, and move the latter up and down, in front of the pupil, the dot will appear stationary if the eye is emmetropic, will move against the movement of the pin-hole in hypermetropia, and with the movement of the pin-hole in myopia. Although a subjective test, I find this is unlike the others inasmuch as that, if one is hypermetropic to either a low or high degree, he will get movement "against" the use of accommodation seeming to have no influence. You will readily understand, therefore, that with respect to the accommodation, it is superior to all other tests; but it is seldom you find a client sufficiently intelligent to observe the direction of the movement, and this alone is quite enough to prevent it from becoming a popular test.

Tweedy's optometer is the next test on the list, and must, if anything, be condemned to a greater extent than the previous tests, because your client has to converge, which alone is sufficient to excite the accommodation.

THE STIGMATOMETER

The stigmatometer is an instrument which, had accommodation been an easy item to deal with, would have certainly been considered one of the best; but accommodation not being easily over-

come, it is not, I find, used much in England. Like the optometer, the use of the instrument just named necessitates your client looking at something within infinity, which will at once excite the accommodation.

It will be seen, therefore, that with all the subjective tests, with the exception of the pin-hole, an optician is greatly handicapped; and with the pin-hole you have even greater difficulty to make your client understand what you want.

The objective tests mentioned—i.e., direct ophthalmoscopy, retinoscopy, and the stigmatometer—are all similarly robbed of their usefulness. It is therefore essential that no test should be attempted, no matter which method you use, unless some fogging system is employed.

I will eliminate from the list various tests which, from practice, I have found the least reliable, and will do so in the inverse order of their value, briefly stating why:

Pin-hole test.—Great difficulty of the client to observe the movement with or against.

Cobalt blue glass test.—Trouble of accommodation and difficulty of client to observe the phenomena.

Tweedy's optometer.—Trouble of accommodation accentuated by the use of convergence.

The stigmatometer.—Trouble of accommodation accentuated by the use of convergence.

Scheiner's test.—Trouble of accommodation and difficulty of an imaginary line joining two perforations in the disc, bisecting the centre of the pupil.

Thompson's ametrometer.—Difficulty of accommodation and that a little intelligence on the part of your patient is required.

Test charts and lenses.—Trouble of accommodation.

These are the conclusions I have come to with respect to the subjective tests for hypermetropia. As for the objective tests, I submit the following remarks:

Indirect Ophthalmoscopy.—Here is trouble of accommodation; and only a very wide approximation of the degree of error can be arrived at, even after long experience.

Direct ophthalmoscopy.—Trouble of accommodation in both the observer and the observed, and insufficient arteries to decide if only simple hypermetropia.

The stigmatometer.—Trouble of the accommodation accelerated by convergence.

Retinoscopy.—Trouble of the accommodation.

THE BEST METHODS.

I therefore conclude that the best method of testing hypermetropia is with the test chart and lenses, for a subjective test, and with the retinoscope for an objective test; and as I consider

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give satisfaction to the dealer because they give full satisfaction to the photographer, whether professional or amateur. They are prepared from the purest ingredients and are *accurately* weighed, thus insuring the same results every time they are used.

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that each should be adopted, so that one may check the other, I have endeavored to perfect myself as much as possible in same, even to the exclusion of other tests, with the exception of experimenting.

What I have mentioned about accommodation as a check to the straightforward testing of hypermetropia, applies to a less extent, in comparison, to the degrees of myopia, up to, say, 3D; but in myopic cases of over this amount you can expect to get a straightforward test. The fogging system is not required, and most of the tests mentioned in the list will serve equally well. I will, as before, tabulate same in inverse order of their value, in my own opinion, and briefly state my reasons:

SUBJECTIVE TESTS.

Pin-hole test.—Great difficulty of client to recognize the phenomena.

Cobalt blue test.—Difficulty of client to observe phenomena.

Scheiner's test.—Difficulty of bisecting the pupil.

Thompson's ametrometer.—Some little intelligence of the patient required.

Tweedy's optometer.—Possibility of accommodation due to the convergence.

Stigmatometer.—Possibility of accommodation due to the convergence.

Test charts and lenses.—No disadvantage.

(To be continued.)

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

NORTH BAY.—Mr. H. S. Campbell has placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of new fixtures. The wall fixtures include a section for the back of the fountain, as well as the regular Patent Medicine section. The finish and style is ordered to correspond with the cases already shipped to Mr. Campbell some few months ago.

An Irishman was painting a house and working with great rapidity. Some one asked him why he was in such a rush. "I'm trying to get through," the Irishman replied, "before the paint gives out."—Success Magazine.

If the wheels of business drag, see if you haven't absent-mindedly set the brakes.

It is every man's business to see that he gets out of his hours all there is in them.

The business that grows is the business with the strongest men pushing it—the best force of employes.

Photography

DEAD BLACK.

A paint which will dry a dead black, and is, therefore, useful for blacking any bright parts in cameras, dark slides, etc., may be made by taking about a teaspoonful of lamp black or vegetable black, adding to it three or four drops of gold size, not more, and working it up with a thin knife on a piece of glass until it is a perfectly smooth stiff paste. This paste may then be transferred to a bottle, two drams of turpentine added, the bottle corked, and very thoroughly shaken. The paint dries quickly, without any gloss.

MAGNESIUM RIBBON.

We are often told that magnesium ribbon should be scraped with a knife or rubbed with sand paper before being burned, in order to remove the film of oxide on its surface, which prevents it from burning regularly. But it is even less trouble to prevent that film from forming. If the ribbon is bought in a tight coil, in the way it is usually sold, it will generally be found to be perfectly bright on the inside of the coil; and if it is kept, when not in use, wrapped up in a piece of waxed paper, it will be found to keep bright.—Photography.

BURNISHING PREPARATIONS.

Mounted prints, before they are put through a burnisher, must have their surfaces treated with a suitable lubricant such as the following:

Castile soap	40 grains
Methylated spirit	8 ounces

The soap should be shredded as fine as possible and placed with the spirit in a bottle, which is stood in a vessel of hot water. The cork should be left out until the water has gone quite cold. The bottle must be shaken from time to time, until all the soap has dissolved. It is best kept in a well-corked bottle, and applied to the face of the print with a fluffless clean rag.

A COPYING HINT.

One of the tasks which the amateur photographer is sometimes asked to undertake is the photography of a single figure or portrait out of a group. There was a practical note by "Reflex" on this subject which appeared in the Eastern Morning News, from which we quote: "When the other figures in the group are not required to show they have to be blocked out either on the original or on the negative. In the former case one or two methods may be used. The usual plan is to paint over the print with opaque color before photographing. This has two serious disadvantages. First, in washing it off it is possible that the retouching done on the print will

be washed off also; secondly, being on the same plane as the image itself, it is photographed sharply, and gives a very unpleasant appearance.

"A far better method, although one very little practised, is that of copying the print under glass and applying the color to the outside of the glass. This not only gets rid of the excessive sharpness, but also prevents a hard line round the figure. Sometimes the blocking out is best done with a No. 1 retouching pencil, having previously given the glass a good coating of medium, but it is generally better to use Chinese white, to which may be added sufficient of the other colors to match the print, if desired, but this is not always necessary. In skilled hands it is even possible to introduce a new background in this way. The background is painted out

IMPORTANT FOR DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

A very important step in connection with the Canadian world of photographic goods has just taken place, when the United Photographic Stores, Limited, have taken an independent position with reference to the trade, and in consequence will buy and sell in the open market. They have heretofore carried only goods controlled by the Kodak Company, but will now enter the jobbing field in a vigorous manner.

To those interested in photography their position in the market will be well defined when it is mentioned that they have accepted the agency for Canada for the Ensign Film, Messrs. Houghtons, Ltd., Ensign Cameras and Products, Im-



By Homer Watson

PIONEERS CROSSING THE RIVER

white on the print, and then the new background is sketched on the glass. The advantage of this is that the body color below is not disturbed by putting in the detail."

SILVER STAINS ON NEGATIVES.

The black or brown stains caused by damp when printing negatives on P.O.P. or other silver paper, it is said, can be removed by first soaking the negative for two or three minutes in five grains of potassium bichromate and twenty grains of common salt, dissolved in an ounce of water. It is then washed for five minutes, and placed for a minute or two in a solution of 20 grains of ammonium sulphocyanide in an ounce of water.

perial Dry Plates, etc., and will be selling agents in the district surrounding their stores for the Artura Paper Co., and Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Plates and Papers.

This Company has eight (8) stores under their control all doing an active business, and will doubtless stimulate the demand for any goods included in their selling lines, and dealers and consumers will be glad to know that these goods can now be secured in any quantity quite promptly from them.

A man's riches on earth are in inverse ratio to his retrenchments toward humanity.

Answer These Questions, Druggist!

When cough syrups and spring tonics are no longer in demand, have you anything to take their place as sales possibilities?

Of course you have. You have a Soda Fountain and—oh, plenty of things.

But we're persistent. Have you anything that will show a good, clean profit—say a profit of one-fifth on a dollar—or one-quarter? In these days of cut rates how much margin have you got to do business on?

That's none of our business.

Very well; one more try. Have you ever investigated photographic supplies as a side line? Do you know how much money there is in little bulk? Do you realize that half the world is making photographs and someone is selling them the paper to make 'em on? Is it too much trouble to pick up money that lies beside your door? Finally, will you let us explain what it means to carry photographic supplies as a side line?

A postal request will bring the information. We are manufacturers of Argo Gaslight Papers, Disco gelatine P.O.P., Ampere collodion P.O.P., Monox bromide papers, Metalotype, all sorts of photographic chemicals, and also the famous Defender Dry Plates.

Drop us a line. You cannot lose.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

FLIES WON'T THRIVE ON THIS FEED. IT IS VERY UNHEALTHY FOR THEM.

Sweet Fly Poison Discs

Neatly put up in a neat wooden display box containing 100 envelopes. Printed with Druggist's name \$2.00 per box.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto

Montreal

Winnipeg

ALUMINUM FLASHLIGHT

Aluminum appears to be gaining popularity as a substitute for magnesium in flashlight photography. The chief advantage of the former metal is that it is obtainable in very fine powder—much finer than is possible with magnesium. The finest aluminum is that known as aluminum bronze, and is used for making "aluminum paint." The powder is much more easily ignited when mixed with one-and-a-quarter times its own weight of chlorate of potash, but the mixing must be very carefully done with a feather, as friction will sometimes cause it to explode spontaneously. The duration of the flash is about the same as magnesium, but the actinic value of the light is rather higher, chiefly on account of the more complete combustion of the fine powder. Many mixtures have been recommended from time to time in order to produce a rapid magnesium flash, possibly the best being a mixture of magnesium powder, chlorate of potash, and the black sulphide of antimony. The following are good proportions:

Magnesium	24 grains
Potassium chlorate	36 grains
Black antimony sulphide	4 grains

Of course, such a mixture should never be stored; it should only be prepared as required for use.—Pharmaceutical Journal.

He who gives for gain always gains disappointment.

THE MAN WHO WINS

The man who wins is the man who does,
The man who makes things hum and buzz,
The man who works and the man who acts,
Who builds on a basis of solid facts;
Who doesn't sit down to mope and dream,
Who humps ahead with the force of steam,
Who hasn't the time to fuss and fret,
But gets there every time—you bet.
The man who wins is the man who wears
A smile to cover his burden of cares;
Who knows that the sun will shine again,
That the clouds will pass, and we need the rain.
Who buckles down to a pile of work
And never gives up and never will shirk
'Till the task is done, and the toil is sweet,
While the temples throb with red blood's heat.
The man who wins is the man who climbs
The ladder of life to the cheery chimes
Of the bells of labor, the bells of toil.
And isn't afraid his skin will spoil,
If he faces that shine of the glaring sun
And works in the light till his task is done;
A human engine with triple beam
And a hundred and fifty pounds of steam.

—Success Magazine.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

WINGHAM.—Mr. J. Walter McKibbin is re-modelling his store and has placed his contract for his new fixtures with The Toronto Show Case Co. The silent salesmen are of the new "Imperial" design and are in combination with the patent "Trianon Cabinets." All the glass in these silent salesmen is best British Plate as The Toronto Show Case Co. will not consent to cheapening their work by substituting common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors instead of British Plate.

A hot head makes no warm friendships.

Read a about better ceilings. Tells of
FREE two thousand designs for every
Book sort of structure from a cathedral
to a warehouse—proves why
our ceilings cost less. Get the
book. Ask our nearest office.

PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, April 26, 1909.

Business during the last month has been very good. There have only been some minor changes in value, which you will note elsewhere.

The principal manufacturers of pharmaceutical manufacturing fluid extracts will only put them up in future in $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and 1 pounds, cutting out the $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D. Antimony Liver	Lb.	.25
A. Beans Tonquin, Angustura..	Lb.	\$1.75
D. Bayberry Wax	Lb.	.35
A. Balsam Copaiba, American..	Lb.	.85
A. Balsam Copaiba, English....	Lb.	\$1.00
A. Buchu Leaves	Lb.	.45
A. Flowers Chamomiles, German	Lb.	.45
A. Gum Ammoniac	Lb.	.60
D. Japan Wax	Lb.	.20
A. Ointment Hyd. Nitratu....	Lb.	.45
D. Oil Pennyroyal	Oz.	.25
D. Oil Sassafras, Artificial.....	Lb.	.65
D. Wintergreen, Artificial.....	Oz.	.5
A. Oil Spearmint	Oz.	.50
A. Root jalap	Lb.	.55
A. Root Jalap, Powder.....	Lb.	.60

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

LACOMBE, ALTA.—Mr. N. I. McDermid has placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of the new "Imperial", silent salesmen for immediate delivery. All the glass in these silent salesmen is best British Plate as The Toronto Show Case Co. will not consent to cheapening their work by substituting common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors instead of British Plate.

The grouchy gospel soon brings its preacher to grief.

BUSINESS OPENING

ABUSINESS OPENING.—Good opening for druggist. New building next door to post office. Physician in same building, will give patronage. No opposition. Apply to Post Master, Earls court, Ontario.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Drug store to sell; fine locality; good family trade; in Montreal, Que. Doctors prescribe. Steady business. Clean stock. Stock and fixtures, \$5,000. Apply to V. A., care of Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

THE right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada—is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

FOR SALE—Shelf Bottles, Drawers, Mortars, Pill Machine. Show Bottles. For particulars apply to E. Gregory, Lindsay, Ontario

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

NELSON, B.C.—Mr. W. Rutherford has also heard of the "Trianon Cabinets" and has placed his order for a line of these, together with the "Full Crystal" silent salesmen, with The Toronto Show Case Co. Patents covering all essential points in these fixtures are owned by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

**Oshawa
Galvanized
Steel
Shingles**

PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Wholesale, Retail, Builders, Contractors, Winnipeg, Vancouver

You can't afford to roof anything without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good iron is cheapened some. Send for the free booklet.

THE A. PH. A. MEETING

The official headquarters for the coming Conventions of the A. Ph. A. and the California Ph. A., from August 13th to 20th inclusive, at Los Angeles, Cal., has been settled by the selection of the Hotel Alexandria.

This hotel is centrally located, and is one of the finest in the country. It is absolutely fire-proof; its furnishings and equipment are unexcelled in any city, and its service is of the highest standard.

Special convention rates have been secured for those attending the Conventions; the rates obtained are as follows. Two persons to a room without bath, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per person; two persons to a room with bath, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 per person. The Committee has secured special rates from five other splendid hotels, prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per person. All prices quoted being on the European plan.

Railroad rates: The Committee on Transportation have secured a rate of one and one-third fare for round trips from all points on the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Salt Lake Routes. This should help many to settle the vexed question of where they will spend their summer vacation. The rates quoted from the East are given to us as follows: Special excursion dates, July 27 to August 6th inclusive; from Missouri River points, \$50.00: St. Louis, \$57.50; Chicago, \$62.50; with stop over privileges good to return via San Francisco and Ogden; to return via San Francisco, Portland and Seattle the rate is: St. Louis, \$72.50; Chicago, \$77.25; after August 6th there is an increase of about \$10.00 for the remainder of the month.

This is an opportunity of a lifetime to make a journey as extended as this, under circumstances both pleasant and instructive. A journey over the broad fields of the Middle West, across the Rockies to the Grand Canon of the Colorado, over the sandy desert plains to the orange groves and vineyards of Southern California, thence along the Pacific Ocean or through the Yosemite Valley with its giant trees, towering cliffs and gleaming waters, to San Francisco with its magnificent bay, the world renowned Golden Gate of the Pacific. Thence northward, passing the snow-covered Mount Shasta to Portland, the beautiful inland city on the great Columbia, thence to the growing city of Seattle, on Puget Sound, where the Yukon Exposition will be open, thence eastward through the Yellowstone Park and its wondrous works of nature; such a journey will cause you to become acquainted with the vastness of your own country, widen your sphere of knowledge, acquaint you with facts that will broaden your views and

make you better satisfied with your own condition, and grateful that you had taken such a journey.

Space at this time will not permit us to specify more, but in later issues we shall elaborate on them.

ASBESTOS WEALTH OF QUEBEC,

As a mineral country Canada is gradually getting a well deserved recognition. This not only applies to minerals which are scattered throughout the world, but to those which appear to be almost inherent in the Dominion.

A practical monopoly of the world's output of nickel is controlled in Ontario and now Quebec is believed to be about to occupy a similar position in regard to asbestos.

It is only within recent years that the many uses to which asbestos can be put has been discovered, and it is still thought that many new methods for its use will develop with modern achievements. A certain and increased demand for the incombustible mineral is promised from the building trade.

The asbestos mines of Quebec are situated about 100 miles from Montreal, along the line of the Quebec railway. The first discovery was made by a farmer named Johnston, in the Black Lake district, in the year 1877.

At the time of the discovery asbestos had little commercial value, but the original discoverer held on to his claim and by steady development has accumulated a big fortune.

With the introduction of machinery by which the asbestos rock can be readily converted into a commercial product, the output from the Quebec field has been vastly increased.

Last year this output totalled 62,000 tons, of a value of \$2,500,000, and represented about 90 per cent. of the whole asbestos output of the world for that period.

Russia sent out the only other quantity worth recounting, but the quality of this was far below that of the Canadian, and was used principally as an adulterant of the Canadian to cheapen the cost.

The capacity of the Canadian mills has increased from 4,500 tons of rock per day to 8,000 tons within a year, and the value of the commodity has increased 100 per cent. in the last 25 years.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA.—Mr. D. L. McCrea is enlarging his display space and has ordered a line of silent salesmen of special design and construction from The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate delivery.

The Canadian Druggist

VOL. XXI.

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No. 6

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription \$1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

OUR GRADUATES

The last few weeks have witnessed a considerable addition to the ranks of pharmacists in those who have graduated from the various colleges and pharmaceutical governing bodies and have received certificates as full-fledged chemists and druggists.

An event of this kind, although appearing as a mere matter of course to the majority of our readers, has however, a strong significance for those who have joined the ranks of pharmacy, and will now take up their life-work in that calling, passing as they do from the educational stage to the more practical, either as certified chemists or as proprietors. They have before them a future full of uncertainty and yet full of promise, and it is to be hoped, and we confidently believe that it will be the case, that graduates of 1909 will not only do themselves honor, but will also reflect credit on their Alma Maters. There is, however, a still higher aspect which every graduate should have in mind, and that in the retaining and still further elevating the prestige of the profession in which he has become a junior member.

It is the plain duty of every pharmacist to maintain a high standard both as to the charac-

ter and as to the ideals of the profession of pharmacy, and it rests with the younger graduates to carry the highest ideals, and to make the profession as lofty and honorable in its character as can possibly be done.

We congratulate the graduates on their success and welcome them into the ranks of pharmacy, knowing that Canadian pharmacists can hold their own with those of any portion of the civilized world.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL OF O. C. P.

This is the year when a new Council for the O. C. P. is to be elected, the by-laws providing that the elections will take place "every second year and the persons qualified to vote at the election will be such persons as are members of the said college." No one is entitled to vote if they are in default in respect to any fees payable by them under the Act. The present Council has now almost completed its second term, and the members eligible for said election.

On the whole the Council has been a good one, and the members have looked carefully after the interests of the trade, but it is always desirable that new blood should be added, not only to give others an opportunity of serving their confreres, but also to infuse new ideas into the Council meetings, as well as to retire any members who have been either negligent in their duty, or have done anything to the detriment of the Council or to pharmacy at large.

Such a matter as the election of Council, should not be allowed to pass unheeded, as it frequently is by a majority of the members of the Province. Every druggist has an individual interest in the legislation passed, and it certainly is his duty as well as his privilege to take an active interest by putting forward the best men in each district to represent them at the Council.

We trust that the forthcoming election will see a much greater interest taken than has been for some time.

Lethargy means selfish indifference and a neglect of that interest in the trade which should be evinced by every druggist in the Province.

BE A TRUE PHARMACIST

The pharmacist should above all things be true, self-respecting, and honest towards all men.

It is not sufficient to cover one's self with the degree of Phm.B., or any other title which may be conferred on him, but to carry out the principles of pharmacy, as they should be exhibited towards the physician and towards the general public, and it is also necessary to elevate the profession to such a position that he is sure that no slur can be cast upon it from any act of his, whether intentional or not.

The great desire to make money, honestly if possible, but to make it any way, is always a temptation, even to the man who stands high in his profession, and it requires a sincerity of purpose and a determination to do only the right thing to keep himself straight in his dealings with others. Even where intentions are apparently of the best, acts may be committed which when analyzed cannot but reveal something savouring of unprofessionalism and dishonest dealing.

Pharmacy stands high amongst the professions and has its own high ideals of right and wrong, and in no walk of life should there be a more determined effort to observe the golden rule than in that of pharmacy.

The inviolable secrecy of the physician's prescription, the confidence imposed by the customer in the integrity and secretiveness of the proprietor or his assistants, and the opportunity given to the pharmacist to be the faithful co-worker with the physician in relieving sickness and suffering, all these cannot but bring out the highest ideals of responsibility and of a desire to "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us."

FORMULAS WANTED

A subscriber, E.B.S., asks for two formulas. One for a cough mixture and the other for a diarrhoea remedy. ("Best that can be procured"). We might give a number of formulas, but we prefer in this instance to ask our readers to supply the demand. An interchange of formulas and of ideas generally in pharmacy is very helpful, and the one who gives is sure to get ample returns by what he will receive from others. Let us hear from some of our readers.

In our last issue of the advertisement of Cassell's Magazine, we inadvertently stated that The Acton Co. were the Canadian representatives, whereas Cassell & Co., Ltd., of 42 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, a branch of the house of Cassell, are the representatives for Canada.

MANUFACTURING COSTS

By George Tonthieu, F. C. S.

The manufacturing chemists can determine the cost of any chemical or pharmaceutical preparation by means of the following general formula:

$$\text{Cost per unit} = \frac{M + L + O + I + G}{\text{yield}}$$

M., being the price of the crude material.

L., the cost of labor to make the preparation.

O., the operating or fixed charges of the laboratory in proportion to L.

I., the incidental expenses.

G., the general expenses of the concern.

In the case of a patent medicine manufacturer handling only one proprietary article and desirous to ascertain its cost, or in the case of a section in a factory where one product only is manufactured, each one of the items of the formula can be readily figured out. The unit and yield will be either gross, gallon or pound as the case may be, and the other items are estimated at will for a certain period of time.

But if the laboratory of the average manufacturing druggist is taken as an example, in which a great many different preparations are dealt with practically at the same time, passing through different hands, it does not seem quite as easy a priori to determine the different proportions of M. L. O. I. and G., which compose the general formula of cost just given.

It is, however, obviously of the greatest importance that the manufacturer should be able to prove beyond a doubt whether he makes money or not on a preparation, as he certainly has no desire to tie his capital and waste his energy on unprofitable articles. While the natural standpoint is that the value of a laboratory operated for financial returns is measured by the ratio between expense and output, it is sometime a matter of difficulty for the management in a large business to analyze expenditures by items and to know for a certainty whether a department is running on as economical a basis as it should. I dare say that in many laboratories a number of articles made currently would be dropped immediately if an accurate cost system was to show that their manufacture does not pay.

The various items of cost may be thus determined:

M.—Material. The price of the crude material which must be figured laid down at the factory must include such incidentals as duty (if any), packing, freight and shortage paid for (if any). Clerical work, expenses in connection with the handling and storage of the crude material in the warehouse, interest on stock, &c., come usually under G, general expenses, or might come in cer-

HOWARDS'

Sodii Phosph GRAN.
Potass Acetas GRAN.
Potass Citras GRAN.

Are three beautiful preparations which all up-to-date Druggists will find it pay them to push

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND

“Insist on
ALLEN'S”

† Especially when buying SANDALWOOD OIL, it is important to insist on “ALLEN'S.” By so doing, you ensure an oil that is absolutely pure.

† Few oils are more adulterated, and the Pharmacist who cares for the activity of his drugs, buys “ALLEN'S,” which gives the best results.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LIMITED
 London, E.C., and Long Melford, Eng.

OIL EXTRACTION BY STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LIMITED
 Manufacturers of T. & S. Oils

Canadian Agents: Messrs. CORNELL & SILLING, Montreal

~ ESSENTIAL OILS ~

"Ideal" Orchids

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER!

NOTICE.—Besides the Cash Discount, free goods and advertising, we prepay the freight on this assortment.

Freight will be prepaid on this FIRST Order ONLY.

2 bottles "Ideal" Orchid Perfume, 9 oz., at \$4.00 each	\$ 8 00
¼ doz. "Ideal" Orchid Toilet Water, 5 oz. bottles, at \$7.00 doz.	1 75
½ doz. "Ideal" Orchid Sachet Powder (display box), \$5.00 doz.	2 50
1 doz. "Ideal" Orchid Cream (an elegant preparation) \$2.00 doz.	2 00
	\$14 25

With the above order we will include **FREE**

- ½ doz. "Ideal" Orchid Cream, retails at 25 cents each
- 1 filled Atomizer for demonstrating
- 12 perfumed Orchid Cards
- 1 large hand-painted display card for window

TERMS: —5% cash discount—if paid within thirty days. Usual jobbing discount allowed to Druggists who are on our contract list.

Sovereign Perfumes, Limited
TORONTO

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for **Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.**

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.
Milton, Ontario

Sure Death

TO

POTATO BUGS!!



The Strongest and Best **PARIS GREEN** is made by The Canada Paint Company.



It is unquestionably the most economical Bug destroyer known.



It **KILLS** the Colorado Beetle commonly known as the Potato Bug with certainty and despatch.



The Canada Paint Company's Paris Green contains more arsenical poison than any other Paris Green.

The

CANADA PAINT COMPANY

Limited

Montreal

Toronto

Winnipeg

CANADA

tain cases under O, operating expenses. Wherever they come, they enter in some form in the formula of cost.

L.—Labor. In factory work the labor is subdivided into "Executive," "Productive," and "Auxiliary." The "executive" embracing the superintendent and heads of departments; the "productive" the foremen and laborers under them, and the "auxiliary" those who assist in the manufacturing in some secondary manner, such as youth learning the trade, janitors, &c.

The executive employees and the auxiliary-help are non-producing as far as the manual output is concerned, but their time nevertheless must enter in a certain proportion into the manufacturing cost, their expense being added to the cost of the producing help.

If the total amount paid as wages during the year to all the employees (productive and non-productive) is divided by the total number of working hours of the producing employees alone, the quotient will give the "average total wages cost per hour and per producing employee," this factor being used in the formula of cost as L.

Other interesting factors could be got in the same way, which will be useful to compare the results of one year with another, such as the average executive wages cost and the average auxiliary wages cost per hour and per producing employee.

O.—Operating Expenses. These are calculated on the basis of a year's time, and they include all expenditures in connection with the running of the factory such as: Depreciation of machinery, depreciation of fixtures and apparatus, rent, insurance, taxes, electric light, power, steam, heat, water, night watchman, telephone, &c.

Depreciation. The investment on machinery and fixtures and apparatus being known, it is customary to allow for wear and tear a depreciation of 5 to 7 per cent. a year on machinery and 10 per cent. on fixtures and apparatus. Every year the figure for investment is necessarily altered, owing to deducting depreciation for the previous year, or adding any increase to the investment that might have been made during the year.

Rent is known for the year. In case the building is owned by the manufacturer, take instead of rent the interest on capital which the property represents, improvements and depreciation being duly accounted for.

Insurance, Taxes. Use the yearly figures.

Electric light and power are very accurately determined by means of meters for a period of twelve months.

Steam is estimated for a year at so much per horse-power, heat at so much per square foot, and water by meter.

Watchman protection and telephone, also at so much a year.

The total of these different figures divided by the total number of working hours of the producing employees gives the "average operating expenses cost per hour and per producing employee," which factor will be used in the formula as O.

I.—Incidental expenses. These include gas bill, repairs to machinery, fixtures and apparatus, miscellaneous supplies, stationery and any other incidentals, such as reagents, &c. The figures are added up every month for twelve months to serve as a basis for the following year. It must be understood that under this heading are included those supplies and expenditures which cannot be charged to any particular preparation. If, for instance, a considerable amount of cheese cloth, or filter paper, or coal is employed specially and entirely for one particular batch, it will naturally come in the figuring of cost of that batch under the heading "material" instead of "incidentals." While the "fixed charges" can be very accurately calculated and vary little from one month to another, employees naturally regulate the incidental expense bill, owing to using more or less of the various articles as glass and crockeryware, filtering cloth, stationery, and by being more or less careful in the use of the machinery and apparatus, necessitating more or less repairs. It must also be noted that the repair bill will be larger after some years than when the machinery and apparatus are new. It is therefore difficult to control and to itemize the account otherwise than by a "lump sum" at the end of every month.

The total of the incidental expenses divided by the total number of working hours of the producing employees will give the "average incidental expenses cost per hour and per producing employee," I in the formula of cost.

G.—General expenses of the concern. These include the management expenses, office, warehouse and shipping expenses, analytical and advertising departments, travelling expenses, interest on capital, interest on stock, and a number of other charges similar to the factory operating and incidental expenses. The manufacturing departments must contribute in a certain proportion to these charges, which vary somewhat according to business conditions and nature of the work.

In wholesale pharmaceutical work it is customary to add to the manufacturing cost either 5 or 10 per cent. of the value of the crude material, or 25 per cent. of the total labor charge (including expenses). When the cost of the material is very high as it is the case with the fine chemicals and alkaloids, 25 per cent. of the labor rate is applied and appears to be sufficient.

while with pharmaceuticals 5 to 10 per cent. of the value of the material is also satisfactory.

These charges afford ample opportunity for discussion, but the head chemist must in the end accept them as they are imposed by the management.

The formula of cost may now be illustrated with a few practical figures, taking, for instance, the case of a pharmaceutical laboratory where fifteen persons are employed. The classification of these employees shows: One head of department, ten producing employees, and four auxiliary employees.

The total wages paid during last year to these fifteen employees were \$8,640.00.

The operating expenses for the year were \$3,780.00 and the incidental expenses \$1,080.00. On the other hand the time-keeper reports 27,000 working hours for the ten producing employees, therefore:

The average total wages cost per hour and per producing employee is:

$$\frac{\$8640}{27000} = 32 \text{ cents}$$

The average operating expenses cost per hour and per producing employee is:

$$\frac{\$3780}{27000} = 14 \text{ cents}$$

And the average incidental expenses cost per hour and per producing employee is:

$$\frac{\$1080}{27000} = 4 \text{ cents}$$

The total $32 + 14 + 4$ (50 cents) is the "average total working cost per hour and per producing employee," covering labor charges and expenses, which will be used as a shorter factor for $(L+O+I)$ in the formula of cost.

Suppose that 200 pounds of a product was manufactured and that the preparation was made by two of the employees, the first one reporting his time as being thirty hours and the second one as ten hours, making forty hours altogether, and that the value of the material itself, price net-factory, is \$100.00.

The cost per pound will be obtained in two different ways:

1. When taking as general expenses 5 per cent. of the cost of material, it will be:

$$\text{Cost per pound} = \frac{\$100 + (40 \times .50) : 5}{200} = 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ cents}$$

2. And when taking as general expenses 25 per cent. of the labor rate:

$$\text{Cost per pound} = \frac{\$100 + (40 \times .50) + \left(\frac{100 \times .50}{4} \right)}{200} = 6\frac{1}{2} \text{c}$$

It is evident that this system of figuring manufacturing costs is accurate only if the help is well supplied with work and if the full time of the producing employees has been accounted for.

If there is a shortage in the amount of time reported, the average total working cost will be higher. It is also of the utmost importance that the supply of the crude material to the manufacturing rooms should be so regulated as to prevent waste, as if it is necessary to report for the full amount of time, it is a great deal more important to account for more or less expensive material. It must be a rule in manufacturing that not an ounce of anything must be allowed to go astray without due report being made and the loss or shortage accounted for. If there is neglect or laxity in the regulations of the house regarding the supply of material, and if the employees are permitted to help themselves from the stock without any checking or supervision, it is an utter impossibility to estimate accurate costs.

As has been mentioned, the various items of expenses can be calculated every year to serve as a basis for the following year. In some institutions, the operations of the laboratory are reported to the management in the form of monthly statements, which are intended to indicate only the relative output of work without making reference to the cost of batches. The figures obtained by this method are useful to compare the working results of a month or of a year with another corresponding one.

Monthly statements can be made this way: Wages and incidental expenses are known for the month, as well also as the fixed charge (obtained in dividing the yearly total of the operating expenses by 12). With the "average total working cost per hour" factor, it is easy to charge with fair accuracy every preparation made during the month with a certain labor rate for which the department is credited (labor credit).

The amount of work done in the department is measured by the ratio between wages plus expenses and labor credit, the formula in this case being:

$$\frac{\text{wages} + \text{fixed charge} + \text{incidental expenses}}{\text{labor credit}} = 1$$

In my experience I have found it extremely valuable for the good results of the work to subdivide the factory in a number of sections for which separate accounts of salaries, fixed charge, supplies and output are kept. Such items as rent, insurance, taxes, heat, &c., are figured at so much per square foot in proportion to the total floor space of the laboratory, while the average working cost of any piece of machinery can be estimated on the hour-basis.

I think it is also very important to accustom the help to keep a record of their time and of the work done, and to be able to account when requested for the exact number of working hours for which they receive salary. It impresses employees with the fact that they are not hired

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Lilac
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So that all may compete on equal terms the Dominion is divided into three divisions (1) The West, comprising Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; (2) The Middle, comprising Ontario; (3) The East, comprising New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.

A drawing sheet is given free with each copy of the Canadian Art Series of School Practice Books and on this sheet maps must be drawn.

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National Chemical Works, Montreal.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN (From Our London Correspondent)

INCREASED DUTY ON SPIRIT.

The far-reaching effect on the practice of pharmacy of an increased duty of 3s. 9d. per gallon on proof spirit, as indicated in the recent budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, overshadows in importance all other news items this month. When it is stated that as the result of this additional duty the prices of an immense range of medicinal preparations will be very materially raised, your readers will understand that the pharmacists of this country have been hardly hit, and all their ingenuity will be needed to find a way out of the difficulty. Wholesale houses have, of course, met the situation by at once sending up their prices and the following may be quoted as examples: Absolute alcohol has been advanced 10d. per pound; rectified spirit, 7s. per gallon; ether, 1s. 8d. per pound; sweet spirit of nitre, 10d. per pound; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 8d. per pound; rectified tinctures, 10d. per pound; proof tinctures, 7d. per pound; infusions, 2d. per pound; and liquid extracts, liniments, decoctions, etc., in proportion. In the case of perfumed spirits there has also been an additional duty to the extent of 6s. per gallon. How is the problem to be overcome from the point of view of the man behind the counter? The obvious answer is that he must raise his prices to the public proportionate to the cost of the new duty. If this can be done then all well and good, but, in the opinion of many prominent pharmacists, there will be inseparable difficulty in getting back this extra fraction for medicines. However, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has told chemists that if they do not meet the tax by charging more for tinctures and medicines "they are outside the pale of ordinary business capacity." There is some talk of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge a rebate in the duty as far as spirit used for medicinal preparations is concerned.

POISON LICENSES.

Several hundred seedsmen, ironmongers, florists, etc., have applied to the local authorities

for licenses to sell poisons used in the horticultural and agricultural trades, as provided by Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. It is early yet to say what view the majority of the authorities are taking, but a fair number of licenses have been granted. In some notable instances the representations of pharmacists to show that such licenses were unnecessary have been successful, and several important Councils have refused to grant licenses.

SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR IN CAMPHORATED OIL.

Some interesting proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act took place at Oldbury, on May 4, when a local pharmacist named W. W. Deakin was summoned for selling camphorated oil manufactured from synthetic camphor, instead of from natural camphor, as ordered by the British Pharmacopoeia. It is well known and generally recognized that the therapeutic effect of synthetic camphor is equal to that obtained from "Cinnamomum camphora," and the solicitor for defendant was ready with evidence to support this contention. The magistrates, however, accepted the warranty defence, as the article had been delivered wholesale as a B.P. product, and dismissed the case.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

The annual election of members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society took place in May, and I hope to send you the result for the next issue. There were eight candidates for seven vacancies. Messrs. C. B. Allen (London), A. S. Campkin (Cambridge), W. G. Cross (Shrewsbury), D. Gilmour (Dunfermline), Walter Hills (London), and C. Symes (Liverpool), offered themselves for re-election, and for the other vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. A. C. Wootton, Messrs. E. T. Neathercoat (London) and F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton) sought the suffrages of the electors. A spirited contest was anticipated.

A NEW ASSISTANTS' UNION.

During the last few weeks active measures have been taken by a band of enthusiastic young pharmacists' assistants to form themselves into a union. The result of these efforts has been the inauguration of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, with Mr. J. M. Dowty (Bristol) as President, and Mr. S. C. Farrer, 10 Showell Green Lane, Sparkhill, Birmingham, as Hon. Secretary. The objects, as adopted at a meeting in Birmingham, are: (1) The fixing and maintaining of a minimum wage for qualified assistants. (2) The limitation of constitutional means of the hours of labor, and to support legislation by Imperial Parliament to that end. (3) To deal with the living-in system. (4) To deal with the illegal encroachment of unqualified la-

bor upon the duties and privileges of qualified employees. (5) The limitation of dispensing in public institutions to the supervision of a pharmacist. (6) To secure the extension of the privilege of exemption from jury service to minor pharmacists. (7) To secure direct representation of the Union upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Branches have been formed at Newcastle, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield and other towns, and there seems a possibility that the new organization will make a splash in the world of pharmacy.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.

The fifteenth of the series of annual chemists' exhibition, organized by the British and Colonial Druggist, was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, during the week ending May 15. There was a very good display of all that is newest in pharmacy, most of the big wholesale houses being represented. Among the exhibiting firms well known to your readers were Messrs. A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd. (Brighton), British Drug Houses, Ltd., Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., W. J. Bush & Co., Sangers, and Parke, Davis & Co. As usual P. D. & Co.'s display attracted a large amount of attention, and when I called at their stand brisk business seemed to be the order of the day. To induce chemists to attend the exhibition, the promoters paid the cab fares of London members of the craft to the hall and half the railway fares of provincial pharmacists. In a word, the exhibition was an even greater success than in former years.

DRUGGISTS CHARGED WITH INFRINGEMENT OF PHARMACY ACT

The prosecution of certain parties for selling poisons, etc., not being registered chemists, has awakened a feeling of resentment apparently against the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and individual members of it, as seen in the fact that action has been taken against a number of the leading druggists of Montreal, including some members of the Association, the President himself being amongst the number, charging them with infringement of the Act, principally in reference to sales of poisons in various forms, and of which it is claimed no registration was made as required by law. The cases were set down for hearing on May 26th, at the same time as twenty-nine cases against the Polyclinic, Ltd., for the sale of cocaine and morphine.

Before Judge Bazin May 28th, at Montreal, the case of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec against the Mount Royal Polyclinic Institute was

argued at great length. The charge is the illegal sale of cocaine.

The Polyclinic Institute, represented by Mr. D. McAvoy, K.C., claimed that they had a right to dispense the drug under a charter granted to the company by the Dominion Government.

Mr. T. M. Tansey, acting for the Pharmaceutical Association, argued that such a charter was not valid, as the Provincial Government had exclusive rights to deal with such matters.

The charter so granted might allow the Polyclinic to run a drug store; but special requirements were necessary, under the provincial law, to dispense poisons, which, it is alleged, the members of the Polyclinic Institute have not fulfilled. The question is, which of the two enactments is to rule in such a matter.

Judge Bazin took the case en delibere.

The case against C. E. Scarff, for sale of carbolic acid, was heard at length, and was dismissed by Judge Bazin, the witnesses for the prosecution being pronounced unreliable by the judge.

FIRE AT PLANTEN & SONS

On Friday, May 14th, the plant of H. Platen & Sons, Brooklyn, N.Y., was completely destroyed by fire and water. We are advised, however, that as a surplus stock is carried in the warehouse to guard against any such calamity, that there will be no delay in filling orders for "Airless" Filling Capsules and Pearls, the specialties manufactured by this firm. They hope to have their plant rebuilt and in full running order within the next two months, and will then be in a position to take up the work of capsulating special formulas.

A NEW FILTER FAUCET

The Anti-Splash Filter Faucet advertised in this issue possesses original features, embodying as it does a device which allows a quick, non-splashing delivery of water, at the same time filtering it so perfectly that physicians earnestly advise its adoption in every house, hotel, restaurant, hospital and public building. See advt.

PROGRESSIVE METHODS

The new rule of E. G. West & Co., wholesale druggists, to take back at their own expense, without question, any goods shipped by them, means that they practically guarantee quality and price of each and every article sent out by them. This looks as though they meant business.

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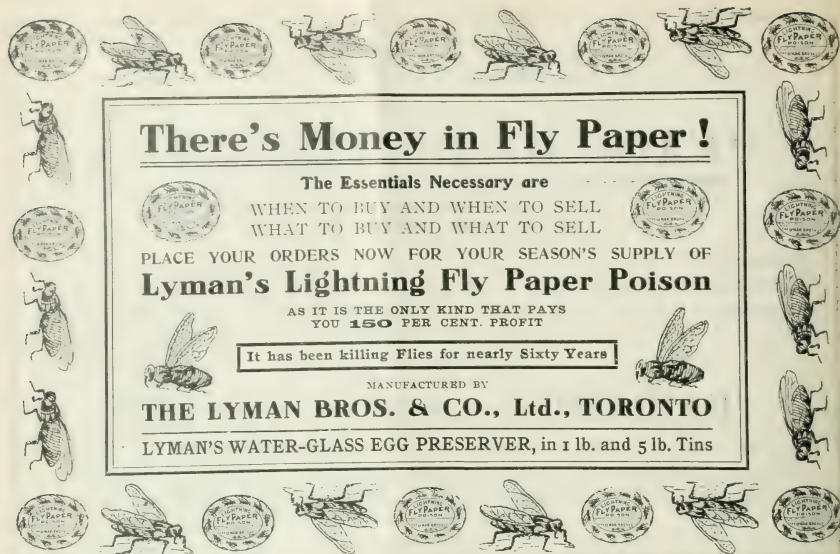


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EXPONENTS OF PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS



The Spring demand for

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WHY??

Trade Notes

W. J. Hilton, druggist, Ninga, Manitoba, has sold his business to M. W. Johnston.

C. K. MacIntosh has started a drug and stationery store at Lauder, Manitoba.

S. H. Smyth, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is negotiating the sale of his drug business to the Bruce Hamlyn Drug Co.

N. H. Brown, druggist, has registered as doing business at Toronto.

J. A. Picotte, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, has made an assignment.

E. Poliquin & Co., wholesale patent medicine dealers, at Montreal, Quebec, have sold out.

R. W. Thompson has purchased the drug business of A. E. Finley, Elgin, Manitoba.

Mr. Miller has purchased the drug business of F. P. Sanderson, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Arnold & Co., druggists, at Dubuc, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership, Mr. W. C. Arnold continuing the business.

A. McDonald has purchased the drug business of S. R. Davey, Guelph, Ontario.

Golding & Co., druggists, at Tottenham, Ontario, are offering a compromise.

The Paris Perfume Co. has been incorporated, and is doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

J. L. H. Valois, druggist, has opened a business at Montreal, Quebec.

Chester Kemp has started a drug business at McLeod River, Alberta.

Dr. C. D. Hewitt, druggist, at Antler, Saskatchewan, has discontinued his business.

The Red Cross Drug Co., Ltd., Yorkton, Saskatchewan, suffered a loss by fire recently.

E. Pimbury, of the firm of E. Pimbury & Co., druggists, at Nanaimo, British Columbia, died recently.

The West End Pharmacy is the name of a new drug store at Calgary, Alberta.

The Vegreville Drug Co., of Vegreville, Alberta, have opened a branch store at Viking, Alberta.

Walker & Co. have purchased the drug business of J. M. Eaton, Carberry, Manitoba.

The Daintry Drug Co., of Outlook, Saskatchewan, has been incorporated, and is doing business.

S. J. Watson has opened a branch drug and confectionery store at Blairmore, Alberta.

F. M. Kerr, druggist, Toronto, Ontario, has made an assignment.

G. E. Kennedy, druggist, at Carstairs, Alberta, has sold his business.

W. E. Foxwell has purchased the drug business of W. J. Robertson, Russell Station, British Columbia.

Herod & Strachan, druggist, at Vancouver, British Columbia, have made an assignment.

G. M. Gemmell is opening a drug store at Hedley, British Columbia.

Pharmacie de Cantons du Nord, at St. Jerome, Quebec, has made an assignment.

Dr. Kieler has opened a drug and stationery business at Stirling, Alberta.

R. H. Brown, druggist and stationer, at Red Deer, Alberta, has made an assignment.

C. D. Gilanders has opened a branch drug store at Cedar Cottage, Vancouver, British Columbia.

P. S. Thomas is opening a drug store at North Vancouver, British Columbia.

M. W. Johnston has purchased the drug business of W. J. Hilton, Lauder, Manitoba.

C. K. MacIntosh has opened a drug and stationery business at Lauder, Manitoba.

We are informed that there is a good opening for a druggist in the town of Landis, Saskatchewan. This town is situated on the Grand Trunk Pacific, eighteen miles west of Saskatoon. A doctor is now erecting a building suitable for a drug store. Any further information can be had from Mr. C. A. Arnold, Secretary Board of Trade.

The Dunlap Drug Co., Ltd., of Stettler, intend opening a drug and stationery store at Castor, Alberta.

F. J. McCallum has purchased the drug business of Joseph Rinn, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

The drug business of D. A. Dudderidge, Franklin, Manitoba, has been transferred to W. E. R. Coade.

Geo. E. Kennedy, druggist, at Calgary, Alberta, has sold his business.

Robt. Sage, druggist and stationer, has taken into partnership T. H. McCready, Fernie, British Columbia. They will do business under the firm name of "The Red Cross Drug & Book Co.," Lethbridge, Alberta.

V. F. Forgues, druggist, at Montreal, Quebec, has made an assignment.

R. H. Morrison & Co., druggist, at Vancouver, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership.

J. Millar has taken over the drug business of F. P. Sanderson, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

S. H. Smyth succeeds the Bruce Hamlyn Drug Co., at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Newton H. Brown, Limited, has been incorporated as manufacturing chemist, at Toronto, Ontario.

The St. Nicholas Chemical Co. are opening a branch store at Barnet, British Columbia.

W. T. Pearce has taken over the drug business of C. Sinuck, DeGrassi and Queen Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. S. Elliot, of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Toronto, has secured leave of absence of two or three months, and will visit the Channel Islands, and then go on to London and other points in England. Mr. Elliot's health has not been the best of late, and in company with his many friends we trust this deserved rest and outing will fully restore his health and vigor.

Mr. H. McDowell, one of the most prominent men connected with the drug business in British Columbia, has practically retired from the retail drug business, having disposed of his interest in the McDowell-Burns Drug Co., in Vancouver, to Mr. G. W. Campbell.

We are pleased to note by an item in the Vancouver Province, that Mr. J. N. Henderson, who spent the winter in Southern California for the benefit of his health, has returned to British Columbia. His stay in California was marred by the prevalence of rain during the winter season, the fall having been much heavier than usual.

James Finley, druggist, of Calgary, Alberta, who was also President of the N. W. Pharmaceutical Association, is taking a much needed rest in Southern California, where he has gone mainly for the benefit of his health. Mr. Finley will probably be absent for some months.

Thomas Shotbolt, a pioneer of the drug business in British Columbia, celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of his apprenticeship to the business on April 23rd. Mr. Shotbolt commenced his pharmaceutical career in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England.

Mr. Daniel Hocken, formerly assistant manager of the Halifax branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., was banqueted at the Queen's Hotel, in that city, on the occasion of his leaving to assume the managership of the Vancouver branch of the company. Mr. Hocken was a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Nova Scotia, and has been a leading spirit in drug circles in Halifax. The banquet was largely attended, and was a fitting send off to the guest of the evening. Mr. Hocken was also presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the staff of the company.

OBITUARY

R. N. PIMBURY.

Mr. Edwin Pimbury, druggist, and one of the oldest citizens of Nanaimo, B.C., died April 6th, after a long illness. Mr. Pimbury was born at Hyde, Gloucestershire, England, in 1834. The

deceased served his apprenticeship to the drug business in England, and in 1855 came to America, remaining a few years in the United States, and then moving to Victoria, B.C., where he remained for eleven years, as clerk in the drug firm of Langley & Co., of that city.

Mr. Pimbury took a very active part in all matters connected with pharmacy in his adopted Province, and was a member of the first Council of the B. C. Association. He was very successful in business, and was also interested in a number of enterprises in Nanaimo. He represented the riding of Cowishan for two terms in the Local Legislature of the Province.

W. R. HOUSE.

Mr. W. R. House, formerly in the drug business at Whitby, Ontario, died May 11th, at his residence in Toronto, in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. House served his apprenticeship in Oakville, and afterwards came to Toronto, managing the drug business of Mr. J. R. Lee, Queen Street East, for a number of years, after which he purchased the business at Whitby, and from which he eventually retired to take up a different line of work. Mr. House was a former Councillor of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, occupying a position on the Board for two terms.

DR. C. E. MERCK.

Dr. Carl Emanuel Merck, partner in the firm of E. Merck, manufacturing chemists, Darmstadt, Germany, died in that city April 11th, aged 47 years.

Dr. Merck was born on March 19th, 1862, and after completion of his studies at the University of Kiel travelled abroad. He entered the firm in 1889, and became a partner in 1900. His energies were chiefly devoted to improving the welfare not only of the employees of the firm, but also of his fellow-citizens. His untiring efforts in the latter direction found recognition in the numerous civil dignities he occupied.

Our sympathy is extended to Mr. Herbert Ryall, druggist, of New Westminster, B.C., in the death of his youngest son, Arthur, which occurred April 22nd, as the result of an operation to remove an obstruction in his throat.

Mrs. Theresa H. Kelly, mother of Joseph J. Kelly, druggist, 544 Queen Street West, Toronto, died at her residence, 27 Bellevue Place, on April 24th. She had been ill for about a month with a general break up of the system, which brought on her death. Mrs. Kelly formerly lived in Port Hope, Ontario.

Dr. H. Irwin, Pembroke, has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for their latest style of Display Counters.

An Essential for Success Worth Acting Upon

STARTING in 1892 with a small retail drug business with sales less than \$700 per month, by the application of proper business methods—viz., **all the publicity possible**, the writer of this "ad." was able to show his successor to said business sales of \$2,000 per month for the last six years of his possession.

¶ One of the most successful features of this aforesaid publicity was his name attached to good patent medicine ads. This cost him nothing, and he made from 50 to 100 per cent. on the money invested in the medicines made by the firms who advertised over his name.

¶ He was not after "professionalism," including a frock suit and plug hat, but after **the long green**, and he got about as much of it in thirteen years as most druggists get in a lifetime

¶ Any druggist in Canada can do the same who will wake up and change his wishbone for a real live backbone and write us about the "want more" kind of goods we make.

¶ Our object is to sell the public—not the druggist. But we work through live druggists and sell our goods for them, giving them newspaper and house-to-house publicity. You won't find any dead stocks of our goods around the country, and that's more than some firms who are giving "stock in their companies" free can say. Write us to-day about

MERRILL'S FAMILY REMEDIES THE ROYAL ENGLISH TOILET PREPARATIONS
MERRILL'S HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

Address: THE MERRILL MEDICAL CO., Manfg. Chemists, Merrill Building, Toronto

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS FOR

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In rolls and sheets. White and Tints

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Various weights in white and colors

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Large assortment

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Branch at Montreal



"Anti-Splash"

THE MAGIC FILTER

Write for Terms :: Agents Wanted
FILTERS THE WATER
PREVENTS SPLASHING

Polished Brass, 15c; Nickel plated, 20c

Set up on display cards for Druggists,
holding one dozen

Anti-Splash Filter Co. OWEN SOUND
:: ONTARIO ::

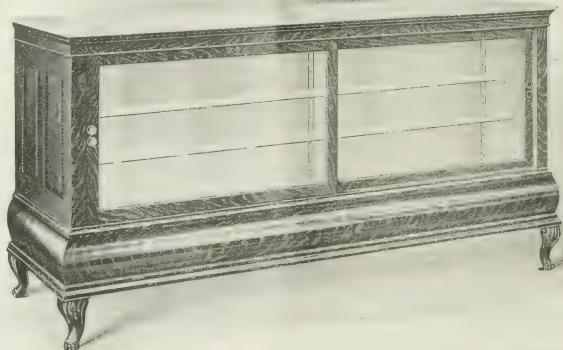
WHITE & HUMPHREY'S "Pharmacopedia"

is the only book which contains satisfactory explanations of all doubtful points in the British Pharmacopoeia. It is also the latest and most practical Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Official Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The work is indispensable to Students preparing for Pharmaceutical Examinations.

PRICE, \$4.00 POSTPAID

CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

The New Century Display Counter



(FRONT OF CASE)

Designed by us in 1904, copied and exploited
by other companies.

MADE of Rich Quartered Oak, Selected Birch or Figured Mahogany, with display space in front fitted with sliding plate-glass doors, plate-glass shelves and British plate mirror back, display space on top with either bevelled plate top or overlaid plate top with polished edges and without holes in the glass, corners fastened with Kade metal fastening.

Dimensions: Height 36 ins., Depth 28 ins., any length.

4 and 6 foot lengths in Oak kept in stock.

See next page for further description.

Price per foot, Oak or Birch, \$10.00; Mahogany, \$12.00.

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED

Drug Store Builders ✻ 29-31 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

The New Century Display Counter



(BACK OF CASE)

Designed by us in 1904, copied and exploited
by other companies.

FRONT as described on preceding page. Back consists of two shallow drawers under display space, either lined with felt or polished wood. Below these are subdivided drawers for stock with a few new "Jones" ideas, such as twine drawer, cash drawer and label drawer for package labels. A combined show case, counter and stock cabinet.

Dimensions: Height 36 ins., Depth 28 ins., any length.
4 and 6 foot lengths in Oak kept in stock.

See preceding page for further description.

Price per foot, Oak or Birch, \$10.00; Mahogany, \$12.00.

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED

Drug Store Builders 29-31 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College building, corner of Ontario and Mance Streets, on Thursday, May 6th, 1909, at 3 p.m., a goodly number of members being present.

Mr. David Watson, President, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting, gave some reasons why he was withdrawing from the Presidency of the College for the year just commencing.

The Secretary read the annual report and treasurer's financial statement, both of which were satisfactory, and augured well for the future of the College.

During the progress of the meeting the following letter was presented to Mr. Watson, namely: Mr. David Watson having declined re-election by acclamation, was presented with a very numerous signed requisition asking him to withdraw his resignation, and grant the College his further valued services. As very many old and valued friends amongst the retail druggists had signed this request, Mr. Watson consented, and was re-elected as President for the ensuing year.

LICENSE REFUSED

The Montreal Polyclinic, Ltd., a duly incorporated company, made application in the Practice Court before Mr. Justice Fortin, for a writ of mandamus, to compel the Pharmaceutical Association, through its Secretary-Registrar, to issue a druggist's license to the Company, authorizing them, as a Company, to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist in Quebec Province. After hearing arguments on both sides, the judge took the matter en delibere, and later rendered a judgment dismissing this application, and stating that a corporation could not be a druggist, and refused to order the Pharmaceutical Association to issue a license to the Polyclinic, Ltd. Mr. T. M. Tansey, of Brosseau, Brosseau & Tansey, was the advocate for the Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. A. W. Handfield, of Rivet, Handfield, Handfield & Sullivan, was the advocate for the Polyclinic, Ltd.

OPTICAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Optical Association of Quebec, held in their rooms, 207e St. Catherine Street, Montreal: President, J. Lewis William; Vice-President, H. Senecal; Treasurer, Rod. Carrier; Secretary, H. L. Heureux; Council, P. C. Lacasse, E. E. Du Verger, N. Beoudry, P. G. Mount, R. D. Vursle, and Auditors, F. C. Fox and J. C. Nouy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We beg to acknowledge the kindness of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy class, 1909, for their invitation to the commencement exercises of that College. Also the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy have favored us with an invitation, and our regret is that we cannot be with them in person.

60TH ANNIVERSARY

Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, on his 60th birthday anniversary, has sent the following offering to the Tuesday Club, of that city. Prof. Lloyd is known to our readers, not only as a chemist of high repute and lecturer in the College of Pharmacy of Cincinnati, but also as an author. We wish Dr. Lloyd many years yet of happiness and usefulness in the sphere in which he is so prominent a leader.

The following is a portion of the "offering:"

"On his Sixtieth Birthday an offering

To the Tuesday Club by

John Uri Lloyd.

West Bloomfield, New York, April 19th, 1849

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19th, 1909.

To the Tuesday Club.

LISTEN!

The Man Who Wants to Know,

But Don't Know,

And Yet

Tries to Learn How to Know,

WILL KNOW.

But

The Man Who Thinks He Knows,

And Rests Content

In What He Thinks He Knows,

WILL NEVER KNOW.

John Uri Lloyd.

As drifting logs of wood may haply meet

On ocean's waters surging to and fro,

And having met, drift once again apart,

So, fleeting, is the intercourse of men.

E'en as a traveller meeting with the shade

Of some o'erhanging tree, awhile reposes,

Then leaves its shelter to pursue his way,

So men meet friends, then part with them for ever. Hitopadesa."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

GRAVENHURST.—Dr. L. McLeay visited Toronto recently for the purpose of selecting his new outfit, and after examining everything new on the market placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. The order includes the "Trianon fixtures," patents for which are controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co.

TRADE MARK	'TABLOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'SOLOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'KEPLER' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'HAZELINE' BRAND
TRADE MARK	'ENULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK	'ELIXOID' BRAND
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They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

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COWAN'S LIQ. AMMON. FORT. PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

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PEROXYGEN SOAP



Contains 10 per cent. PEROXIDE of
ZINC, which upon use liberates
===== active OXYGEN. =====

This Soap combines the properties of a High-Grade Toilet Soap with the
properties of HYDROGEN PEROXIDE and ZINC OXIDE.

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THE MOYES CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

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THE BEST WAY TO SERVE

Golden Orangeade

IS FROM ONE OF OUR

SPECIAL GOLDEN ORANGEADE COOLERS

The most successful, sanitary and satisfactory Dispensing Apparatus on the market.

With one of these Coolers you can serve Golden Orangeade that is always uniform in flavor, always cold, and perfectly delicious.

THE SIZES—Three gallon or five gallon.

THE COST of a Cooler is equivalent to only thirteen cents per day for one hundred days.

THE PROFITS from one gallon of Concentrated Golden Orangeade will pay for the Cooler, for it is the most profitable as well as the most delightful and popular drink on the market. It costs but $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per glass ready to serve. At 5c. per glass it will pay you a profit of 500 per cent.

These coolers are practical, handsome and simple in construction. They never fail to attract attention wherever they are displayed, constituting a splendid advertisement for the dealer who is selling Golden Orangeade, and thereby increasing his sales. It has been proven over and over again that the Coolers will increase the sales of Golden Orangeade tenfold.

They are so inexpensive that you could afford to buy a new one every year if necessary. Require but little ice—16 pounds per day is ample, even in hot weather. Closed connections from bottle to faucet. Ice does not come in contact with beverage.

Don't use a cheap and unsatisfactory Cooler simply because somebody will give you one!

You are losing money if you are not operating one or more of our Golden Orangeade Coolers. **Ask Your Jobber!**



J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO

ONTARIO



PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA



The Registrar has just completed a thorough survey of the Province in the interests of the Association, and has found the business throughout being conducted generally in accordance with the requirements of the law.

A number of cases were put on a proper basis, and one prosecution was taken where the defendant was fined \$20.00 and costs for conducting an unlicensed business, with an unqualified man in charge. It is the intention of the Association to follow up this course and see that the law is complied with in every particular. There are a number of cases through Province of Ontario men going to Manitoba and taking positions without having first registered with the Association. This is a regulation which must be complied with, otherwise the individual is rendering himself liable to prosecution, as graduates from outside colleges or associations have no standing in the Province until registered.

The major examinations of the Association took place on April 26 to 29. There were eighteen students for their graduating examination and four for license examination.

The annual banquet of the College of Pharmacy was held in Manitoba Hall, and the occasion was a memorable one. After full justice was done to the menu, a succession of short, bright speeches were given, some of them reflecting the feelings of the graduating class, whose fate still hangs in the balance, and others replete with the sound advice of professors and full-fledged pharmacutists. A strong sentiment was manifested in favor of a provincial druggists' association, which, it was thought, was urgently needed to maintain the profession in the full enjoyment of its rights and privileges. Young pharmacutists were urged to set before themselves a high commercial ideal.

Mr. R. D. Walker, one of the graduating class, presided over the banquet with all the ease of an old hand. After welcoming the banqueters and proposing the loyal toast, which was heartily drunk, Mr. Walker asked Mr. F. J. McCallum to

propose the toast of "The Faculty," which he did in a neat speech.

Professor Bletcher, of the College of Pharmacy, responded to the toast, and expressed his satisfaction with the class of that year. The young men passing through his hands were reaching a constantly higher standard.

Mr. S. Taylor proposed the toast of the "Board of Examiners," which was responded to by Mr. M. Westaway, of Miami, and Mr. C. Campbell. Mr. Westaway promised, amid cheers, to give the graduating class every consideration. He wished to emphasize the Druggists' Convention to be held during the summer, and hoped it would be given hearty support in all quarters.

Mr. Charles Campbell caused much laughter by citing some examples from the recent oral examination. Later in the evening Mr. E. Nesbitt also responded ably to this toast.

The toast of "Our Own Profession," after being proposed by G. Bates, was responded to by Thornton Andrews, S. Hall, and Mr. Erb.

In responding to the toast of "The Wholesale Drug Trade," Mr. E. D. Martin put in a strong plea for a world's fair in 1912. Within 500 miles of Winnipeg, said Mr. Martin, there was a greater population than there was within 500 miles of Portland, Ore., when it held its international fair. Such a fair in Winnipeg would mean the advent of an immense number of settlers of good stock and possessed of considerable capital.

Mr. A. E. Argue, of Roland, who also spoke to this toast, believed that no trade in Manitoba had more to contend with than had the drug trade. He hoped the young pharmacutists would remember that they might make money at the expense of something of greater value. They should have some representative association to take, if necessary, political action. It was not in the interests of the trade that the liquor and drug business should be synonymous terms.

A few words were also spoken to the toast by Mr. Hill and by Mr. Brunnidge, the latter gentleman happening to be in the city as the agent of a manufacturer of London, Eng. He made a sympathetic speech, and was cordially received.

Mr. McGlashan responded to the toast of the "Knights of the Grip." The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. T. Sexsmith and responded to by Mr. D. W. Bradshaw. The toast of "The Press" was proposed and duly honored, after which came the final toast of the evening, that of "The Graduating Class." This was proposed by C. Cranston and responded to by R. L. Davidson.

During the evening musical items were furnished by Mr. McGlashan, Tom Thompson, and Mr. R. L. Davidson.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

Major Examinations

CHEMISTRY.

Time—Two hours.

Examiner—F. Nesbitt.

1. Define esters, ethers, and phenols, and give two examples of each.
2. What is the difference between primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols, and how do they respectively behave under oxidation?
3. Phenol—source, preparation, chemical characteristics, medicinal properties, antidotes.
4. What is an alkaloid? What are the chemical properties of alkaloids? How would you prove their presence in a solution?
5. Write a short article on the composition, manufacture, and uses of bleaching powder. Give chemical formula and test. Explain the bleaching action.
6. Write notes on fermentation. Explain the production of ethylic alcohol.
7. Mercury—occurrence, preparation and properties. How would you prepare calomel?
8. Outline method of preparation of the following, showing equations: KI , K_2CO_3 , $FeCl_3$.

PRACTICAL.

- (a) Identification of a salt.
- (b) Separation of bases in a mixture of salt.
- (c) Volumetric determination.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Time—Two hours.

Examiner—M. Westaway.

1. Describe the method of arriving at comparative dosage between adults and infants.

Apply the rule giving maximum doses of the following: Tr. Camph. Co.; Pulv. Ipecac Co.; Tr. Opii; Vin. Ipecac; Pot. Brom.; Bismuth Sub Nit.; Tr. Catechu; Antipyrine; Liq. Arsenicalis; Tr. Cannabis Ind.; Santonin; Antim. et Pot. Tart.

2. How much Bromide of Potassium will (a) be required to saturate 6 ozs. of water at 60 degrees F.?

(b) Estimate quantity of nitrate of silver to prepare 100 c.c. of a 12 per cent. sol.?

(c) What quantity of soda bicarb. will be required to neutralize 1 oz. of salicylic acid?

3. (a) Criticize closely the following prescriptions:

R	Liq. Arsenical	℥iv
	Liq. strychn.	℥iiss
	Tr. gent. co.	℥i
	Tr. card. co.	℥ss
	Aq. menth. pip. ad.	℥iv

M. Sig. 3 ii. t.i.d. P.C.

R	Hyd. bichlor.	grs. iv.
	Kalii iodid.	℥vi
	Tr. cinchon. co.	℥i
	Syr. sarsap. co. ad.	℥vi

M. 3 i, P.C. et. h.s.

(b) What is the meaning of the term: "Neutralize?" Give examples.

(c) Give an example of "Solution by intervention."

4. How are the following cared for, and in what way may they deteriorate if not preserved according to B.P. rules: Santonin, sol. argent. nit., hydrogen peroxide, formalin, caustic potash, ammon. carb., hydrargyri iod. flav. ac. hydrocyanic dil.

5. Give adult dose, and in case of poisoning an antidote for the following: Phosphorus, calomel, croton oil, atropine, tr. jaborandi, digitalin, tartar-emetic, zinc sulphate, acid sulphuric, iodine, arsenious acid, chloral hydrate and tr. nuxvomica.

6. Convert this prescription into the apothecary system, show dose of strychnine and quinine prescribed:

R	Syr. ferri. phos. cum. quin. et strychn.	30
	Tr. gentian co.	10
	℞lix. simplicis ad.	200

M. Sig. 2 c.c. t.i.d. a.c.

7. Interpret the signs: 5, R, D, O, C, M, and the abbreviations—Ad. lib., Cap., Cib., Cal., Dinn., F.H., Haust., H.S., Mag., P.r.n., Sim., Stat.

Convert into Latin: Grain, ounce, pound, quarter, half, day, night, hour, food, drink, hot, cold, large, small, before, after, eye wash, poultice.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Time—Two hours.

Examiner—Charles W. Campbell, Plm.B.

1. Prepare and exhibit 2 ozs. liniment from the following formula, and state on the label the amount of each ingredient you have used:

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINAE.

Soft soap	1½ ounces
Distilled water	5 fl. ounces or a sufficient quantity
Camphor	1 ounce
Oil of turpentine.	13 fl. ounces

Mix the soft soap with two ounces of the distilled water; dissolve the camphor in the oil of turpentine; gradually add the latter solution to the former, triturating until the mixture becomes a thick creamy emulsion, lastly mix with sufficient distilled water to produce one pint.

2. Prepare and exhibit 2 ozs. syrup from the following formula, and state on the label the amount of each ingredient you have used:

Retailers Attention !

Stock Cæmentium

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

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This
is
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About 3 ft. long

PACKED THREE DOZEN TO THE CARTON

The Flycatcher that Everybody
Is Talking About Now !

OF ALL JOBBERS

OR FROM

T. A. MacNab & Co. - - St. John, N.F.
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THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S

C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836

The Formula of our late Mr. H. Platen.

H. PLANTEN & SON
93 HENRY ST. Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"The Pioneer American Capsule House"

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FREE, "Dictionary Wrinkles." Also illustrated pamphlets.
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GET THE BEST



Radiol



RADIOL TREATMENT
prolongs the life of a Horse's Legs. Completely removes by Radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a Horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Leg Leg, Enlarged Glands, &c.

**No Biting, No Laying Up;
No Hair Removal.**

Radiol Treatment does down a worn Horse's legs and is a certain cure for Puff, Joints and Sprains. Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" guarantees that your horse and his legs will be sound and free from all the troubles of the horse in constant work, whether training, racing, or on the road.

RADIOL LEG WASH is the only remedy for sore hocks, hives, heaves, it reduces the swelling, alleviates the pain, and heals the abrasion.

The five of "RADIOL" will make a GALLON of valuable Leg Wash.

"The Field" June 16th, 1906:—

"We have been able to test some trial bottles of 'RADIOL' in cases of Windgalls, hives, and Puffy Swellings, and have found 'RADIOL' to be very useful, and we have also found it useful as a leg wash for a horse after a day's work."

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Uses of "Radiol," by Vol. of "The Farmer and the Horseman." Ask your Chemist for "Radiol."

HELP!

Yes—We wish to help Chemists to become familiar with the greatest advance in the treatment of Leg troubles, **Radiol**, etc., in horses, namely,—

Below you will find a coupon entitling one *bona fide* Chemist to a full-sized flask of **RADIOL**, the minimum price of which is \$2.00.

These flasks are full-sized (12 oz.), because we believe that whether you use it yourself or send to a friend or customer it will give full opportunity to thoroughly test it.



You can purchase **RADIOL** in quantity from your wholesale house, or

THOMAS REID

9 St. Nicholas St. Montreal

Manufacturers:

THE RADIOL CO (W. STEVENS & CO)
212 Westminster Bridge Road, London; England.

I (full name)

Address (in full).....

Qualification, etc.

wish to apply for a full-sized flask of "Radiol" free of charge, and herewith enclose cost of mailing and packing only, 25c.

Seal down in an envelope and address **Thomas Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal,** our Canadian Agent.

SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS

Precipitated calcium carbonate	2½ ozs.
Concentrated phosphoric acid	4 fl. ozs. and 262 minims
Lactic acid	6 fl. ozs.
Simple syrup	q.s.

Gradually add the calcium carbonate to the lactic acid previously diluted with four times its volume of distilled water.

When solution is complete, add the concentrated phosphoric acid, triturate until the precipitate which at first forms is dissolved, filter; lastly, add sufficient syrup to make five pints.

BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

Examiner—E. Nesbitt.

1. Name, describe, and give the functions of the several parts of a typical flower.
2. By what means is fertilization effected (1) in phanerogams; (2) in cryptogams?
3. Distinguish between definite and indefinite inflorescence.
4. Explain how the position of buds affects the arrangement of branches.
5. Write notes on special forms of leaves, and give examples.
6. Explain the terms "complete," "regular," and "symmetrical," as applied to a flower.
7. Roots—Briefly outline structure, and mode of growth, and give examples of different varieties.
8. What is a botanical fruit? How are fruits classified?

MATERIA MEDICA.

Time—Two hours.

Examiner—M. Westaway.

1. Aloe. Classify and give characteristics of drug, official name, habitat, varieties, adulterants, medicinal properties and official preparations. Which variety is the more active medicinally?
2. Give the official Latin names for: Wintergreen, fox glove, calomel, squirting cucumber, cohosh, licorice, dandelion, Indian hemp, wild cherry, golden seal, logwood, witch hazel, male fern, yellow jasmine.
3. What is cellulose? In what way is it (a) Valuable as nourishment for animal life? Wherein does it differ from starch?
(b) Define: Chlorophyll, ferment, glucoside, proximate principle, synthetic alkaloid.
4. (a) What are the B.P. standard requirements for gum opium, cinchona bark, aconite root, cantharides?
(b) Give source of: Eserine, veratrine, carmine, brucine, creosote, codeine, amylin, pyroxylinum, chrysarobinum, adeps lanae.

5. Thyroideum sicum? From what is it obtained? Describe method of preparation. To what constituent does it owe its medicinal properties? Give therapeutical value.

6. What is an umbel? Illustrate by a diagram. What are the official B.P. drugs belonging to this class?

7. Write short concise notes on the requirements of the Provincial Anti-Narcotic Law, about habit-forming drugs and of the Pharmacy Act regarding the sale of poisons.

8. Santonin. Classify, from what obtained.

- (a) Give medicinal properties, physiological action in large doses. How stored?
- (b) Cocaine. Distinguish from above as to classification, action and usage.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—Charles W. Campbell, Phm.B.

Time allowed—2½ hours.

1. (a) Define the terms: Precipitate, impalpable, saturated solution, super-saturated solution, dialysis, menstruum, and give one example in each case illustrating meaning applied.
(b) Define incompatibility and give one example each of chemical incompatibility, physical incompatibility, and therapeutic incompatibility.
2. Give synonyms for, dose and composition of tincturae camphorae composita, liquor arsenicalis, pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus, hydrargyrum cum creta, pulvis rhei compositus.
3. In a prescription, calling for powders, each containing six grains of pulv. ipecac co., how much powdered opium is being administered at each dose?
4. Describe briefly the method of preparing syrupus ferri iodidi. State causes liable to produce dark color, and how it should be stored.
5. Name two official infusions made with cold water and state why boiling water is not used.
6. Give short definition of specific gravity and give sp. gr. of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid and glycerine.
7. Give the official name for spirits mendererus, explaining briefly method of manufacture, why the carbonate of ammonium is used instead of solution of ammonia, what reaction the finished product should give, and how the reaction is tested for.
8. (a) Name five poisons listed in Part One, Schedule A, of the Poison Act, give the antidotes for each, and explain the requirements of the Act respecting their sale.
(b) Stipulate the specific requirements of the Act regarding the sale of cocaine and salts thereof.
- 9 and 10. Orals and recognition of pharmaceutical specimens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Victoria, June 10th, and it is expected that this will be a meeting of more than ordinary interest. One question which will be brought up will be that of dividing the Province into electoral districts for the election of members of the Council, on a similar plan to that in vogue in the Province of Ontario.

The following letter from the President of the Council has been sent to the druggist throughout the Province:

To the Druggists of British Columbia:

At our last annual meeting the question of dividing the Province into electoral districts for the purpose of electing members to the Council was referred to a special committee who were to bring in a report at the next annual meeting recommending a change for or against the present mode. Being a member of this committee, I am very desirous for a free expression of opinion from the druggists of this Province, whether or not in their minds a change is advisable. I should like to hear from everyone, if they so feel disposed to communicate with me giving reasons why a change is desirable or otherwise, and I should like to have these as soon as possible that I may lay these opinions before this committee to enable them to bring an intelligent report before the Council meeting at Victoria, which convenes early in June.

During the past few years the representative of the Upper Country on the Council has been very painstaking in bringing any grievance to the attention of the Council and Association, and I think the Council has always been disposed to give attention to any complaint or remedy any condition that it is in their power to do under the very limited power given us under the Pharmacy Act, as we have it.

The committee have decided to take a plebiscite. This will be done by marking a ballot for or against. My object in asking for these letters is to get reasons which a ballot will not give.

A separate envelope from that of the ballot for election is being provided for by the Registrar, and I trust the members will avail themselves of it promptly.

Trusting to have a generous response to this appeal, I am,

Yours truly,

E. S. Kuowlton,

President B. C. Pharm. Association.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the recent examinations of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association:

Senior: Passed—G. P. Rogers, Vancouver, B. C. Passed in part subjects—G. A. Laidlaw, Vancouver, B.C.

Junior: Passed—M. Ware Copeland, Chilliwack, B.C. Passed now and on previous occasions—Earl Harcus, Vancouver. Passed in part subjects—G. R. Smith, Vancouver, B.C.; Leslie A. Manuel, New Westminster, B.C.; Stanley Bergmann, Victoria, B.C.; Leo Christian, Armstrong, B.C.

Registered as apprentices: W. E. MacKenzie, Geo. E. Beatty, B. H. O. Harry, John Leamy, Albert J. Mutlow, L. Pusey, F. W. Steacy, E. J. B. Tepoorten, W. Walkley, F. W. Schneider, Fred. Creelman, W. C. Urquhart, E. Mason, David Dick, E. R. Gordon, E. A. Mann, J. H. Walford, and W. A. Ingram.

Registered as certified clerks: W. W. Macdonald, J. P. Dolan, F. J. W. Boles, A. E. Golightly, and Thos. Kearney.

Registered as licentiates: Ernest Schoff, W. E. Foxwell, Geo. M. Gemmill, A. C. Nash, W. McK. Ivel, E. A. Mitchell, M. W. Huston, A. A. Keir, Walter Heroid, R. G. Strachan, J. W. Currie, and Albert J. West.

SENIOR EXAMINATIONS.

The following papers were set at the senior examinations:

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—F. C. Stearman, Phm.B.

Time—Two hours.

1. (a) Ginger—from a botanical name what is it? (b) What is the therapeutic value of it? (c) State plant name; (d) Natural order; (e) Principal source; (f) Mention the different varieties and most of the B.P. official preparations. Value (10).

2. Give plant name and geographical source of the following: (a) Dill fruit; (b) Cloves; (c) Nutmeg; (d) Cassia; (e) Burgundy pitch and logwood. Value (10).

3. (a) Write full materia medica notes on golden seal and myrrh; (b) Describe the rhizome of the former and detect some impurities of the latter as found in commerce. Value (10).

4. (a) Indian hemp—describe briefly as found in commerce; (b) Where principally obtained; (c) Name the official preparations and give medical properties; (d) Name three other drugs producing similar effects. Value (15).

5. (a) Castor oil—describe fully the manner of production; (b) Give plant name; (c) From what source would you consider the best oil was



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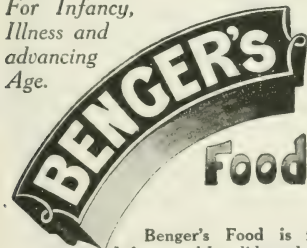
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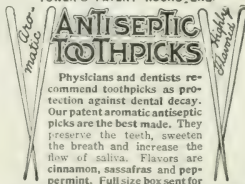
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obtained and give percentage yield; (d) Name a common adulteration and of which class of oils does the above come under. Value (10).

6. Describe briefly the source of (a) Oil wintergreen; (b) Gutta percha; (c) Catechu; (d) Oil almonds and gum acacia. Value (10).

7. (a) Digitalis—What are its medical properties? (b) Where principally obtained? (c) To what natural order does it belong? (d) Name the official B. P. preparations; give strengths and doses of the latter. Value (15).

8. Give plant name and medical properties of the following: (a) Tamarinds; (b) Manna and blue cohosh; (c) What are vegetable acids? (d) Balsams and oleo resins? Value (10).

Oral. (10).

BOTANY.

Examiner—F. C. Stearman, Phm.B.

Time—Two hours.

1. (a) Of what use are waxes as regards the growth and protection of a plant? Value (10).

2. What do you understand by the following terms: (a) Runner; (b) Involute; (c) Stamen; (d) Rejuvenescence; (e) Prefoliation and legume; (f) Where necessary draw diagrams of each applied form. Value (15).

3. (a) Explain generally what the term cryptograms refers to and name the divisions coming under this head. Value (10).

4. (a) Illustrate by diagrams, connate leaf; (b) Cymose inflorescence; (c) Catkin; (d) What are the essential parts of a flower and what is necessary in a plant to produce seed? Value (15).

5. Explain fully what you understand by: (a) Aggregate and multiple fruit; (b) Draw diagrams of each and mention a sample fruit that would come under each head; (c) What do you understand by the terms cone and achene? Value (13).

6. (a) Name some of the most important organic constituents found in plants; (b) What are stomata and chlorophyll? Value (12).

7. (a) What are the characteristics of the fruit of the composite family and the flower of the umbelliferae family? (b) Name some of the B.P. official drugs under those orders. Value (12).

8. Under what division of fruits would the following be classified: (a) Apple; (b) Lemon; (c) Grape; (d) Give definitions for each applied term. Value (13).

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—H. H. Watson.

Time—Two hours.

1. Illustrate the preparation of (a) Boracic acid; (b) Laughing gas.

2. Describe the preparation of liq. plumbi subacet.

3. What general change takes place in the manufacture of soaps?

4. Prepare acid sulphurous. How is arsenic separated from its ores?

5. What is hydrofluoric acid and describe its most remarkable property?

6. Give the chemistry of bismuth and describe the preparation of the two principal salts.

7. What will it cost to make a pound of sodium salicylate if salicylic acid costs 50 cents a pound and sodium carbonate 10 cents a pound?

PHARMACY.

Examiner—H. H. Watson.

Time—Two hours.

1. Describe Marsh's test for arsenic.

2. Give tests for (1) Morphia, (2) Strychnine, (3) Atropine.

3. Describe preparation of the following: (a) Tinct. opii, (b) Tinct. nuc vom., (c) Aq. chloroformi, (d) Aq. menth. pip., (e) Inj. ergot hypodermic, (f) spt. ammon. arom., (g) spt. aeth nitrosi.

4. How do you test for sugar and albumen in urine? What is the active principal of ipecac, tobacco, calabar bean?

5. What are the following: (a) Formaldehyde, (b) Adrenalin, (c) Protargol, (d) Heroin, (e) Aristol, (f) Veronal.

6. Write a short article on leeches, cantharides, anti-diphtheric serum.

7. Describe hydrometer and barometer.

DISPENSING.

Examiner—John Cochrane.

Time—Two hours.

Candidates will dispense, label and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1. Mrs. Robinson.

R—

Ferri sulph. exsic.....	gr. i.
Quin. sulph.....	gr. ss.
Strych. sulph.....	gr. 1-20
Res. podophyll.....	gr. 1-4
Pil. rhel co.....	gr. ii.
M. Ft. Pil. Mitte X.	
Sig. Pil. una b. i. d. per hebdom. sumend.	

J. T. C., M.D.

2. Jas. T. Osborne.

R—

Ext. filic. liq.....	℥i
Pulv. tragac.....	gr. x.
Ess. menth. pip.....	gtt. x.
Aq., ad.....	℥iii
Ft. Mist.	
Sig. Dimid. pro dosis sum.	

A. S. D., M.D.



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3. Mrs. W. T. Harman.

R—

Plumbi acet.....	ʒi
Piceis liq.....	ʒss
P. opii.....	ʒi
Ung. paraff. alb.....	ʒi
M. Ft. Ung.	
Sig. Hor. decub. indies utend.	

I. C. N., M.D.

4. Thomas Hemming.

Acid tannic.....	gr. x.
Ext. bellad. alch.....	gr. v.
Ol. theobromat.....	q. s.

M. Div. in Suppos. No. VI.

Sig. More dict. ac nocte injic.

H. M. P., M.D.

5. Miss Whittier.

R—

Pepsin. (scale)	ʒi
P. zingib.....	ʒss
Magnes. carb.....	ʒii
M. Div. in pulv. No. XII.	
Sig. Cap. unum semih. p.c. si op. sit.	

G. T. B., M.D.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Time—Two hours.

Examiner—John Cochrane.

1. (a) How would you prepare—

R—

Thymol	ʒi
Magnes. carb. levis.....	gr. x.
Spt. chloroform	
Tinct. benzoin. co., aa.....	ʒiii
Aquae, ad.....	ʒii
Fiat vapor.	

(b)—

R—

Ung. hydrarg.....	ʒi
Liq. ammon. fort.....	min. CLX
Liq. camph., q.s. ad.....	ʒiii
M. Ft. Linim.	

2. Extend into full Latin and give English translation of:

R—

P. rhei rad.....	ʒi
Aloes socot.....	gr. xv.
P. Myrrh.....	
Sapo. dur., aa.....	ʒss
Ol. menth. pip.....	gtt. ii

Syr. glucosi, q.s. ut fiant pil. XX quarum II. deglut. hor. decub.; diluculo, pulv. sod. tart. eff. sum.

3. Define the following terms as applied to medicines, and give names of two medicines in each class: Diuretics, myotics, soporifics, styp-tics, dessicants, rubificants, sternutatories, emollients, sudorifics, epispastics.

1. A prescription reads—

R—

Potass. iodid.....	ʒiiss
Ammon. chlor.....	ʒiiss
Tr. camph. co.....	ʒiv
Syr. pruni virg.....	ʒiii
Aq. chloroformi, ad.....	ʒviii

Transpose the above into the metric system of weights and measures, giving the exact equivalent of the quantities prescribed. Show in the metric system the amount of potassium iodide contained in each teaspoonful of the mixture.

5. (a) Extend into full Latin and give English translation of: Dieb. alt.; C.m.s.; Sisunc.; Scat.; Hor. interm.; Octarius; Cuj.; Indies; P. ae.; F. S.A.

(b) Give Latin translation for: Every two hours; A cup; By spoonfuls; On the side that is painful; Let the patient take one like this.

6. (a) How many grains HgCl₂ are required to make ʒi of a solution of such strength that ʒi of the solution with water to Oi. will make 1-4000 HgCl₂.

(b) Show where a chemical incompatibility may occur between any two of the following when mixed, and explain its nature: Ac. tannic.; Amylum hydrarg. submur.; Liq. plumbi acet.; Tinct. iodi.; Liq. calcis; Potass. bicarb.; Liq. ferri perch.; Zinc. sulph.; Ac. mur. dil.

7. Write a complete prescription for, and state how you would make eight fluid ounces of an emulsion of oil of turpentine, containing 12½ per cent. of oil and the requisite flavorings.

8. Give dose of: Acid. benzoic.; Aloin.; Butyl-chloral hydras.; Creasotum; Ext. nuc. vomic. liq.; Zinc. acet.; Salol; Menthol; Cocain. hydroch.

By subcutaneous injection of: Inject. apo-morph.

9 and 10.—Oral examinations.

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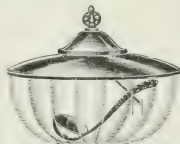
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ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY



The session of the O.C.P. just closed has been an eventful one, but has kept up to the record of past years. A class in attendance numbered 87. At the minor examinations, 97 candidates presented themselves, of these, three totally failed in their examinations, and two others failed in some subjects.

The next session of the College will open Sept. 7th, and there are already in the neighborhood of twenty registrations by students. The usual students' class was organized and carried on with considerable enthusiasm. There was also a Y.M.C.A. class amongst the students, but this year it was not quite as large as usual. One lady student attended the College during the last term.

The examinations for the degree of Pharm. B. closed at the University, May 21st, but results will not be known until about the second week in June.

The number of druggists qualified to keep open shop in the Province of Ontario up to May 20th was 1,107, leaving quite a number who have not yet paid their annual fees.

Dean Heebner, who has been on the professorial staff of the College for fourteen years, spent the last couple of weeks at his summer home in Muskoka, where he will take his wife and four children later on, to enjoy the bracing air of "the Northern Highlands of Ontario," and for the Dean to obtain a well earned rest.

The next session of the Council will be held Monday, June 7th, and following days. The election for members of the Council will take place this year, and nominations can be sent in at any time. The election closes on the first Wednesday in August (August 4th).

The Ontario College of Pharmacy are the recipients of a large number of the Pharmaceutical Journals, of London, England, running back as far as thirty to forty years ago, which will prove an interesting addition to the library of the College. The donors are the National Drug and Chemical Co., of Toronto.

The following are the results of the examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

The John Roberts Scholarship—A. A. Stokes, Alliston.

The John Roberts Gold Medal—G. H. Borritt, Gravenhurst, by reversion from A. A. Stokes.

The College Gold Medal—A. A. Stokes, Alliston.

The College Silver Medal—A. L. Kean, Whitby. D'Avignon Medal, dispensing—J. N. C. Hill, Regina, Sask.

Pharmacy Medal—C. M. Ellis, Toronto.

Chemistry Medal—A. S. Monkman, Barrie, by reversion from A. A. Stokes.

Materia Medica Medal—E. B. Meally, Springvale.

Botany Medal—E. A. Jones, Calgary, Alta., and E. B. Meally, equal.

Prescription Medal—Alfred Crossland, Barrie, by reversion from A. L. Kean.

Passed with honors (in order of merit)—A. A. Stokes, Alliston; A. L. Kean, Whitby; E. B. Meally, Springvale; Ernest A. Jones, Calgary; G. T. Cunningham, Vancouver, B.C.; L. H. Hobson, Niagara Falls; A. Crossland, Barrie; M. J. Singer, Toronto; H. G. McIntosh, Ottawa; G. H. Porritt, Gravenhurst; J. N. C. Hill, Regina, Sask.; C. J. McKeen, Orono; Fred. J. Sanders, Exeter; R. H. Quinn, Peterborough; M. R. Hartley, Niagara Falls South; E. V. Armstrong, Toronto; C. M. Ellis, Toronto; E. J. Hassard, Mono Mills; J. G. Patterson, Alvinston; F. M. Merritt, Toronto; M. A. Irving, Gore Bay; A. S. Monkman, Barrie; H. C. House, Brantford; W. H. Murphy, Owen Sound; J. A. Macmillan, Alexandria; Heber Cook, Guelph; Chas. N. Wood, Dundalk; Earl S. Auld, Sydney, N.S.; A. A. Langford, Warton; H. M. Corbett, Creemore; J. H. Beattie, Ottawa; W. C. Haney, Woodstock; H. A. Smart, Renfrew; A. T. Harper, Toronto; W. T. Kingston, Prescott; C. C. Chittenden, Brantford; H. O. Langford, Owen Sound; J. F. Boylan, Dresden; S. J. Mitchell, Deseronto; J. M. McCabe, Merrickville; L. Gatenby, Hamilton; W. L. McWaters, Watford; Miss Coza Skuse, Ingersoll; R. W. Riley, Dunnville; Fred. J. Wilson, Parkhill; Sebastian Stewart, Guelph.

Pass list (alphabetically arranged)—C. T. Allen, London; G. E. Baker, Gormley; D. Baxter, Caledon; H. C. Bigelow, Wales; W. T. Brannigan, Owen Sound; H. W. Brien, Ridgeway; Orval Byer, Atha; J. C. Butler, Belleville; G. L. Cardiff, Arnprior; T. A. Coughlan, Hastings; A. J. Coyne, St. Thomas; J. A. Craig, Kemptville; D. B. Curtis, Barrie; Percy H. Green, Cornwall; Raymond Grooms, Napanee; W. E. Gould, Colborne; Martin T. Hanson, St. Mary's; A. B. Hashmall, Toronto; Fred. O. Henry, Arthur;

Fred. Hind, Brantford; W. K. Huston, Peterborough; M. J. Isaacs, Montreal; D. C. Jones, London; J. H. Macdonald, Parkhill; F. G. Murphy, Cranbrook, B.C.; G. Lloyd McWilliams, Summerland, B.C.; F. J. O. Callaghan, Alliston; E. E. Penwarden, St. Thomas; C. W. Reynolds, Randall; W. O. Richardson, Woodstock; A. G. Schooley, Springfield; R. C. Sexsmith, Hamilton; J. N. Sinclair, Sarnia; S. R. Smith, Hamilton; J. H. Troy, Newcastle, N.B.; Richard M. Tut-hill, Toronto; Angus C. White, Collingwood; F. R. White, Ailsa Craig; George Wiberg, Weyburn, Sask.; D. W. H. Wilson, Toronto; H. W. Wright, Madoc.

Passed in subjects as follows: J. D. Campbell, Owen Sound, dispensing prescriptions, chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica; J. S. Gordon, Toronto, dispensing, prescriptions, practical chemistry, pharmacy, practical pharmacy, materia medica; C. A. Loatherdale, Newmarket, dispensing.

Annual Examinations, May 1909

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—M. R. MacFarlane, Phm. B.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value.

1. Define—Empirical, molecular and graphic formula. One grain of an organic substance gave on combustion carbon dioxide 1.193, water 1.173. The vapor density is 23. Calculate the percentage of C.H.O. Give the empirical and molecular formula. 12
2. Give an equation showing the preparation of arsine, sulphuric acid, nitric oxide, potassium iodide, sulphuric ether, mercuric iodide, lead plaster. 14
3. Sketch the chemistry of sodium. Describe a practical method for the preparation of sod. carb. 12
4. Apply the periodic law to group V.—N.P. As. Sb. Bi. Show that there is a transition from acid forming to basic forming oxides in this group. 10
5. Describe briefly the chemistry of hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, hydriodic acid. 12
6. Describe the nomenclature, preparation, physical and chemical properties of the paraffins. 10
7. Draw a diagram and explain the action of the common pump. 10
- 8, 9, 10. Oral.

—
80

DISPENSING.

Examiner—T. N. Sampson.

Time allowed—Three hours.

N. B.—Candidates will dispense the following prescriptions with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness with which the candidate does his work, as well as the condition in which the dispensing desk with its utensils is left, will be rated. Candidates will place the number and pseudonym assigned them on label of each prescription dispensed.

Value.

1. R Acidi salicylici
Sodii bicarbonatis, aa..... ʒi
Tinct. guaiaci ʒii
Pulv. tragacanthae q.s.
Aquam, ad..... ʒiii
Misce.
Signe. Capiat cochleare modicum quartis horis. 20
2. R Ferri sulphatis exsiccata.... gr. xvi
Pulveris aloes barbad..... gr. xvi
Glycerini glucosi..... q.s.
Fiat massa, in pilulis octo dividenda.
Signe. Una ter in die post cibos sumenda. 25
3. R Zinci oxidi ʒii
Pulv. camphorae ʒss
Adipis benzoati ʒvss
Misce, fiat unguentum.
Signe. Nocte manequ applicandum. 15
4. R Plumbi acetatis gr. xviii
Extracti belladonnae..... gr. iii
Olei theobromatis gr. xc
Fiant suppositoria sex.
Signe. Uno omni nocte utatur. 25
5. R Pulveris rhei gr. v
Sodii bicarbonatis gr. x
Olei menthae piperitae mi
Misce fiat pulvis, et mitte tales decem.
Signe. Unus quinque horis, si opus sit, sumendus. 15

—
100

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—A. Moir.

Time allowed—Three hours.

1. A is a simple salt. Determine acid and base present.
 2. Determine bases and acid present in specimen B.
 3. What alkaloid is present in specimen C?
- N.B.—All work must be neatly tabulated and confirmatory tests given.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—F. R. Curry.

Time allowed—Two hours.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

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- Value.
1. Give the official process for preparing ammoniated tincture of quinine. Describe how you would obtain the alkaloid quinine from the sulphate. 8
 2. A physician desires an ointment made to contain: Milk of sulphur, 20 per cent.; salt of tartar, 10 per cent.; water, 5 per cent.; benzoated lard, 65 per cent. State how you would prepare the above, giving the quantities of each required to make four ounces (Troy weight). Write the formula in abbreviated Latin. 12
 3. A quantity of official sulphuric acid weighs fifteen grammes. How many cubic centimeters does it measure? A quantity of purified ether measures 250 cubic centimeters. How much does it weigh in grammes? 10
 4. Name the best excipient for making a pill mass with each of the following: A volatile oil, pot. permanganate, balsam of copaiba, corrosive sublimate. 10
 5. From the following data calculate the cost of eighty fluid ounces of liniment of chloroform, and give the weight of each article used:

Flowers of camphor90 per lb.
Olive oil	\$2.40 per gal.
Chloroform60 per lb.

 1 oz. camphor dissolved in four fluid ounces of olive oil measures five fluid ounces. Specific gravity of olive oil may be taken as .920. 15
 6. Describe the following: Distillation, vaporization, sublimation, and explain what is meant by fractional distillation and destructive distillation. 7
 7. State how the following solutions are made: Goulard's extract, Labarraque's solution, lime water. Give official Latin titles, and state the effects of high temperatures and exposure to the air and light on them. 12
 8. Describe method of estimating strength of solution of hydrogen peroxide. 6
 - 9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens. 20

MATERIA MEDICA

Examiner—J. S. Armitage, Phm.B.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value.

SANTONIN.

1. (a) What is it? (b) From what obtained? (c) Describe it. (d) Give the habitat. (e) Give its medical properties and dose. (f) Does it require any special care in keeping? If so, why? 7
2. Give the common English names and habitat of the following: *Aspidium filix-mas*, 7

rhubarb purshian cortex, prunus, Virginiana, marrubium, quillaiae cortex. 2

RHUBARB

3. (a) Natural order. (b) Where is the official rhubarb collected? (c) What is the part used? (d) Medical properties. (e) Give official preparations and their doses. (f) What are the common adulterants of powdered rhubarb, and how would you test it? 12
4. Give the antidotes for the following poisons: Prussic acid, carbolic acid, chloroform, laudanum, strychnine. 5

OLEA J. J. J. J. J.

5. (a) From what obtained? (b) Natural order? (c) Habitat? (d) Describe method of extraction? (e) Describe the oil? (f) Give impurities and tests, if any? (g) Name principal constituents? (h) What are its medicinal properties? (i) Is it a fixed or volatile oil? 15
6. Make drawings and explain the distinctive characteristics of the following starches: Potato, maranta, maize. 6

BELLADONNA.

7. (a) What part of plant is official? (b) Describe it? (c) Where is it found? (d) When should it be collected, and why? (e) Name and give percentage of chief constituents? (f) Medical properties? (g) Give the official preparations? (h) Give antidotes, if any? 10
8. *Caryophyllum*, *pimenta*, *cinnamomi cortex*, *anisi fructus*, *myristica*, *piper nigrum*, *capsici fructus*, *zingiber*, *sinapis albae semina*, *coriandri fructus*.
 - (a) Describe what you would consider a good sample of each? (b) Give habitat of each? (c) From which of these do we obtain volatile oils? (d) Do any of these require any special care in keeping? If so name them and explain why. 20
 - 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of specimens. 20

BOTANY

Examiner—P. Bawden.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value

1. (a) Trace the growth of a plant from seed to maturity. 7
- (b) State the essentials to plant growth. 3
2. (a) What is phylloclady? 5
- (b) Explain the $\frac{1}{2}$ arrangement. 10
3. (a) Describe the process of cell formation. 5
- (b) Show the microscopical structure of a typical vegetable cell. 10



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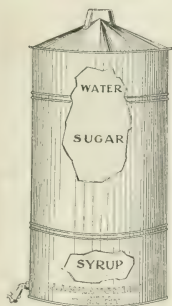
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4. What is meant by the following terms: Medullary rays, syncarpous pistils, parenchymatous tissue, multiple fruit, gamapetalous corolla, versatile anthers?

5. What is fertilization, and state the different means by which it is effected?

6. Name the principal characteristics of the following orders: Ranunculaceae, Gramineae—Pulse family.

Oral examination.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—W. W. Gibson.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Value.

1. (a) Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.—
 Iron wire 75 grains
 Phosphoric acid (conc.) 10 drs.
 Simple syrup 14 oz.
 Distilled water a sufficient quantity

Dilute the concentrated phosphoric acid with an equal volume of water, and place in a small flask with the iron wire. Close the neck with cotton wool, and heat gently until the iron wire is dissolved. When cold filter into the syrup, and pass a sufficient quantity of distilled water through the filter to make the product measure one pint.

Prepare and exhibit two ounces of the above syrup according to the above directions.

2. (a) Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens,—
 Magnesium sulphate in crystals... 50 oz.
 Sodium bicarbonate 46 oz.
 Tartaric acid in powder..... 19 oz.
 Citric acid in powder..... 12½ oz.
 Refined sugar in powder..... 10½ oz.

Dry the magnesium sulphate at about 130 degrees F., until it has lost about one-fourth its weight. Powder the product, mix with the refined sugar and then mix with the other ingredients. Place the mixture in a suitable pan and heat to about 200 degrees F. When the mixture by the aid of careful manipulation has assumed a granular form dry it at a temperature not exceeding 130 degrees F.

Prepare according to the above directions one ounce and exhibit the same in a 2 ounce W.M. bottle.

3. (a) Cream of Tartar,—

The sample of cream of tartar submitted contains calcium tartrate and other saline impurities. Determine the percentage of acid potassium tartrate present, and explain how the presence of calcium acid phosphate or alum would be shown, and the method employed.

How much pure sodium bicarbonate would 100 grains of this cream of tartar neutralize. 30

1. (b) How many grains phosphate of iron in one ounce of the syrup?

2. (b) In order to have a granular product is it necessary to stir it all the time it is evaporating?

Why is it first necessary to treat the magnesium sulphate with heat?

3. (b) What would you understand by the following symbols:

N	2	N
1,	N,	2,

PRESCRIPTIONS

Examiner—J. A. Cairncross.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value.

1. Give the dose in minims or grains of each of the following in a four ounce prescription with a one teaspoonful dose:

- (a) Liquor potassae arsenitis ʒiij
 (b) Cerium oxalate 6 grammes
 (c) Tinct. opii deod. 4 c.c.
 (d) Potassium bromide ʒv

Are any of these doses excessive? 10

2. Robert Munro, Esq.

- R Pulvis ipecac grs. ii
 Hydrargri Subchlor. grs. iv
 Ext. hyoscyami grs. ii
 Pulv. Pil. rhei co. ʒi

Misce.

Fiat in Pil. no. xxiv.

Sig.—Take one pill at bedtime every other night, followed in the morning by a scidlitz powder.

(a) Write the above prescription in metric.
 (b) Give the maximum dose of the four ingredients of this pill.

(c) Give ten (10) important poisons in Schedule A. 12

3. Cyril Murray, Esq.

- R Acid tannic 2.4
 Pulv. opii 1.
 Ol. theobrom 12

Misce.

Divide in suppos. no. xii.

Sig.—Use one every other night.

F. R. Eccles.

(a) Describe fully how you would prepare these.

(b) How many grains each of opium and tannin in each suppository?

(c) What per cent. of morphine in each. 8

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

- R Magnes. sulph. ʒi
 Inf. gent. co., ad ʒvi
 Misce et ft. mist.

Sig.—Let the patient take daily two tablespoonfuls in water after breakfast and dinner. Jno. D. Wilson. 8

5. A physician orders a 12 ounce bottle to contain 12 per cent. of boracic acid, 5 per cent. of glycothymoline and 1 per cent. of Price's glycerin with distilled water as the solvent.

(a) Give quantities of each required showing work.

(b) State how you would prepare this prescription.

6. Norman Leishman.

R Cocainae Mur..... grs. viii
Sodii bihoratis..... grs. xx
Aqua rosae..... ℥iv
Aqua destillatae, ad..... ℥ii
Misce et fiat mist.
C. S. Moore.

Sig.—More dicto utend.

(a) Point out any incompatibility in this prescription.

(b) How may same be remedied without in any way affecting the value of the prescription?

(c) Describe how you would prepare this prescription.

7 Write a prescription for an 8 oz. mixture containing five (5) ingredients found in the B. P. and having peppermint water as the vehicle. The patient is to take one teaspoonful in water three times a day after meals, and each teaspoonful is to contain the maximum dose of each of the five ingredients found therein. Write the prescription just as you would if called upon to hand your customer a copy. If you find it necessary to have an incompatibility state what causes it and what effect it will have on the mixture.

8. Re-write the prescription below, and state in grain, drachms and ounces the exact quantities you would use. Show work.

R Ammon. mur..... 8.
Codeia phos..... .40
Ant. pot. tart..... .06
Syr. cocillana co. (P.D. & Co.) 10.
Syrup tollutan, ad..... 128.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

10

10

12

M. 10

20

100

commending the preparations of the Formulary be kept in non-actinic bottles.

(2) That simple syrup be boiled.

(3) That detannated wine be used in the preparation of wine of pepsin.

(4) Omit from Formulary Liq. Viburni.

(5) Insert a formula for Compound Syrup of Figs.

(6) That the British Pharmaceutical Codex be taken as a basis of new formulae.

(7) That all States making suggestions for new formulae shall experiment on these formulae, and make for placing before members of the committee quantities of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

(8) That all preparations and reports on them be ready by first June next.

(9) That samples be exchanged for approval if necessary.

(10) All drugs shall be of B.P. standard.

(11) That formulae found necessary in any State be inserted on the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Society of that State.

(12) That new flavoring agents for prescribing be experimented on.

(13) That formulae for Elixir Pini et Terpini and Elixir Heroni Pini et Terpini be added to those already suggested for inclusion in the Formulary.

(14) States recommending preparations shall work up formulae therefor.

In addition to the formulae at present included, the following were submitted at the conference as worthy of inclusion:

Emulsio Magnesiae (347).

Elixir Pini et Terpin (334).

Collodium Acetonum (271).

Elixir Heroin et Terpin (323).

Elixir Formatum (328).

Syr. Ficus (1,119).

Tr. Cudbear.

Syr. Glycerophosphatum Compositus (1,120).

Acidum Hydriodicum (28).

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici (1,109).

Liquor Bromo-Chloral Compositus (606).

Sapo Cresolis Liquidus (614 and U.S.P. 261).

Pasta Hamamelis (837).

Parogenum (832).

Cataplasma Kaolini (227).

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum (1,258).

Liquor Viburni Compositus (337).

Cremor Mercurialis (Squire's Companion).

Syrupus Acidi Citrici (1,108).

A short monograph on Phenol-phthalein (854).

The figures in brackets after each formulae represent the page in the B.P. Codex in which the formulae appears. These formulae indicate the nature of these preparations which it is proposed

AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULARY

It has been decided to publish an Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, and the committee have been actively at work preparing for its publication, which it is expected will be completed during this month. The recommendations of the conference, according to the Australian Journal of Pharmacy, are as follows:

(1) That a paragraph be inserted in the introduction of the new issue of the Formulary re-

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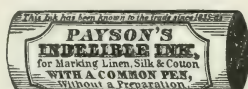
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DURING the past few years we have secured many increased contracts from our old subscribers, who are using larger numbers of reports and books. Can you imagine a stronger argument for the quality of our service and for your need of it?

R. G. DUN & CO.

to include—namely, those in common use in everyday practice, and as there must be numerous other preparations which come under this category, the committee hope that individual pharmacists will show their interest in the matter by forwarding their suggestions as early as possible.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the R.M.A., was held on Tuesday, May 6th. Amongst the business taken up was a communication from the Toronto Pharmaceutical Company in reference to the registration of Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as manufactured by them for the Retail Druggists' Association.

It was subsequently moved by Mr. Geo. Evans and seconded by Mr. G. M. Petrie, that the Secretary be instructed to request the Toronto Pharmaceutical Company to put up these preparations under their own name, with endorsement of the Drug Section.

The Secretary announced the receipt of \$55.00 in partial payment of the Canadian Formulary supplied to the members of the Section, and he was instructed to take means to collect the balance.

Mr. Evans spoke of the success that he had in sampling physicians with the Canadian Formulary preparations, and urged all members of the Section to unite in this work, thus familiarizing the physicians of the city with regard to these preparations.

After a discussion, it was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to draft a letter to all members of the Section urging upon them the advisability of getting the physicians to prescribe the preparations. It was also moved by Mr. Walton and seconded by Mr. Currie, that this committee be appointed to arrange with some firm of manufacturers by whom a complete line of the Canadian Formulary should be made and put into stock, and also plans adopted for doing detail work amongst the physicians.

Mr. Hargreaves made an announcement that the Druggists' Corporation had arranged with the Drug Trading Co. to handle their preparations.

It was moved by Mr. J. Hargreaves and seconded by Mr. A. E. Walton:

"That the trade journals of Toronto be requested to devote one column monthly for the purpose of printing the prices at which certain patent medicines are offered for sale in Toronto, giving the names of the retailers making the offer, and the wholesale jobbers who provide the supplies,

with the object of informing the druggists as to who are responsible for the existing dishonorable and demoralizing conditions, and also what proprietary articles should receive honorable treatment by retail druggists, and that the Trade Improvement Committee be instructed to take charge of this question and assist in and endeavor to carry the object to a successful issue."

The Executive Committee was empowered to arrange for the summer excursion or picnic. The following additional formulas were submitted as an addition to the Canadian Formulary:

LOTIO SULPHURIS COMPOSITUS

Compound Sulphur Lotion.

(Alba Sulphide).

Sulphate of zinc.....	20 drachms
Sulphuretted potash.....	20 drachms
Precipitated sulphur.....	20 drachms
Glycerin	20 fl. drachms
Rose water.....	sufficient to make 80 fl. oz.

Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in 20 fluid ounces of rose water and filter. Dissolve the potassium sulphuret in 20 fluid ounces of rose water and filter. Mix the two solutions by pouring carefully the solution of zinc sulphate into the solution of potassium sulphuret. Rub up the sulphur with the glycerin, then add the mixed solution and sufficient rose water to make 80 fluid ounces.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIAE, OLEI MORRHUAE ET MALTI.

Syrup of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

Cod liver oil	40 fl. drachms
Extract of malt	40 fl. drachms
Glycerin	1 fl. ounce
Powdered acacia	1 ounce (avoir.)
Oil of peppermint	¼ fl. drachm
Syrup of wild cherry.....	Sufficient to make 20 fluid ounces.

Mix together the two oils and prepare an emulsion by rubbing up with the acacia, adding five fluid ounces of syrup of wild cherry.

Mix together the extract of malt, glycerin and balance of wild cherry, add to the emulsion and triturate well, adding syrup wild cherry sufficient to make 20 fluid ounces.

SYRUPUS THYMI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Thyme.

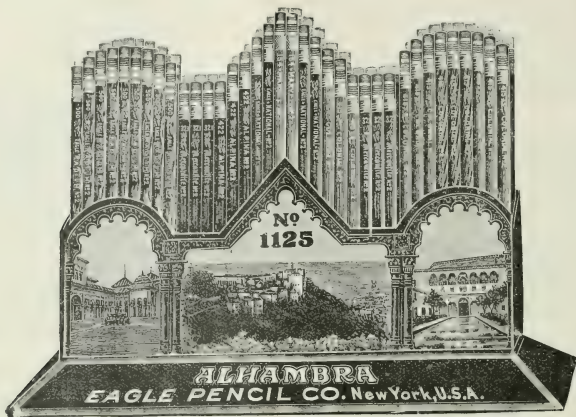
(Pertussin).

Liquid extract of garden thyme (Vulgaris).....	8 fl. drachms
Liquid extract of wild thyme (Serpillum).....	8 fl. drachms
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	4 fl. drachms
Potassium bromide.....	200 grams
Simple syrup	60 drachms
Distilled water	4 drachms

Each drachm contains approximately 2-3 grains potassium bromide.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES FOR DRUGGISTS

Druggists who are handling stationery and school supplies, and they form a very large proportion of the drug trade of Canada, are constantly on the "qui vive" for something special to attract the attention of their customers. W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd., Toronto, call attention in this issue to their assorted lots of pencils and pen holders manufactured by the Eagle Pencil Co. The accompanying cut gives an accurate idea of the display.



"The Alhambra," an assortment of Pencils to retail at 5c., put up in a new style of display stand, containing 6 doz. assorted round fancy finished Pencils.

"The Pin Wheel," a new display box of Pen Holders, which revolves on a centre pivot. It is furnished with 3 doz. extra quality rubber, cork and other style Pen Holders, all of which retail at 5c.

"The Tunnel," another new style display box of assorted Pen Holders, very attractive shape, containing 3 doz. assorted 5c. Pen Holders, different styles, with tip, rubber, cork, etc.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—Messrs. J. D. Higginbotham & Co. are among the latest converts to the Trianon-Cabinets, and have placed their order for immediate delivery. Patents covering these fixtures are held by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

LIQUID SULPHUR SOAP

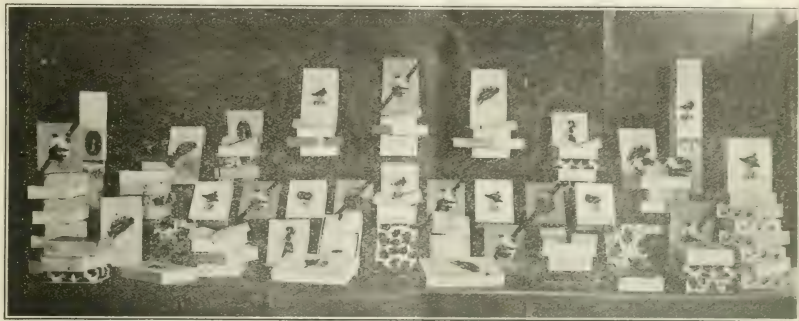
Sarason, a German inventor, has patented a process for a liquid sulphur soap, which consists in saponifying 20 parts of linseed oil with 27 parts of caustic potash solution of density 1.128. Four parts of this soap are dissolved in a mixture composed of 5 parts of glycerine and 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol, and into this solution is passed a stream of hydrogen sulphide to saturation.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

The National Drug & Chemical Co. have placed the contract for fitting up their new Toronto sample rooms with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. They will have the finest equipped show rooms in Canada, in mahogany finish, with specially designed Show Cases and Wall Cases.



PEN ASSORTMENT SHOWN BY W. J. GAGE & CO.

**NOW
READY****PAPETERIE ASSORTMENT No. 10****NOW
READY****78 BOXES***The newest designs, very attractive, filled with heavy-weight superfine papers in the latest Paris French*

This makes a beautiful window or counter display and retails for \$20.50

12 Boxes Merry Widow, No. 1, 6 Boxes Merry Widow, No. 2, 6 Boxes 7801, Embossed Violets, 12 Boxes 5743, 6 Boxes 5742, 6 Boxes H. E. J. Fast Letter,
 6 Boxes 301 Violets, 6 Boxes Colonial Girls, No. 1, 6 Boxes Canadian Girls, No. 2, Gibson Head, 6 Boxes Maple Leaf, No. 1, 6 Boxes Originals, No. 1,
 2 Display Columns, Packed in Case, Price \$10.00 F. O. B. Montreal

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 School Blanks**

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 Supplies. Write us for quotations.

Office and Factory:

255 Wellington Street W., Toronto, Ont.**Dose Table B.P. 1898**

This table, which appeared originally in **THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST**, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents**.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

SAL HEPATICA

REVISED PRICES FOR CANADA.

Small	size, Per doz.	\$2.85
Medium	" "	6 80
Large	" "	14.50

\$20.00 lots less 5% trade discount
 50.00 " " 10% " "

Terms, 5% 30 days.

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CANADIAN AGENTS:
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THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd., Toronto



"EXPRESS" PENCILS

The accompanying illustration shows the "Express," a new hexagon, rubber-tipped pencil offered by Buntin, Gillies & Company, Limited.



The price makes it an ideal two-for-five pencil. This is one of the many recent additions to the range of school supplies being shown by this house.

WHAT WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER PROVIDE

There is a strikingly beautiful series of exercise books and scribblers now being shown by Warwick Bros. & Rutter. It is called the "Canadian Art Series" and, as the name perhaps would indicate, exhibits examples of some of the best works of our most noted Canadian artists and academicians, including F. M. Bell-Smith, A.R.C.A., who contributes one of his picturesque scenes of the Rockies, entitled "Mount Huga-bee," which gives a vivid idea of the primeval grandeur of these famous mountains. A water color scene of "Queenston Heights" by C. W. Jefferys, O.S.A., shows a sunlit view of that historic old battlefield, with Brock's Monument in the distance, and in the foreground the rushing, swirling waters of the impetuous Niagara. The soft, rich tones of the water color and the warm, blushing atmosphere of the bright clear day are admirably conveyed in the realistic handling of the subject. C. M. Manly, A.R.C.A., goes to the romantic land of Evangeline for his "Cape Blomidon," a beautiful spring landscape, showing an apple orchard in full blossom and sheep grazing in the pasture. This is treated in Mr. Manly's masterly style and displays a deft touch in the handling of colors. It makes a most attractive cover and its genuine artistic value should make it a popular seller. For those who like flowers, an oil study, "Sweet Peas," by Mary H. Reid, A.R.C.A., who is noted throughout Canada and elsewhere for her natural and sympathetic treatment of floral subjects, is shown in this series. The flowers are reproduced in fresh, natural colors, are a life-like reproduction of the original. They make a bright and pretty cover.

In connection with the four covers there is a drawing competition, open to all purchasers of these books, which closes on December 31, 1909, when Warwick Bros. & Rutter distribute among the prize winners \$1,000 worth of books.

Besides the above handsome series, Warwick Bros. & Rutter's stock includes a number of ar-

tistic covers done in conventional design. Some of these are: "Plastic," "The Essay," "The Linette," "The Mystic," "Beauty," "Thistle," "High Flyer," "Autumn Leaves," "Butterfly," "Scenic," and "Starlight," a striking cover,

showing a bright, clear winter's night with a "school closing" in the foreground and the pupils and others arriving in sleighs. The school is brilliantly lit up and the contrast with the darkness gives it a certain luminous quality which should make it effective for a window display.

Something new in notebooks is the Science Note Book and Science Scribbler. These are made in a new size, 6½ inch x 7½ inch, and open at the end. They are ruled and plain and are made particularly for those engaged in scientific work.

VETERINARY FORMULAS

GALL POWDER.

(For Saddle and Harness Gall).

Powdered camphor	1 oz.
Prepared chalk	6 oz.
Burnt alum	4 oz.

Mix.

OIL OF CAUSTIC.

It is an old German formula used by veterinarians.

Oleum tigllii	16 parts
Oleum gossypii seminis.....	144 parts
Oleum camphora	6 parts
Oleum terebinthinae	12 parts
Oleum thymae	3 parts
Oleum petrolati	24 parts
Acidum sulphuricum	3 parts

Mix.—Era.

LICE OINTMENT.

(Unguentum Contra Pediculos).

Powdered stavesacre seeds.....	30 parts
Ointment of mercury	10 parts
Simple ointment	70 parts

In this formula the simple ointment may be advantageously substituted by petrolatum, which has a tendency to prevent the absorption and consequent constitutional effects of the medicaments.

LICE POWDER.

(Pulvis Contra Pediculos).

Sabadilla seeds	2 parts
Stavesacre seeds	2 parts
White hellebore rhizomes.....	1 part
Tobacco leaves	3 parts

Reduce the drugs to a coarse powder and mix well.

This powder is used as a lice wash for domestic animals, which is prepared as follows:

Lice powder	100 gm.
Vinegar	200 gm.
Water.....sufficient to make five liters of decoction.	

A tobacco lice wash for domestic animals is prepared as follows:

Tobacco leaves	50 gm.
Denatured alcohol	1,000 c.c.
Naphthalin	25 gm.
Oil of turpentine	50 c.c.
Nitrobenzol	50 c.c.
Water enough to make.....	6,000 c.c.

Infuse the tobacco in sufficient boiling water; strain and express the infusion from the dregs, and add the other ingredients, previously mixed.

USEFUL FORMULAS FOR USEFUL PEOPLE*

By. W. C. Kirchgessner

ELIXIR DIETHYLBARBITURIC ACID.

Diethylbarbituric acid	18 grams
Compound tincture of vanillin (N. F.).....	16 c.c.
Alcohol	175 c.c.
Glycerin, s sufficient quantity to make.....	500 c.c.

Dissolve the diethylbarbituric acid in the alcohol, add the compound tincture of vanillin, and enough glycerin to make 500 c.c.

SOLUTION OF IRON, MANGANESE AND PEPSIN.

Iron and ammonium citrate...	30 grams
Manganese sulphate	3 grams
Glycerole of pepsin (1-10).....	30 c.c.
Alcohol	100 c.c.
Simple syrup	100 c.c.
Tincture of orange.....	4 c.c.
Tincture of vanilla.....	4 c.c.
Aromatic fluid extract.....	2 c.c.
Acetic ether	0.5 c.c.
Ammonia water.....a sufficient quantity	
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make.....	1,000 c.c.

Dissolve the iron and ammonia citrate, and the manganese sulphate in 500 c.c. of distilled water, add the glycerole of pepsin and a sufficient quantity of ammonia water to neutralize the solution, making a clear solution. Mix the alcohol, simple syrup, tincture of orange, tincture of vanilla, aromatic fluid extract and acetic ether. Add to the above solution, then add a sufficient quantity of distilled water to make 1,000 c.c. Filter if necessary.

ELIXIR HEXAMETHYLENAMINE COMPOUND.

Saw palmetto berries, granulated	125 grams
Corn silk, ground	125 grams

* Read before the Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at the meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 7-12, 1908.

Sandalwood, ground	31.25 grams
Hexamethylenamine	41 grams
Simple syrup	125 c.c.
Compound spirits of orange (U. S. P.).....	10 c.c.
Alcohol	
Distilled water, of each a sufficient quantity to make.....	500 c.c.

Mix the drugs and moisten them with 8 fluid ounces of a mixture of alcohol 1 part, and water two parts, and allow to macerate for forty-eight hours. Pack into a percolator; then add enough menstruum of the same proportions as aforementioned to make 360 c.c. of percolate. In this dissolve the hexamethylenamine, then add the compound spirits of orange and simple syrup. Filter if necessary.

MALTED MILK DRINKS

The following are some formulas for fountain beverages contributed by the Horlick's Malted Milk Company, of Racine, Wis.:

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK ICE CREAM SODA.

Vanilla syrup	2 teaspoonfuls
Uncharged water or milk.....	4 ounces
Ice cream	2 tablespoonfuls
Horlick's malted milk.....	1 tablespoonful

Put in a shaker, shake thoroughly, strain and fill the glass with plain soda, fine stream.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK WITH EGG.

Vanilla syrup	1 ounce
Plain cream	1 ounce
Egg	1 only
Shaved ice	enough
Plain water	2 ounces
Horlick's malted milk....	2 tablespoonfuls

Put in a shaker, shake thoroughly, strain and fill the glass with the fine stream; sprinkle with nutmeg.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK FAVORITE.

Vanilla syrup	2 tablespoonfuls
Uncharged water or milk.....	2 tablespoonfuls
Cream, plain	2 tablespoonfuls
Cracked ice	enough
Horlick's malted milk.....	1 tablespoonful

Put in a shaker, shake thoroughly, strain and fill the glass with plain soda, fine stream.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

R. A. Patrick, Yorkton, Sask., has placed two additional orders with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for Patent Medicine and Book and Stationery Wall Cases, after experimenting with other makes.

Mr. Patrick's store will have possibly the largest storage space of any Canadian Drug Store, as it consists of practically two stories connected by circular iron stairways.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

PRICE CUTTING

Welland, Ont., May 10th, 1909.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir, There has been much discussion of late in the Canadian drug journals over some plan to put a stop to the great evil the retail druggist has to meet nowadays namely, "price cutting," and of all the schemes placed before the trade I heartily endorse that of the National Drug and Chemical Co. It has several features which should commend it to the trade. There is first of all the two price idea, namely a maximum or full price, to be used where there is no need to "cut," and the minimum, which is designed to meet the "cutter." Both give a large profit. It seems impossible to check cutting, even when the proprietor insists on full price by contract or otherwise, because the person who determines to "slash" is always able to obtain substitutes which he is able to "cut," and when your hands are tied you are at his mercy. The Nadruco goods even at minimum rates give such a good profit that you have a splendid weapon with which to fight the "cutter." Another good feature of the National plan is the serial numbering, whereby the person who breaks the rules laid down, can be easily traced.

Some writers advance the scheme of handling a fixed line of proprietaries and pushing them at full price, hoping to smash the "cutter" by getting them into general demand, but this is absurd. It would only strengthen that individual by giving him a free hand, for people will go where goods are advertised at low prices. We see this every day in the case of the big departmental stores. It is price nowadays that counts with everybody, rich or poor.

There is only one way to successfully fight the "cutter," and that is with his own weapons. Then again the National people will sell only direct to the trade, so that they are in constant touch with the retailer, and knowing his needs, are ever ready to do anything to further his interests. In every sense of the word the Nadruco lines are "price protected," as the proprietors require a signed contract from the dealer who handles them. They are of the very best quality, made under the eyes of the best pharmacists and chemists in Canada, from the best formulas, and the wrappers and containers are very handsome, making them sell at sight. As the National people are the manufacturers, you are saved the

profit of the middle-man, a considerable item. A very strong argument in favor of the Nadruco line is that it is entirely Canadian, which should appeal to our patriotism. The National Company is a large and wealthy concern, having their branch houses conveniently located in different parts of the country from ocean to ocean. These branches will be constantly stocked with their lines, so that it will always be convenient for the retailer to keep up his supply. I consider the handsome and liberal calendar offer of this firm an additional inducement to handle their goods.

In conclusion, then I believe we should second the efforts of these people, inasmuch as they are determined to push their plan for all it is worth, having the energy and means to do so, and are willing to link the interests of the retail trade with their own, and improve the condition of both, thereby saving the hundreds of thousands of dollars thrown away every year for the benefit of the man who wants to "cut."

Respectfully yours,

W. J. J. Brennan.

BE A BUILDER

Constructive salesmanship is the highest point in the salesman's art. To be a salesman of this kind is to be a man who sells, not for the temporary advantage of to-day, but for the business of to-morrow and next year and the years to come. To build up permanency in business demands something more than the superficial arts of the seller of goods. It demands character, knowledge, integrity, perfect reliability and business acumen of a high order.—Retailers' Journal.

FIREPROOF PAPER

To render paper fireproof immerse it in a solution of ammonium sulphate, 8 parts; boric acid, 3 parts; borax, 2 parts, in 100 parts of water. After immersing, press off superfluous liquid and pass a hot iron over the surface of the paper. In manufacture on a large scale, the paper is carried, in a long band, first through the solution, from which it passes under rollers to remove surplus liquid, and then under rollers kept hot by a gas flame on the inside.—Popular Science.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

HIGH-RIVER, ALTA.—Mr. Austin Francis is making improvements, and has placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of the "Trianon Cabinets." These fixtures are patented by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely an "attempt."

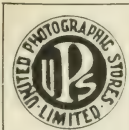


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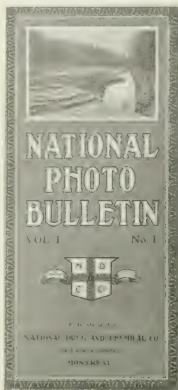
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All complete

\$2.50 To the trade only.

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The National Photo Bulletin will sell Photographic Goods for You

If you are handling our photographic goods, and will send us a list of names of those interested in photography in your town or district, we will each month mail to them free of charge a copy of our Photo Bulletin. The Bulletin is crammed full of useful information for photographers, including descriptions of the latest applications and methods. With the first copy we will send a letter stating that the Bulletin is sent at your request and that you will be pleased to show any of the articles described in it.

Send in your list at once then note how your sales of photographic goods increase.

**National Drug and Chemical Company
of Canada, Limited**

Montreal

SCHOOL BLANKS

SAMPLES of our new lines of Practice Books, Exercise Books and Note Books for School opening are now in the hands of our Travellers. We are showing better value and a greater variety of choice new designs than have ever before been offered to the trade, and it will pay you well to reserve orders until you have seen them.

We are also showing a full range of the newest and best things procurable in Stationery Sundries of all kinds for School Opening, and at close figures.

W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited

Manufacturing Stationers

PAPER MILLS AT
ST. CATHARINES.

TORONTO, Ont.

Supposing

YOU needed aromatic cascara for your personal or family use, and you had to go to some other Druggist to buy it, wouldn't you naturally insist on having Kasagra ?

Don't you think your customers know the difference, too ? Wouldn't they be apt to go to the drug store that sold Kasagra and didn't offer them any other kind ?

The public to-day know Kasagra.

Think it over.

Frederick Stearns
& Company

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

6 09

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A Nyal Boom

The past couple of months have produced the largest business in Nyal's Remedies than any two months heretofore.

It has been the healthiest kind of a boom, based upon enthusiasm over the present profit and ample faith in the future protection and prosperity.

One Nyalist says :

“The Nyal proposition is something more than a line of goods with a good selling plan,—it is simply the retail druggist's salvation.”

The future of Nyals is based on the sure foundation of a square deal to everybody.

**FREDERICK
STEARNS
& COMPANY**

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA

PROPRIETORY MEDICINE PRICES CANNOT BE "CUT" IN BELGIUM

United States Consul Johnson reports a recent court decision in reference to the regulation of prices of proprietary medicines:

"It appears that the inventor of a certain proprietary medicine, in the shape of pills known as 'Pilules Rouges,' marked the boxes containing these pills with the retail price of 125 francs (\$o.24) each. A pharmacist at Liege sold these boxes at 90 centimes (\$o.18) each, having taken the precaution of removing the label attached to the boxes by the manufacturers. This transaction having come to the knowledge of the inventor, he immediately brought suit against the pharmacist for damages. The first trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant, but the affair was carried to a higher court. This court reversed the decision, declaring that the inventor of proprietary or any pharmaceutical specialty had a legal right to establish under what form and conditions this specialty should be sold and to fix the retail price.

"The pharmacist maintained that he had entered into no contract with the manufacturer of this specialty, and that he was perfectly justified in removing the label from the boxes, and selling them at whatever price he pleased. The court maintained, however, that the proprietor was within his rights in establishing the price, and in order to effect this no special contract or agreement was necessary; that the pharmacist was perfectly aware of the conditions of sale imposed by the manufacturer in placing his label on the boxes, and that he was not in any way justified in removing this label or in selling the article under any other conditions than those prescribed by the proprietor. The court, therefore, condemned the defendant to pay damages to the amount of 50 francs (\$9.65); and forbid his selling in the future these boxes of 'Pilules Rouges,' after removal of the label attached by the plaintiff. This decision may be interesting to those firms who export pharmaceutical preparations, or who contemplate exporting such preparations into Belgium."

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

S. Moisan, Montreal, has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for special fittings for his pharmacy.

THE TRADE PAPER

The trade paper is a travelling salesman, not calling on the trade occasionally, but instead it calls every month in the year. It shows up all

the new things and constantly keeps the names of business before the trade that it is desired to reach. It will call on a score of business men while a human being salesman is opening his grips to show his goods; it will go home with the buyer at night and stay with him, appearing at his breakfast table in the morning. In fact, it is a salesman who never sleeps and is always "Johnny on the spot."—Ex.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

C. S. Webb, Montreal, has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for a complete outfit in their well known B. P. design and the original design of New Century Cases.

PROTARGOL SOLUTIONS MUST BE PREPARED COLD

The keeping of solutions of protargol is attended by many difficulties, the mode of preparation apparently exerting a great influence upon the stability of the product. Goldmann has contributed an article on the subject to the Bulletin of the Pharmaceutical Society of Charleroi, an abstract of which appears in the Repertoire de Pharmacie, from which we extract the following details:

Solutions of protargol should never be prepared with hot water. Such solutions often cause a painful irritation of the mucous membrane of the urethra, which is also true of solutions made by diluting those of more concentrated form ("mother solutions"), while solutions prepared in the cold are borne without the slightest discomfort.

The making of solutions with cold water, even in concentrations as high as 20 per cent., is very simple, and can be carried out advantageously in the following manner: The necessary quantity of water is placed in a capacious porcelain dish, and the protargol powder strewn over the surface as uniformly as possible; it should not be stirred, for agitation causes the particles of wet powder to aggregate into lumps which dissolve very slowly.

If the solutions are not to be used immediately, they must be placed in amber-colored bottles. If a local anesthetic is to be added, for example, alypin, it is advisable to employ the nitrate, for alypin itself renders the protargol solution turbid. Three-tenths of a gram of alypin nitrate is taken for every gram of protargol. The addition of alypin nitrate is to be recommended in solutions of 5 to 10 per cent., which are frequently employed in the treatment of blennorrhagia, and which cause severe irritation unless accompanied by a local anesthetic.—National Druggist.

Photography

THE LATEST COLOR PLATE

THE OMNICOLORE.

The last few weeks have seen the long announced Omnicolor plates of Messrs. Jouglé put on the French market, and we have had an opportunity recently of working with them, says Photography, from which this article and illustrations are reproduced. The plates, which are made under patents, are prepared on lines worked out by Ducos du Hauron and de Bercegol, and have been made in experimental batches for some time. As our readers will remember, we reported as long ago as October last on some excellent results which were then shown to us by M. Jouglé; but at that time, although one or

these long exposures for us to get any very definite data.

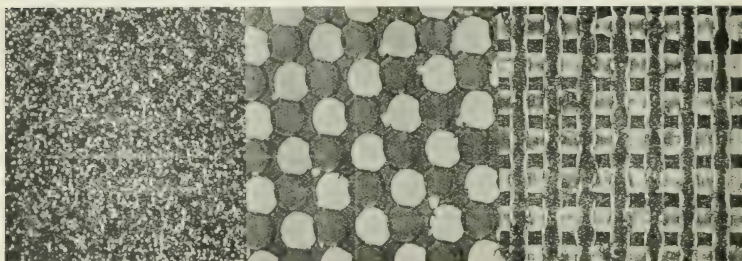
The developer recommended is a metol-hydroquinone one of the following composition, and the first development, it is advised, should be conducted in complete darkness:

Distilled water	35 ounces
Metol	1 dram
Sodium sulphite (anhydrous).....	1½ ounces
(Or sodium sulphite (crystals)	3 ounces)
Hydroquinone	1 dram
Potassium carbonate (dry)....	1 ounce
Potassium bromide	15 grains
Hypo (one per cent. solution)	3¾ drams

The ingredients are dissolved in the order named, and after using the developer for the first development it may be put on one side and employed for the second development of the plate

THE THREE-COLOR PLATES COMPARED.

All Three of the Screens Have Had the Same Magnification x 70 (linear).



The Autochrome grain.

The Thames Plate.

The Omnicolor.

two batches had been made on a commercial scale, the plates were not ready for the market.

The manipulation presents no great difficulties. The plates are packed in boxes of four, and a special color screen is provided—a screen, by the way, which is distinctly lighter in tone than the Autochrome screen. Exposure, of course, is through the back, and the sensitiveness of the plates is such that an exposure on an open landscape at mid-day in summer is said to be about a fifth of a second, with a lens working at f/6 or f/8. Our first experiments were made on still life subjects in an ordinary room in the poor London light of January. At mid-day, with f/11, under these circumstances we found an exposure of very nearly an hour some eight feet from the window was required. The exposure for the "Thames" color plate was practically the same, while under identical conditions with its own screen the Autochrome required about twice as long. The light varied too much, however, in

also. After developing for five minutes the plate is rinsed for twenty seconds, and then is placed in the reversing bath.

The reversal in the case of the Omnicolor plate is effected with an acid-bichromate solution of the following composition:

Distilled water	35 ounces
Potassium bichromate	120 grains
Sulphuric acid	3 drams

In this bath the plate is left for a couple of minutes. It may be brought out into daylight before that time has fully elapsed, and the rest of the proceedings should be carried out in full daylight. These consist of a washing for half a minute, after which the plate is placed for three minutes in the solution used for the first development. It rapidly darkens in this, and in about three minutes it may be assumed that the action is complete. Three or four minutes in an acid fixing bath, followed by twenty or thirty min-

Photographic Supplies

as a Side Line

is a money-making proposition for the wide-awake druggist of to-day.

With discounts to the trade which allow a clean margin of profit, and half the world interested in photography, don't you think you could make a few dollars with the expenditure of little time and trouble?

Have you ever tried to sell sensitized

POST CARDS

to the host of people who are taking pictures in your vicinity?

Our line of photographic supplies is well advertised, and popular because of the real quality of the products. One sale means another order when the first batch is used. Do you understand the value of "repeat" orders? That's the kind our goods bring to our dealers.

Investigate! It will be time well spent to
make the inquiry at least.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

utes' washing in running water, complete the operation.

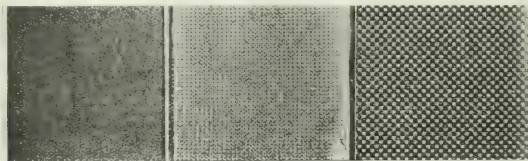
It will be seen that the makers of the new color plates favor a comparatively simple treatment. Intensification is not regarded as a regular feature of the proceedings, and the various solutions are got rid of by simple washing. In fact, one of the most noteworthy characteristics of the Omnicolor plate is the extent to which it can be washed without its screen coating being in any way affected. Although half an hour is given as sufficient for the final washing, it is pointed out that as much longer may be given as may seem to be desirable.

The final fixing is said to be optional. After the negative has been destroyed by means of the acid-bichromate, the plate after rinsing may have the bichromate stain removed by means of a dilute (1 in 20) liquid sodium bisulphite or a five per cent. solution of potassium metabisulphite. After one minute in this it is rinsed for a few seconds and then redeveloped; but the ordinary operations, above described, seem to remove

and the screen as a whole is very transparent. This is well shown by the smaller illustration on this page, which is reproduced from a single exposure, with a low magnification. The Omnicolor screen is the centre one, and is seen to be much more transparent than the others. This was taken on an Ilford Chromatic plate, with a yellow screen, but an eye examination gives a similar result. The emulsion is clearly a gelatine one, and, although it showed no signs of frilling in our hands, it is quite easy to strip it right off when one wishes to examine the screen plate beneath.

The photomicrographs on the previous page will serve to show the arrangement of the lines, and for comparison purposes we reproduce, side by side with the Omnicolor, the Thames and the Autochrome screens with the same degree of magnification. In the Thames plate, we might point out, the dots are red and green, the blue-violet being the intervening groundwork.

There is issued with the plates a little booklet of instructions, in French, which are clear and to



Strips of the Autochrome, the Omnicolor, and the Thames screen plates photographed simultaneously on one plate to show the relative transparency of the different screens

the bichromate stain without the necessity of this separate sulphite treatment.

Under-exposed plates or those which are too dense may be reduced with ferricyanide and hypo, while those which are over-exposed or too thin may be intensified in the usual way with mercury, followed by a five per cent. solution of sulphite. For varnishing, gum dammar or mastic dissolved in benzine is recommended.

The details of the manufacture of these plates are not made public, but a general idea can be gained from an examination in the microscope. In the photomicrograph reproduced on the previous page it will be noticed that there are unbroken dark lines running in one direction—these form the blue-violet element—while across them are two sets of parallel lines, which are alternately red and green. The violet lines average about 230 to the inch, the green and red each about 210. Seen under a strong power, the structure of the lines appears coarse and irregular, but their is hardly any perceptible overlapping,

the point. As they are based on the assumption that the user is not familiar with the Autochrome procedure, they are necessarily more lengthy than the summary of them which has been given above; but nothing has been omitted by us that need be quoted to anyone who has worked the Autochrome. The proceedings in the two cases are closely similar.

The plates, as far as we are aware, are not yet obtainable commercially in Great Britain, but are on sale at the Paris establishment of the Joula Co., 45 Rue de Rivoli. The prices are a little less than is charged for Autochromes, being, per box of four, 3 fr. 50 c. for quarter-plates, 4 fr. for 9 by 12 cm., 7 fr. 50 c. for half-plates, 8 fr. for 13 by 18 cm., and 14 fr. for whole-plates. The color screens, 6 by 6 cm., cost 5 fr.

J. H. Woods, Toronto, has placed an additional order for the original design of New Century Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto,



THE MARTIN, BOYLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' Sundries

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

M. A. A. CAMERA CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Montreal A.A.A. Camera Club a very encouraging report was read to its members.

Prizes were distributed to those who had won the honors in the recent exhibitions, and Mr. All. Bridgen was presented with a medal, the prize offered by the Peterborough Camera Club, he being one of the club's members to submit work for the exhibition just closed in Peterborough.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. P. Cleghorn.

Vice-President—A. M. Bryson.

Secretary—P. S. Robinson.

Treasurer—All. Bridgen.

Committee—L. J. Potter, B. B. Pinkerton, and L. J. Drummond.

EMPLOYEES AND LOYALTY

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays you wages which supply you your bread and butter, work for him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally discourage, why resign your position, and when you are outside kick to your heart's content. But I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution do not condemn it. Not that you injure the institution, not that, but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself—Elbert Hubbard.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

F. M. Dockrill is establishing a new Drug Store in Smith's Falls, Ont., and has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, including in same the latest "Jones" idea, the Eureka Display Counter.

Drug Report

Toronto, May 25, 1900.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A. Berries Cube	Lb. 35
A. Buchu Leaves	Lb. 18
D. Casein	Oz. 15
D. Cochineal, Whole	Lb. 68
D. Cochineal, Powder	Lb. 70
A. Licorice Powder Extract	Lb. 40
D. Oil Citronella, Commercial	Lb. 60
D. Oil Citronella, Opt.	Lb. 75
A. Prickly Ash Bark	Lb. 40

NEW GOODS

Acid Tungstic	Oz. 50
Kresol (from Tar Oil)	Oz. 20
Brompin Tablets (boxes of 25)	Ea. 65
Lead Arsenate, Commercial	Lb. 18

Business during the past month has been very good, but there have been no special changes in value, except the few items mentioned.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

THE right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada—is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans.

Seen the
FREE
Book

PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Sydney, Vancouver

about how to start a drug store. See how to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada—is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans.

THE TRAVELLING MAN

By T. Tyon Kamecke

A rushing young man, with face aglow,
Eager for chances his line to show;
Carrying grips as large as trunks,
Eyes capable of doing things at a jump,
But fully aware it's no sinecure,
To handle the trade and orders secure,
Nervous and anxious he is to win;
In the game he's listed and will stay in.
With feverish haste he schemes and plans
To make of himself a travelling man.

An older man now, with face more sedate;
Character written in his ways and gait;
Eyes that see, but hard to read—
Takes his time, but yet he leads.
Speech and lips are under control;
Easy and suave, yet tactfully hold,
His trade's established, yet harder works—
Knows easy money is where danger lurks,
But while earning he's learning and stays in
The game, where energy and vim
Give him a business well in hand,
For he is a hustling travelling man.

An old man, whose face is wreathed in smiles,
Whose money has John D.'s beat for miles;
Houses in the city and country estates,
Loaning surplus money at an easy rate,
A man who enjoys life and good health—
Everything he wants and barrels of wealth.
He does not care to add more to the load;
A successful traveller, who has quit the road.
At least, so say the story books,
But travellers say this is how it looks!

An old man, with care lines on his face,
Struggling to hold his place in the race;
Eyes dim, and thoughtful mein profound;
But when stories are told the old man's around.
His gait is slow, yet he likes to stay
In the game, but he has had his day.
He lives in the past and will soon stay in—
The house will no longer have use for him.
But they both made money from his plans,
Because he was a travelling man.

—Ex.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

E. Duguay, Hull, P.Q., has refitted his pharmacy and placed the order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. The features of the outfit are the Crystal Century Cases, without holes in the glass and the latest style of Display Counter.

A READY-MADE VERDICT

Fargo, North Dakota, once boasted a composite postmaster and coroner. He was called one day to give his verdict upon the case of a stranger who had been the victim of a fit on the main street. As the man was known to nobody, he was hurried to the much-prized new "City Hospital." There the case was diagnosed as appendicitis, but when the operation took place the attending surgeon discovered that the patient had been previously relieved of his appendix. The doctor endeavored to retract his steps, but the strange man died from the effects of the operation.

The postmaster-coroner, in rendering his verdict, filled in the space after "Cause of Death" with a rubber stamp which read, "Opened by Mistake."—Success Magazine.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

J. F. Livernois, Quebec, P.Q., has placed two additional orders with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for the original design of New Century Silent Salesman Cases.

A NEWS-STAND ROMANCE

An American Boy, weary of Sporting Life, was on an Outing, when he met the Modern Priscilla, a Popular member of the Smart Set. He declared his love at Sunset and told her how much he longed for Suburban Life and Good Housekeeping. She was at that time impressed with a Scientific American, an ardent exponent of Physical Culture. The other Outlook seemed more favorable, however, and she decided to become the Youth's Companion and have her own House and Garden, even though it should entail Dress-making at Home. They went to the Judge and were married. They then decided to Travel, and set out across the Pacific, followed by Everybody's good wishes for Success in life.—Success Magazine.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

J. R. Giles & Co., Elk Lake, Ont., have placed an order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for a complete New Century Outfit of the original design.

Oshawa Metal Ceilings Fit for the finest building. Cost little enough. Reduce fire-risks. Two thousand designs for stores, halls, warehouses, churches, residences, etc. Write for handsome illustrated book showing exclusive Pedlar designs.
PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

The Canadian Druggist

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TORONTO, JULY, 1909.

No. 7

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

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FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

MONTREAL PROSECUTIONS

The prosecutions in the police courts directed against a number of the leading retail druggists of Montreal have awakened a good deal of interest, not only in that city, but throughout the Province.

There is no doubt that druggists are apt to become a little lax in carrying out the law to the letter as should be done, especially in the case of registration of sales of poisons, and this awakening cannot but be of benefit.

The outcome of these prosecutions have established a precedent which is of decided importance to the interests of Pharmacy, and that is the recognition of the Provincial Pharmacy Act by the courts as being supreme, and that a charter granted by the Dominion does not in any way interfere with the law as defined by the Pharmacy Act of Quebec.

For some time past the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec has taken decisive measures to have the sales of Cocaine and other drugs of a similar nature conducted strictly in accordance with the law, and this action on their part seems to have aroused a feeling of an-

tagonism which appears to have culminated in a number of prosecutions having been taken against members of the Pharmaceutical Association for alleged infringement of the Act. But we are glad to see that the courts have taken a sane view of the cases as represented, and have shown an inclination to uphold the law without dealing with the technicalities as being the leading feature.

Elsewhere in this issue there appears a letter from Mr. Tremble, who desires to state the case correctly before the druggists of Canada in order that no wrong impression may be obtained.

THE VALUE OF A HOLIDAY

Men of affairs who have accomplished things thoroughly approve of holidays. They have learned that it is not the amount of time they spend in their offices which counts so much as the quality of the efforts put forth while there.

They know the value and necessity of concentration. A successful business man must have the mental ability to grapple with difficult problems. He should be able to think logically and comprehensively on one thing at a time. This ability to concentrate on one subject at a time enables men to handle many interests successfully.

A trained mind capable of clear thought and close application is not produced by constant grinding. There must be diversion. Nearly everyone agrees that it is desirable at times for a man to get away from his business. Getting away from business, however, means something besides leaving the office. If a man is interested in his business he is not likely to forget about it, but he can at least drop it for the time being if he has something else with which to occupy his mind.

This is one of the objects of a holiday and every druggist would do well to observe the time-honored adage regarding "all work and no play," and, for a time each year, seek an environment least suggestive of merchandise, customers and salesmen.

PURE METHYL ALCOHOL

The price of alcohol continues to advance until it is one of the most expensive articles the druggist has to purchase aside from the loss sustained from evaporation.

Many druggists do not appear to realize that more than half the alcohol used is for external purposes, and although quite a number are now making use of Columbian Spirits, there are still druggists who do not take advantage of this very pure Methyl Alcohol for preparations intended for external use.

This spirit is far superior to alcohol as a solvent, and the product now on the market is entirely odorless. It has been used for several years in all the principal hospitals throughout Canada for bathing and other purposes, and its benefits have been very successfully demonstrated.

One of the most important points in regard to this spirit is that the cost is about half that of Spts. Vini. Rect. Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopoeia prescribes ordinary wood alcohol internally in doses at 5 to 10 minims and the British Pharmaceutical Codex prescribes Pure methyl Alcohol internally from 30 to 60 minims, and while we do not suggest the internal use of Methyl Alcohol, we would mention this fact to prove the claims of the manufacturers that the use of chemically pure Methyl Alcohol Columbian Spirits is perfectly satisfactory for external use. This fact should not be lost sight of, as these spirits can be constantly utilized pharmaceutically, as well as in the arts.

EGOTISM ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Every man who ever did anything really great did it by himself. Success can't be gained without confidence. Half the fibre of achievement is egotism, says Herbert Kauffus, in the *Midland Druggist*. It is the force that carries the struggler to his goal. He must believe in his ability—he must possess so much tenacity and courage that others become infected with his assurance. When he meets with disbelief and discouragement, his own faith has to support and sustain him. And such faith is only to be arrived at by training; just as the athlete's stride is the result of months of effort and the hammer thrower's form is the outcome of untiring practice.

Self-confidence is a moral muscle which requires development. It is no different from any other thew and sinew—it can only grow strong through use. If you never try, no one will ever try for you. If you don't make a start, no one will give you the impetus. The world is selfish—

every individual is endeavoring to the best of his might to utilize his knowledge and experience and advantages to his own profit.

THE ETHICS OF DISPENSING

In a recent number of *The Pharmaceutical Journal* there is, says the *Medical Press*, the report of an interesting paper on the relations that should exist between prescriber and dispenser in cases where difficulties arise. In some cases—less numerous than the article in question seems to imply—a dispenser is presented with a prescription which, either by reason of incompatibility or of massive dose, seems to him to present elements of danger. What is his duty under such circumstances? The obvious answer is that he should communicate with the prescriber. It seems, however, that some dispensers are chary of doing this, in view of the possible snub they may receive. Mr. McEwan relates the case of a dispenser to whom was presented a prescription ordering 20 minim doses of dilute hydrocyanic acid. He communicated with the prescriber, who requested him to dispense the prescription as it stood. He did so, but the prescriber wisely called on the patient at once and altered the dose. It seems to be impossible to lay down any absolute rule on the point. Every case must be decided on its merits. With a sincere desire on the part of the pharmacist to protect the public, and at the same time to maintain the confidence of the patient in his physician, few real difficulties will arise. While a dispenser has in most cases done his duty in drawing the attention of the prescriber to any possible danger, yet there is no doubt that, if still unsatisfied, he has the right to refuse to dispense. In his own interests he is not likely to enforce this right at all frequently, but a pharmacist is no more bound to dispense every prescription presented to him than a medical man to advise every patient who demands his services.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

OWEN SOUND.—Messrs. Laing & Gilchrist have just had installed their complete new outfit supplied by The Toronto Show Case Co. Immediately the fixtures were placed, Dr. Laing phoned from Owen Sound stating that everything arrived without a scratch or a break and that all was more than satisfactory, at the same time ordering an additional 6 ft. "Trianon Cabinet." These gentlemen appreciate the difference between the genuine Trianons and the cheap "imitations" represented as the same.

That CANADA is rapidly becoming one of the most important markets of the World is recognized by the manufacturers of all nations.

Americans, Germans, and other foreigners are doing their utmost to flood the Dominion with their goods.

Are you going to buy Foreign Chemicals when you can obtain the finest Pharmaceutical Preparations in the World, manufactured in England and laid down in Canada at prices to compete with all rivals?

Make sure by Specifying

HOWARDS'

CHEMICALS

HOWARDS & SONS, LIMITED (Stratford, London, Eng.), now have a Depot in Canada, so that your wholesaler need never keep you waiting when you order—

HOWARDS' ACID BORIC

HOWARDS' SODII BICARB.

HOWARDS' MERCURIALS

HOWARDS' POT. ACETAS GRAN.

HOWARDS' BISMUTHS

HOWARDS' CAMPHOR

HOWARDS' POT. IODIDE

HOWARDS' SEIDLITZ

HOWARDS' QUININE SALTS

“Insist on ALLEN'S”

¶ Especially when buying SANDALWOOD OIL, it is important to insist on “ALLEN'S.” By so doing, you ensure an oil that is absolutely pure.

¶ Few oils are more adulterated, and the Pharmacist who cares for the activity of his drugs, buys “ALLEN'S,” which gives the best results.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LIMITED

London, E.C., and Long Melford, Eng.

OIL EXPRESSERS OIL DISTILLERS
Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations

Canadian Agents: Messrs. CORNELL & SILLING, Montreal

~ ESSENTIAL OILS ~

"Ideal" Orchids

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER!

NOTICE.—Besides the Cash Discount, free goods and advertising, we prepay the freight on this assortment.

Freight will be prepaid on this FIRST Order ONLY.

2 bottles "Ideal" Orchid Perfume, 9 oz., at \$1.00 each.....	\$ 8 00
¼ doz. "Ideal" Orchid Toilet Water, 5 oz. bottles, at \$7.00 doz.....	1 75
½ doz. "Ideal" Orchid Sachet Powder (display box), \$5.00 doz.....	2 50
1 doz. "Ideal" Orchid Cream (an elegant preparation) \$2.00 doz.....	2 00
	\$14 25

With the above order we will include **FREE**

- ½ doz. "Ideal" Orchid Cream, retails at 25 cents each
- 1 filled Atomizer for demonstrating
- 12 perfumed Orchid Cards
- 1 large hand-painted display card for window

TERMS:—5% cash discount—if paid within thirty days. Usual jobbing discount allowed to Druggists who are on our contract list.

Sovereign Perfumes, Limited
TORONTO

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to **YOU** how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.
Milton, Ontario

Paris Green For POTATO BUGS!



**WARRANTED
STRICTLY PURE**

PARIS GREEN

(POISON)

THE
**CANADA PAINT
COMPANY**
LIMITED

**Montreal - Toronto - Winnipeg
CANADA**

**SPECIAL NOTE TO THE DRUG
TRADE:**—There is no "Quack
Medicine" about the C. P. Co.'s Paris Green
—it is "efficacious" every time!

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN (From Our London Correspondent)

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Remarkable success has attended the London meeting of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which has attracted a great amount of attention during the past month. Many of the delegates who were present at the Rome and other meetings of the Congress declare that they have never been better entertained, and that, as far as the attendance and the quality of the papers are concerned, this year's gathering will long be remembered as one of the best. The speeches at the opening meeting in the Albert Hall, on May 27, were particularly cordial, and the inaugural address of the Prince of Wales roused the large audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. On their arrival, the Prince and Princess of Wales were received by Sir Henry Roscoe, Honorary President of the Congress, and Sir William Ramsay, the President. Several speeches offering the delegates a hearty welcome were delivered, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Government Chemist of the United States, suitably acknowledged the addresses of welcome on behalf of America. Dr. Wiley, who frequently had to submit to the ubiquitous newspaper interviewer during his sojourn on our shores, alluded to the productive importance of the science of chemistry because it was applied in all sciences. It also exposed the manufacturer and dealer who made and sold any article deleterious to man or under a false name or representation, to public scorn and to the penalties of the law. Scientific papers recording the progress made in the various branches of chemistry kept the members busy each day and the evenings were devoted to social functions. At the Crystal Palace, on the evening of May 28, two thousand guests were present at a banquet, with Sir Wm. Ramsay in the chair. A fitting conclusion to the Congress on June 3 was the garden party given by King Edward VII. at Windsor Castle. The result of the meetings cannot fail to be of real service to the world of science. An invitation to hold the next meeting in America was unanimously accepted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The election of members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has resulted in two new men being returned in the persons of Messrs. F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton) and E. T. Neathcroat (Weybridge). Messrs. Walter Hills, C. B. Allen, W. G. Cross, A. S. Campkin, and D. Gil-mour (retiring Councilors) were re-elected, but Dr. Symes (Liverpool) lost his seat by a narrow margin of votes. Those who talk about "the dry bones of pharmacy" wanting an awakening will

watch the future operations of the Council with increasing interest. Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President) succeeds Mr. J. Rymer Young, the President, on the latter's retirement this month. The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 19, was a very propitious gathering. Viscount Hill, Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., Sir Dyce Duckworth (the Treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians), Mr. Henry Morris (Royal College of Surgeons), Professor Meldola, Mr. Thomas Ty-rer, and Messrs. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., and R. Winfrey, M.P., were among the guests. The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Society was held on the day following, when the report and financial statement—both highly satisfactory—were adopted.

POISON LICENSES.

Your readers are fully acquainted with the new conditions regarding the practice of pharmacy in this country consequent on the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. One result has been that a large number of unqualified traders, chiefly ironmongers, seedsmen and florists, have applied for licenses to sell poisonous substances used in agriculture and horticulture. When previously writing you on this matter I hesitated to indicate the amount of success these applicants for licenses would have, but it now appears that an immense number of licenses have been granted them. When it is remembered that the section of the Act which deals with the question clearly states that the licenses are only intended to be granted in districts where the reasonable requirements of the public for the supply of these articles are not already met, whereas licenses have been granted in large cities such as Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, in many cases almost next door to chemists who stock the articles, you can understand the alarm which is felt in some quarters regarding the matter. Local authorities in granting licenses wholesale seem to take delight in breaking down what they call a "trade monopoly." For the sake of the public, one may hope those who are so loudly shouting about the ability of ironmongers and seedsmen to take the necessary precautions in selling these dangerous poisons, will never have cause to change their minds.

THE DESCRIPTION "PAREGORIC."

Under the Merchandise Marks Act important proceedings were heard at Walsall recently, when Thomas F. Turner, proprietor of the Green Lane Drug Stores, Walsall, was summoned at the instigation of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling a liquid to which a false trade description was applied, namely "paregoric." It appeared that defendant had retailed a bottle of a prepara-

tion labelled "paregoric," whereas it did not contain opium, the principal ingredient of paregoric. His excuse was that he omitted to tell the purchaser at the time of the sale that there was no opium in the article. The magistrates directed defendant to pay a fine of 20s., and £4 towards the costs, as the penalty for his offence.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Isaac Thomas Lewis, who formerly held the position of Registrar and Treasurer of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, died at Plymouth, on May 26, at the age of 82. After serving his apprenticeship to a Plymouth pharmacist, Mr. Lewis emigrated to Canada in 1855, and obtained a post as assistant to Mr. Hooper, of King Street, Toronto. Subsequently he became a partner in this business, and later on opened a new pharmacy at the corner of Carlton and Yonge Streets in the same city. The venture proved highly successful. In 1888 he accepted a unanimous invitation to become Registrar and Treasurer of Ontario College of Pharmacy, and he did much towards making the College a flourishing educational centre. A few years ago he retired, and in 1907 he returned to his native town, Plymouth, where he had many friends.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

For infringement of the Medicine Stamp Act by selling Glyco-Thymoline in a bottle which had the stamp torn from it, a Hoxton (London) chemist has been ordered to pay a fine of £5 and 4s. costs. The offence was admitted.

The General Medical Council has held its half yearly session this month. Several dentists were struck off the Dental Register for "disgraceful conduct in a professional respect." The British Pharmacopoeia Committee reported that valuable suggestions for the better adaptation of the Pharmacopoeia to local requirements in distant parts of His Majesty's dominions continue to reach the Committee, and these are being analyzed and incorporated in the statement which is in course of preparation by the Secretary.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference will hold its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne during the week commencing July 26 next. The arrangements are already well in hand.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The outstanding feature of the month has been the increase in the price of preparations containing spirit, or in the manufacture of which spirit is used. There seems little likelihood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will see his way to allow a rebate of the spirit duty on alcohol used for medicinal purposes, when the Board of Customs and Excise is unable to devise a plan by means of which such spirit could be fol-

lowed up after it has been taken out of bond. Therefore, as far as possible, the increased tax must be extracted from the pockets of the public.

The Convention between the makers of morphine which has existed for some years, came to an end a few weeks ago, owing to competition from a Continental manufacturer. Notwithstanding the fact that each maker is now in a position to quote prices without consulting his competitors, prices up to the present are maintained on the old scale. One maker has taken up the position of a free lance, and presumably the future market will depend on the actual law of supply and demand. Generally speaking, business in drugs and chemicals has been remarkably quiet, and changes of value of any importance have been few. There was a fairly strong demand for camphor a week or two back, but at the time of writing the market is quiet. The position of codeine is uncertain, and a city friend informs me that there is nothing definite to report regarding this article.

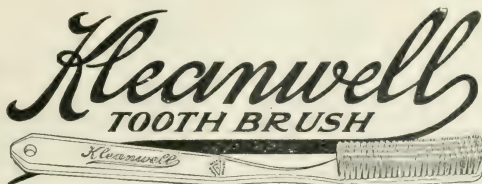
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY

Meeting in London

The annual assembly of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry was held in London, from May 27 to June 3. Delegates were present from all parts of the world, and at the opening gathering in the Albert Hall, the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, presided. In an inaugural address, His Royal Highness, who was received with prolonged cheers, said:

"It gives me much pleasure as vice-patron to preside over the first meeting of this important International Congress of Applied Chemistry, and the Princess of Wales is very glad to accompany me on this occasion. (Cheers.) Delegates and members, including many ladies, have come not only from every country in Europe, but from all parts of the world—literally 'from China to Peru.' These Congresses have already been held in the various capitals of Europe. This is the first time that you have assembled in London, and, in the name of the King, who is patron of this Congress, I offer you His Majesty's most hearty welcome. (Cheers.) His Majesty is very glad to think that the foreign representatives will be able to visit Windsor Castle during their stay in this country. (Cheers.) The main object which you all have in view is, I assume, to discuss in your numerous sections the many topics of interest and importance that are continually arising owing to the marvellous discoveries which the science of chemistry both pure and applied is making from day to day. Those interested in

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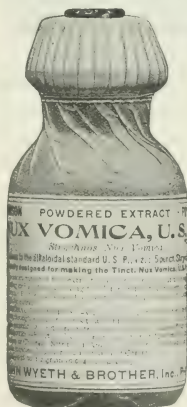
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STANDARD POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and



retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.

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some special branch meet in the different sections their conferees from other lands to their mutual benefit. In the larger gatherings, which I am glad to see have been arranged by the Committee, members will have further opportunity of social meeting. These conferences, whether of a scientific or a more intimate character, between men living in distant lands, all working for the same object, although under different conditions, cannot but be favorable to the progress of science and to the industries to which many of you have devoted your lives, as well as to the general peace of the world. (Cheers.) I fully appreciate the important part which chemistry plays in almost every branch of our modern industry. We all recognize that without a scientific foundation no permanent super-structure can be raised. Does not experience warn us that the rule of thumb is dead, and the rule of science has taken its place—(cheers)—that to-day we cannot be satisfied with crude methods which were sufficient for our forefathers, and that those great industries which cannot keep abreast to the advance of science must surely and rapidly decline? On behalf of the Princess of Wales and for myself I offer our cordial greeting to the members of the Congress, and I earnestly trust that great results may accrue from your deliberations. I now have much pleasure in declaring the seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry open." (Cheers.)

Sir Henry Roscoe offered a warm welcome to the visitors.

Sir William Ramsay said it was impossible to draw a hard and fast line between scientific and technical chemistry. Chemistry was, above all, a practical science, although in recent years it had tended to become more and more a branch of applied mathematics. The principles remained the same, and, indeed, the methods were only slightly varied, whether the apparatus used were beakers, test-tubes, funnels and flasks, or tanks, filter-presses, and autoclaves. The chief difference consisted in a satisfactory answer to the question—all important to the technical chemist, but wholly irrelevant to the man of science—Will it pay? On the answer to that question the commercial success of a process depended; but in its essence chemistry, whether scientific or industrial, was one. That, he thought, had hardly been realized in a practical manner on this side of the Channel, or, indeed, on the other side of the Atlantic. But their Continental friends had long seen and acted on the conviction that the industrial prosperity of a country could best be advanced by a close friendship and constant association between the technical and the practical workers, between the university and the factory, between the pure and

the applied science. M. Berthelot had pointed out how far the comfort, prosperity, and advancement of the human race depended on their science. Originally confined to alchemists and to so-called philosophers, there were now few regions not illuminated by the light of chemistry. Its ultimate goal was to render an intelligible account of the nature of the universe, and the composition of the stars had been revealed by its efforts. Still, while striving to reach that somewhat transcendental goal, they were able to pluck many flowers by the way—flowers which not only pleased them by their beauty and fragrance, but which, in many cases, were of practical use in alleviating their suffering and administering to their comfort. It had often been said that science was cosmopolitan and knew no country. The existence of such a Congress as that was in itself a proof of the truth of the saying. They were favored by the presence of representatives from every civilized State in the world. (Applause.) They were met to discuss how best to develop the special branches of chemistry to which they devoted their lives, how to further their progress, and to mark the level to which they had already attained. (Applause.)

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley (Chief Government Chemist, America), said the assembling of that Congress was illustrative of the progress of the age. Chemistry was the fundamental science, in that it treated of the ultimate nature of things. It was also the science of most productive importance, because it was applied in all the industries. So far as he knew, there was not a single industry of any importance to man that did not claim tribute of chemistry. The art of agriculture, most of all, lay at the very foundation of human happiness and existence. There was no more apt illustration of the utility of chemistry than to say that were its gifts to agriculture suddenly withdrawn, the teeming millions of the globe would, in a short time, be half clad and starving. But there was a more important service of chemistry to man even than that. In later years the science had been utilized not only to improve the engines of war, but far more to develop new services for man. The great strides now being made to apply the principles of prophylaxis in medical science were largely due to the services of chemistry. In fact, sanitation was principally a chemical problem—pure food, pure air, pure water insuring pure activity of mind and body, and curing disease by evading it and prolonging by many years the most valuable part of human life,—viz., its period of maximum endeavor. To this great work chemistry was giving its most precious contributions. In another important particular chemistry was rendering service to humanity. It had undertaken to im-

prove the morality of man. All science had a stimulating effect on morality, because science sought only the truth, but chemistry had already made great progress in improving the morality of trade. It detected frauds and adulterations in all articles bought and sold. It exposed the manufacturer and dealer who made and sold any article deleterious to man or under a false name or representation, to public scorn, and to the penalties of the law. The members of that Congress had assembled to compare notes of progress, to be mutually helpful in the work for the benefit of man which they were trying to do. Their purpose was to mitigate, if possible, the suffering of the poor, to lighten, to some extent, the task of labor by making it more fruitful, to prevent sickness and promote health, to prevent crime and punish wrong-doing, to eliminate from commerce every species of fraud and misrepresentations, and in this great work they were inspired by the patronage of His Royal Highness. (Applause.)

LEE CHU AND DRUGGISTS PLAY WAITING GAME

Lee Chu, ex-Montreal constable, ex-court house interpreter, is still much wanted by the Montreal police, and there is now quite a game being played in Halifax for his apprehension, says the Montreal Star. Lee, it will be remembered, was fined to the extent of one thousand and fifty dollars for selling cocaine. He escaped to Halifax, was brought back on a charge of perjury, was liberated, and then escaped again to Halifax, where he got into a row with one of his fellow-countrymen, and was arrested for that offence.

Having gone to considerable expense, the Pharmaceutical Association is not disposed to let Lee get away without paying his fines. Hence they had a new warrant, for subornation of perjury, sworn out and sent to Halifax. An officer of the Canadian Detective Agency is on the wait, and as soon as Lee Chu leaves the Halifax jail he will be re-arrested and once more brought back to Montreal. Meanwhile Lee is playing the waiting game. He has so far elected to stay comfortably in jail and wait, in the hope that the Montreal druggists will get tired waiting for him.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

J. H. Puley, Stoney Plain, Alta., has added New Century Cases of the original design, to his present outfit, of course buying them from the original manufacturers, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Office of the Secretary,
612 St. Catherine St.,
Montreal

President—G. E. Gibbard, Toronto
Vice-President—G. A. Burbridge, Halifax, N.S.
Sec.-Treas.—J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que.

NOTICE.

The Second Annual Convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Banff, on August 3rd and following days. Delegates from the different Provincial Associations will please note the date.

Full particulars as to R. R. rates will be published in next month's Canadian Druggist. All druggists will be welcome.

J. E. Tremble,
Sec.-Treas.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, Toronto, are this year celebrating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their business by the late Adam Miller.

This was made the occasion June 7th of presenting to Mr. W. J. Gage, who has been head of the firm for the past thirty-five years, an address beautifully illuminated by A. H. Howard, R.C. A., and handsomely bound in morocco. Accompanying this was a special copy of the handsome booklet which the firm has issued to mark the completion of so many successful years in business.

Mr. Gage replied in very appropriate terms, and in referring to the plan of profit-sharing that has been in existence for several years in their business, expressed a desire to have the principle of mutual help and co-operation still further extended by the establishment of a Benefit Fund, and, if possible, a Pension Fund. To carry this into effect Mr. Gage proposed that he would place the sum of \$5,000.00 at the disposal of a committee whose duty it would be to work out a satisfactory plan.

CHEWING GUM MERGER

The organization has been effected of the Sen-Sen Chiclet Co., with a capital of \$6,700,000, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine. This company will take over the business of six of the largest factories of chewing gum in the United States and Canada, namely:

The T. B. Dunn Company, of Rochester; the Frank H. Fleeler Company, of Philadelphia; C. R. Somerville, of London, Ont.; the After Dinner Gum Company, of Rochester; the Grove Company, of Salem, Ohio, and the George B. Curtis Company, of Portland, Maine.

REDUCED PRICES

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“FAIRCHILD” PRODUCTS

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Peptogenic Milk Powder	small \$5.25 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine	small \$4.50 ; large \$8.50 per dozen
Panopepton	small \$4.50 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
Peptonising Tubes	\$4.50 per dozen boxes, twelve tubes each

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

again desire to call attention to the above reduced prices of the “Fairchild” products which were made more than a year ago—also to the fact that MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal, are sole agents for the “Fairchild” products for the Dominion of Canada

The Phoenix Sanitary Duster

- Is made from Rope Manilla.
- It will outwear any duster of any other material costing five times the price.
- It will not scratch furniture or polished surfaces, as other dusters will.
- Moths and other insects will not injure or destroy it.
- Owing to its flexibility, dust can be rubbed off the furniture as with a cloth if desired.
- It does not smell after being in use, as other dusters do.
- It does not contain, nor will it convey any disease germs.

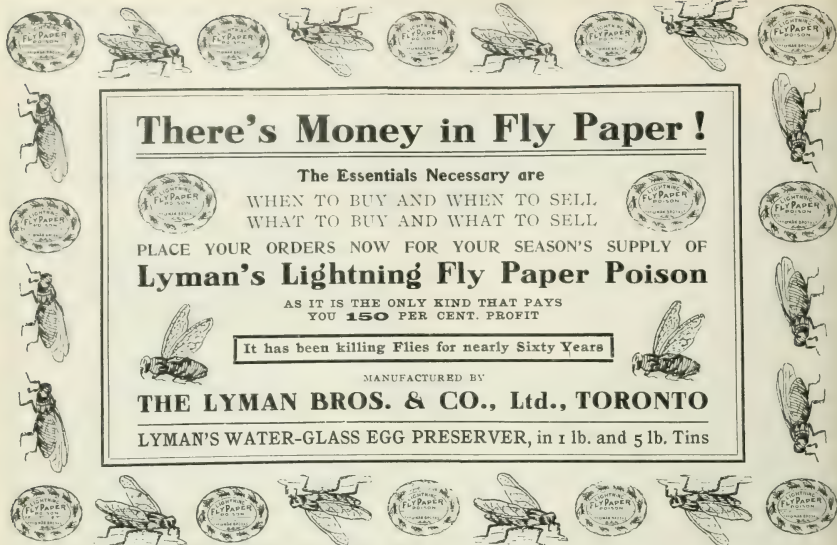


In fact it is the ONLY Sanitary Duster in use

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There's Money in Fly Paper !

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WHEN TO BUY AND WHEN TO SELL
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PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY OF
Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison
AS IT IS THE ONLY KIND THAT PAYS
YOU **150 PER CENT. PROFIT**

It has been killing Flies for nearly Sixty Years

MANUFACTURED BY
THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., TORONTO
LYMAN'S WATER-GLASS EGG PRESERVER, in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Tins

**BROWN-LEE'S
ODORLESS
MOTHINE**

**Effectual Preventative and
DESTROYER OF MOTHS**

This preparation does not contain poisonous drugs, and has given perfect satisfaction in every case where it has been sold. It is also proven a great seller for the retail trade. Cards and advertising matter supplied for a window display.

Write for Terms, etc.

**BROWN-LEE CO., Limited
GUELPH - ONTARIO**



The Sale of
**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**

is many times larger than all other fly poisons combined

And It's Still Growing

Wilson's Fly Pads pay a very much larger profit
than any other well advertised proprietary article.

Trade Notes

Beattie & Argue have purchased the drug business of W. F. Garland, Hintonburg, Ontario.

J. M. Roulston has purchased the branch drug business of G. W. Hoben, St. John, New Brunswick.

Chas. Hudson has opened a drug store at Zealandia, Saskatchewan.

W. C. Hanes, druggist, at Ottawa, Ontario, died recently.

G. W. & A. M. Campbell have purchased the interest of H. M. McDowell in the McDowell-Burns Drug Co., Ltd., at Vancouver, British Columbia.

W. F. Stevenson has started a drug business at Belmont, Manitoba.

F. E. Campbell has purchased the drug business of A. J. Ryson, Holland, Manitoba.

Dr. M. G. Dundas has taken over the drug business of A. M. Kane & Co., Rathwell, Manitoba.

George R. Bean has purchased the drug business of Thomas Little, Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

H. A. Davidson, late traveller for the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, is opening a drug store in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

R. W. Grieve has started a drug and stationery business at Castor, Alberta.

E. Shoff has commenced a drug business in Vancouver, British Columbia.

R. H. Morrison & Co., Ltd., druggists, Vancouver, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership, R. H. Morrison continuing the business.

Thomas Little has opened a new drug store at Carmangay, Alberta.

Chas. Lugsdin, druggist, at North Augusta, Ontario, is moving to Toronto.

L. W. Biggar, druggist and stationer, is opening a branch store at Unity, Saskatchewan.

The North Ward Drug Store is the name of a new drug firm at Lethbridge, Alberta.

In a fire at Cartwright, Manitoba, recently the drug store of H. J. Graham was completely destroyed by fire. The stock on which there was a small insurance was mostly carried out to safety, but was greatly damaged by smoke and rain, which fell heavily. Mr. Graham's loss is probably \$3,500, with insurance of about \$1,500.

J. R. Darling & Co., druggists, at Simcoe, Ontario, have given up business.

R. C. Jamieson & Co. have purchased the Speer-Stevenson Drug Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

G. M. Gemmille has started a drug business at Merritt, British Columbia.

Dr. Ed. Morin, wholesale druggist, at Quebec, Quebec, died recently.

C. Morrison, druggist, at Virden, Manitoba, has sold his business.

Wm. Teeter, druggist, at Hamilton, Ontario, has sold out his business.

Wilson Drug Co. has taken over the drug business of the late John Reid, Vancouver, British Columbia.

De Silva Institute Company, patent medicines, has been registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

F. A. Wilson, formerly of Morden, Manitoba, has purchased the drug stock of John Reed, Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

A. G. Kalbolsch, druggist, has purchased the Red Cross Drug Co., Vancouver, British Columbia.

S. J. Watson, druggist, has opened a branch store at Blairmore, Alberta.

Dr. C. D. Hewitt has discontinued his drug business at Antler, Saskatchewan.

W. C. Arnold has taken over the drug business of Arnold & Co., Dubuc, Saskatchewan.

R. W. Thompson has purchased the drug business of A. E. Finley, Elgin, Manitoba.

F. J. McCallum has purchased the drug business of Joseph Rinn, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

Wm. E. Foxwell has purchased the drug business of Wm. J. Robertson, Victoria, British Columbia.

O. W. Fares, druggist, at Port Colborne, Ontario, has sold his business.

G. A. Aiken, formerly of Beattie and Argue Streets, Ottawa, Ontario, has opened a new drug store at Finch, Ontario.

F. Driscoll, druggist, at Calgary, Alberta, has sold his business.

W. C. R. Allan, druggist, at St. John, New Brunswick, has given up business.

S. R. Davey succeeds J. O. Stinson in the drug business at Chesley, Ontario.

W. T. Armour has purchased the drug business of O. W. Fares, Port Colborne, Ontario.

Dr. Lang has opened a new drug business at Owen Sound, Ontario.

W. E. R. Coade has taken over the drug business of D. A. Dudderidge, of Franklin, Manitoba.

R. Pontney is opening a new drug store at Bathurst and Dupont Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

L. Armstrong, recently with the King Edward Pharmacy, has taken over the business at the corner of Queen and DeGrassi Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

DIGBY, N.S.—Mr. R. W. Holdsworth is placing his order for an outfit with The Toronto Show Case Co. The fixtures are of the "National" design and are ordered for immediate delivery.

MONTREAL NOTES

Michael Lafferty was fined \$25 and costs on June 4th for selling cocaine, opium and other drugs in contravention of the Pharmacy Act of the Province of Quebec.

Burglars broke into the drug store of J. R. Parkin, on Bleury Street, gaining an entrance through the back shop, and stole all the opium in stock, as well as \$2 in money.

Dr. Neil Gunn died June 6th from injuries received in a drug store at Pacific Grove, California, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Deceased was a graduate of McGill University, and was for a number of years lecturer in the Medical School. He was 50 years of age.

The druggists of Montreal and the members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association in particular have been experiencing troublesome times lately, being subject to petty charges made against them for supposed infractions of the Pharmacy Act, as well as the License Act of the Province.

We referred to a number of these in our last issue, and during the past month there have been additional cases, which on the whole have resulted favorably to the drug trade.

The case against the Polyclinic, Ltd., of Montreal, was before the courts on June 2nd. This company had obtained a charter for doing business from the Dominion Government, and they claimed that their charter over-rode the Provincial Pharmaceutical Act, which provided that a company cannot be allowed to do business as retail druggists. Judgment was given in favor of the Pharmaceutical Association, and the Montreal Polyclinic was fined \$25.00 and costs. This decision was one which was hailed with pleasure by pharmacists, as it fully established the authority of the Pharmaceutical Association as governed by the Pharmacy Act of the Province.

On June 4th, several druggists were charged in the Police Courts with alleged illegal sale of poisons, one against Mr. W. H. Chapman being for the sale of Calomel Tablets. The prosecutors claimed that they should not be supplied without the formality of a doctor's prescription, unless registered as a poison. Judgment in this case was rendered June 18th by Judge Leet, who held that Calomel Tablets as sold were "a preparation," and the sale was not contrary to the Pharmacy Act of the Province.

Another case was that against Mr. Scarff for the alleged sale of Carbohc Acid without registration, but this was dismissed on account of the unreliable and contradictory evidence of the witnesses.

Quite a number of other cases have still to be dealt with.

ACTION AGAINST DRUGGISTS.

A series of actions for alleged illegal sale of liquor have been instituted against a number of leading druggists of Montreal by the Messrs. Handfield, druggists, of Mount Royal Avenue. The charge was made that liquor has been sold without a doctor's certificate and without the registration of the sale as required by law.

The license laws of the Province of Quebec forbid the sale of liquor except for medicinal purposes, on the order of a physician, if for sacramental purposes on the order of a clergyman, or for mechanical purposes on an order of a justice of the peace.

It also stipulates that druggists must not sell more than a pint of liquor at any one time, and also must keep a register of his sales, giving the date of sale, the quantity, the name of the purchaser, and of the physician, clergyman or justice of the peace who authorizes the sale.

The fine for contravention of the law is from \$50.00 to \$100.00, of which three-quarters goes to the Government, and one-quarter to the informant. The cases referred to were, we understand, for the sale of alcohol without registration.

BACHELORS OF PHARMACY

The following candidates have passed their examinations in pharmacy of the University of Toronto, with which the Ontario College of Pharmacy is affiliated. They are now eligible for the degree of Phm.B.:

E. V. Armstrong, G. E. Baker, H. G. Bigelow, J. F. Boylan, H. W. Brien, O. Byer, C. C. Chittenden, H. Cooke, H. M. Corbett, A. J. Coyne, J. A. Craig, C. M. Ellis, L. Gatenby, W. N. R. Grooms, M. T. Hanson, J. N. C. Hill, F. J. Hind, L. H. Hobson, W. T. Kingston, J. M. McCabe, C. J. McKeen, G. L. McWilliams, E. B. Mealley, S. J. Mitchell, F. G. Murphy, W. H. Murphy, F. J. O'Callaghan, G. H. Porritt, C. W. Reynolds, R. W. Riley, F. J. Sanders, R. C. Sexsmith, Miss C. Skuse, A. A. Stokes, F. R. White, C. N. Wood.

The following candidates must pass supplemental examinations in the subjects indicated before being admitted to the degree: P. H. Green, prescriptions; J. N. Sinclair, pharmacy.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

The drug store of W. H. Stepler, Strathroy, Ont., was burglarized May 7th and about \$125 in cash was taken.

Every druggist is confronted now and then with some difficulty—it may be a need for precise information regarding some drug, remedy, formula, etc. ☘ Why not make use of the

Scientific

E. Merck

Department

A postal card or letter, addressed to E. MERCK, Darmstadt, will often elicit valuable information, otherwise obtainable only with great trouble.

For rubbing, bathing, liniments and
external preparations,
Physicians are prescribing and
Hospitals are using

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

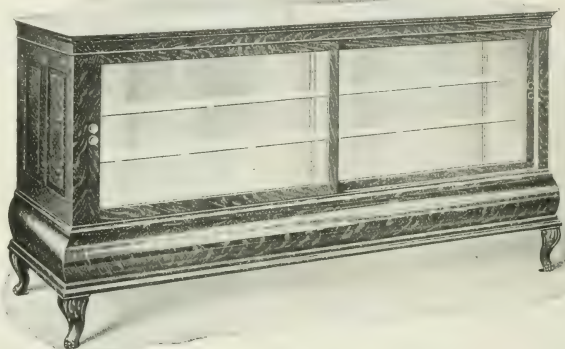
FOR SALE BY

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO.

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

The New Century Display Counter



(FRONT OF CASE)

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA



RECTE ET SUAVITER

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba:

Graduates—T. A. Sexsmith, Carman, Man.; Agnes Stuart, Rivers, Man.; F. J. McCallum, Rolan, Man.; E. G. Bate, Winnipeg, Man.; S. E. Taylor, Brandon, Man.; R. L. Davidson, Swan Lake, Man.; D. R. Walker, Carberry Man.; J. Faye, Gretna, Man.; W. MacFarlane, Portage La Prairie, Man.; F. E. Campbell, Holland, Man.; F. W. Whiles, Carberry, Man.; F. B. Fenwick, Alexander, Man.; R. R. Magee, Manitou, Man.; G. S. Metcalfe, Treherne, Man.; E. H. Bate, Winnipeg, Man.; E. A. Wakeline, Scott, Sask.; W. J. McNeill, Holland, Man.

Mr. D. Inches, Winnipeg, is required to take supplementaries in Chemistry and Theoretical Pharmacy.

Examination for License—W. E. Arens, Minnedosa; H. L. Gamble, Boissevain; D. C. Maddox, Winkler; O. S. Smith, Winnipeg.

There were twenty-three candidates presented themselves for examination. T. A. Sexsmith was awarded the Association silver medal for general proficiency, and Miss Agnes Stuart the Flexon medal in chemistry.

MANITOBA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The next session of this college will open for the minor course on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, 1909, and continue until the Christmas vacation. The major course session will commence Jan. 3rd, 1910, and continue until the end of April. The examinations in each course to be held at the close of that course.

The degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy is conferred by the University of Manitoba on graduates of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy who shall pass the University examinations for that purpose, the subjects for this examination being Botany, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, Physics, Materia Medica, Toxicology, and Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

The Board of Examiners of the M.P.A. are W. Young, E. Nesbitt, A. Campbell, M. Westaway, and A. R. Leonard.

P. E. I. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION



Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the P. E. Island Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Council Chambers, Summerside, at 2.30 p.m., on June 9th. There was a good representation of members present, especially from Prince County.

Dr. A. A. McLellan, on behalf of His Worship Mayor Saunders, who was unable to be present, extended to the visiting members a hearty welcome to the town, and hoped that they would all enjoy their outing and have a successful meeting.

Hon. George E. Hughes, on behalf of the visiting members, thanked the doctor for his hearty welcome, and assured him that the members had enjoyed their short stay in Summerside, and hoped that at some future date our meeting would be held there again.

The President, Mr. A. W. P. Gourlie, in his address, reviewed the work of the year, and suggested some important measures which he thought might well come before the meeting, and which were subsequently acted upon.

The report from the delegates to the first annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, held in Toronto last September, was then read by Hon. Geo. E. Hughes. Mention was made of several important measures which had been discussed, especially those brought in by the Committee on Education.

The Secretary-Registrar, in his report, reviewed the work transacted during the year, which is, briefly, as follows: The appointment of G. A. B. McDonald and R. M. Johnson as examiners to take the place of the former examiners elected by the Council, whose term ceased through lapse of time. Mr. Hume Hopgood was appointed examiner by the Government. Hon. Geo. E. Hughes and A. W. P. Gourlie were appointed as delegates to attend the meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, held in Toronto, September, 1908. During the year an information was laid against P. P. Gillis, of Charlottetown, for violation of the Pharmacy Act, and re-



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sulted in a victory for the Association, Mr. Gillis having been fined \$20.00 and costs. No examinations were held during the year. For the year ended June 1st, 1909, there were 51 names on our register, as compared with 55 for the previous year.

At the annual meeting a resolution was passed appointing a Legislative Committee of three members for the purpose of studying our Act, comparing it with other provincial Pharmacy Acts, and suggesting desired improvements for the consideration of our Association. The committee consists of A. W. P. Gourlie, B. R. McFadyen, and H. J. Mabon.

The Council was also authorised to appoint, at any time it deemed necessary, an inspector to see that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act were carried out and enforced.

A resolution was also passed placing our Association on record as approving of the reciprocity of diplomas or certificates between provincial Pharmaceutical Societies, and urging upon all provincial societies to take the same action.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, Mr. A. W. P. Gourlie, expressing the appreciation with which his services were held by the Association; to which Mr. Gourlie made a brief reply.

The election for seven members of the Council for the year 1909-10 resulted as follows: G. A. B. McDonald, President; J. E. Gallant, Vice-President; R. M. Johnson, Secretary-Registrar; Geo. E. Hughes, Treasurer; A. W. Reddin, A. J. Matheson, J. W. Carruthers.

R. M. Johnson,
Secretary-Registrar.

In reply to a request of "A Reader" re qualifications necessary to keep open drug store in Prince Edward Island, would say that this is defined in the Act of incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Association of that Province, and requires that anyone desiring to open a business must be a registered member of the Association, and shall either have passed the examinations of the Board of Examiners of that Association or the Council may at their discretion accept the diploma of any other competent body outside the Province as sufficient evidence of qualification.

The examinations are held twice a year. The general meetings of the Association are held annually on such day in the month of June as the Council may appoint.

The Poison Schedule is very similar to that which is in force in the other provinces.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, corner of Ontario and Mance Streets, on Tuesday, June 8th, 1909, with a good attendance of members.

The meeting was one of considerable interest, and there was a lively discussion on several points which were brought before the meeting.

It was decided that in view of the advanced age of the present Secretary-Registrar, Mr. E. Muir, that he be allowed to retire on a superannuation allowance.

There were thirteen nominations for the six vacant seats on the new Council Board, to act as members of the Council for the coming two years. The nominations were: Messrs. J. E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, M. Albert, J. E. W. Lecours, H. J. Pilon, Jos. Contant, S. H. Tansey, J. A. D. Godbout, A. Lebeau, Pierre Leduc, Victor Levesque, Paul J. Leduc, all of Montreal, and Mr. P. LaRoche, Quebec. In addition to these a number of others were nominated who declined to stand for election, and twenty others who were nominated having failed to comply with the by-law giving ———, could not be included in the list of nominees. The following were elected: Messrs. Contant, Tremble, Laurence, Lecours, Tansey, and Albert, who together with Messrs. A. E. DuBerger, C. E. Scarff, W. H. Chapman, F. L. Jolicœur, E. C. Fraser, and one to be named instead of L. A. Bernard, recently deceased, will form the Council for 1909 and 1910.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The following have been nominated up to date, June 23rd, as candidates for election to the next Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and have accepted nomination and will stand for election:

- No. 1 District—Henry Watters, Ottawa.
- No. 2 District—E. W. Case, Picton.
- No. 3 District—J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.
- No. 5 District—John Hargreaves, Toronto.
- No. 7 District—F. F. Brown, Shelburne.
- No. 8 District—H. Southcott, St. Catharines.
- No. 9 District—R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.
- No. 10 District—W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
- No. 11 District—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.
- No. 12 District—E. R. Wigle, Warton.
- No. 13 District—A. J. Johnston, Sarnia.



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in the Council room of the College, Gerrard Street, Toronto, from June 7 to June 11, 1909.

SESSION. MONDAY, JUNE 7.

The Council met at 2.30 p.m., with the President, Geo. E. Gibbard, in the chair. All the members were present, with the exception of Alex. Stewart.

Moved by H. Southcott, seconded by E. R. Wigle, that the minutes as printed be taken as read and adopted. Carried.

The President then delivered his address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen,—It is unnecessary for me to assure you of my pleasure on again assembling at our semi-annual meeting, even though this feeling is tempered somewhat by the fact of it being the last gathering of the present Council, and whether we shall again all meet around this Board is knowledge hid by the veil of the future. It is however, a matter for congratulation that the end of the term finds our ranks unbroken either by adverse circumstance or the mandate of the grim reaper.

"The term just closing is entitled to rank as a prosperous and successful period during which Canadian pharmacy has taken up and holds advanced ground, commercially, professionally, and fraternally. Commercially I believe it to be a safe statement that the trade is in a better financial condition than during any period of its history, and while fortunes may not be made in pharmacy, at least a comfortable competency is assured to those who industriously apply themselves to a business and calling which possesses many advantages and attractions.

"Professionally, we have made many advances, and pharmacy is more in evidence to-day with the members than ever, and is beginning to be looked upon as the only way out of and over the difficulties and evils which beset the craft. One of the chief features of the term was the publication of the second edition of the Canadian Form-

ulary, and the inauguration of a propaganda for extending its use by Canadian pharmacists, and for securing recognition of its merits by the medical profession. A large measure of the work attending this publication and the propaganda can be credited to the untiring industry of the Chairman of the Research Committee of this Council.

"It is to be regretted that the Government at Ottawa has not accorded this work the approval which should have been extended to it and which we confidently look for. I am confident that this approval has been withheld due to the lack of knowledge of the purpose of the Formulary and a mistaken notion that it is a book of recipes for the manufacture of proprietary articles and nostrums. When this mistaken notion shall have been removed from the minds of those in authority, I have no doubt that the Formulary will be accorded the position it deserves as that of the first Canadian standard authority.

"A cause of sincere gratification is to be found in the resolution adopted by the Ontario Medical Association at its recent meeting authorizing a committee of that Association to meet a committee of this Council, with the object of devising the best means of overcoming the evil created by the multiplicity of proprietary remedies, and which to-day has imposed upon both professions a burden too intolerable to be borne. This resolution and the spirit which promoted it I sincerely hope is the beginning of a consummation earnestly anticipated and labored for by this Council and in aiding to accomplish the purpose in view our Research Committee will find congenial labor.

"Fraternally, conditions have vastly improved during this term, mainly through the organization of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, with the establishing of which the Council had much to do, and to the permanency of which, its moral and financial support will more largely contribute than that of any other body. In this Association the members of the different Provinces have been brought appreciably near when a uniform standard shall prevail throughout Canadian pharmacy and our profession advance along broader lines in a wide sphere of usefulness.

"During the term our school has shared in the general prosperity and recovered the strong position maintained by it for so many years. True, the number of students does not reach the high water mark touched at one time under abnormal conditions, but the higher standard of attainment possessed by the present students is a feature which more than compensates for the loss in numbers. This higher qualification is manifested in the higher percentages of passes at our ex-

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aminations, in the increased value of the graduates in their capacity as pharmacists and in the higher remuneration which they are able to command for their services.

"The addition of a new set of microscopes to the appliances of the school placed the equipment of our college in a satisfactory condition, bringing it up to the requirements of the work demanded. In one feature, however, the Ontario College of Pharmacy is lacking, and this I look upon as important. The standing and importance of this institution would warrant a first class library and museum, together with a bureau of records, and there are urgent reasons why this subject should receive attention in the near future.

"Canadian pharmacy has now been organized for over forty years, and during the period which has elapsed, considerable history has been made, and this history should be on record. There is also the fact that in this Province there doubtless exist many valuable documents and publications, which for lack of a proper repository are in danger of being lost. My conviction is that the Ontario College of Pharmacy should contain this repository. In this connection, permit me to suggest that this Council place on record its appreciation of the valuable donation made by the National Drug and Chemical Co., which presented the Council with a complete bound edition of the British Pharmaceutical Journal from its first issue almost up to date, and six volumes of Watt's Reference Dictionary.

"The Council and members of the College are to be congratulated on the outcome of the amendment to the Act proposed by Mr. P. Bowyer during the last session of Parliament. Misconception of the purpose of the Act and ignorance of the scope of the amendment introduced on the part of the legislators for a time threatened to seriously impair the effectiveness of the Act as a safeguard to public health and safety. The information, however, which your Committee on By-Laws and Legislation was able to furnish to the Government and Legislature appealed to the sound common sense of the members, and the amendment as finally adopted was of a character to satisfy the needs of the general public without weakening the Act.

"Proper respect is being accorded the Act throughout the Province, and offences against its general provisions are becoming less frequent, a condition no doubt due to the industry and persistence exercised by our Inspector in prosecuting offenders. The number of delinquents in payment of fees has also been reduced to the minimum and to-day almost the entire number of indi-

viduals engaged in pharmacy in the Province are properly qualified.

"Referring to our school again and the course of instruction imparted there, it appears to me that the time has arrived when the scope of this should be enlarged to include a thorough course in analytical chemistry, especially the analysis of water, milk and urine. The analytical chemist is becoming more and more a necessary adjunct to the successful practice of medicine and the up-to-date physician is feeling the handicap more keenly as medical science advances. The qualified pharmacist is the man to supply this need, and every graduate of this school should be capable of making the required examination of these liquids.

"Another suggestion, and I am done. The Equipment, Faculty and Course of Instruction of our school are of such high standard that it appears to me the Council would be justified in conducting a special publicity campaign, placing at the disposal of every student in pharmacy the advantages we offer in preparing them for their qualifying examinations and subsequent career.

"By the very comprehensive report of our Registrar-Treasurer now in your hands, you will see that the College occupies a most satisfactory financial position with the prospects bright for the continuation of this desirable situation.

"The matters then that I would recommend to your special attention are:

"(a) The appointment of a committee of conference with the committee of medical men recently appointed by the Ontario Medical Society.

"(b) The appointment of a special library committee for carrying out the purposes suggested in this address.

"(c) An active publicity campaign in the interest of our school."

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by J. R. Y. Broughton: "That the President's address be referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Harrison, Karn, Southcott, Johnson, and Watters to report at this session of the Council. Carried.

Communications were read and referred to their several committees.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by E. W. Case: "That the communication of Mr. Thom for a position on the examining board be placed on file for reference, and that his application be given favorable consideration when a vacancy has to be filled." Carried.

Moved by John Hargreaves, seconded by W. A. Karn: "That the letter received from our late Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. Isaac P. Lewis, ac-

knowledging the Christmas greetings which was forwarded from this Council in December last, be most sincerely acknowledged and placed on the minutes of this Council meeting." Carried.

The Registrar called the attention of the Council to the recent discussion in the University Senate on matriculation in Arts and Medicine. He pointed out the necessity of waiting on Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, at the earliest opportunity to make arrangements for next year's matriculation, as no provision now exists for examination in Arithmetic and English Grammar as required by the Council for admission to the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

A New Year's greeting from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, Australia, bearing the inscription: "Let us turn over a new leaf. Suggestion: This certificate entitles to practice anywhere in the British dominions," was referred to the Education Committee.

A number of accounts were read by the Registrar and referred to the Committee on Executive and Finance.

Attention was called to the dinner to be given by the Miles Medicine Co., of Elkhart, Indiana, to pharmacists, in the St. Charles Café.

Moved by E. W. Case that the Council adjourn until Tuesday, at 2 p.m. Carried.

SESSION, TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

The Council met at 2 p.m., the President in the chair. All the members were present.

Moved by A. J. Johnston, seconded by E. W. Case: "That the communication of Andrew B. Johnston, Sarnia, that his application be placed on file for future reference and favorable consideration. Carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Your committee appointed to consider the report of our President, begs to record its appreciation of the thoughtful and appropriate references and suggestions embodied therein, and would recommend that action be taken to carry out the salient points indicated in the address.

1.—We deem it fitting and proper that the name of Mr. John Hargreaves, Chairman of the Research Committee, be emphasized in connection with the successful promotion of the Canadian Formulary.

2.—We commend the steps taken to bring about a conference with the representative medical body of the Province with a view to lessen the multiplicity of remedies of a proprietary pharmaceutical character and promote a recognition of official standards, and we would recommend that the Research Committee be authorized to represent this Council in conference.

3. Regarding the recommendation for a special library committee, we would suggest that the duties falling to such a committee could properly be undertaken by the Education Committee.

4. We highly commend the publicity campaign advised by the President, and would suggest that the facts bearing on our institution as set forth in the annual announcement be condensed and recast in conspicuous form and distributed to students and others looking for the educational advantages provided by our College, and that the preparation of suitable material be entrusted to the Dean, Registrar and Chairman of the Education Committee.

5.—As to instruction in chemical analysis to qualify our graduates for advanced work in scientific examination of water, urine, milk, etc., we beg to report that this phase of the address will be dealt with by the Education Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. A. Hargreaves, Chairman.

Moved by R. A. Harrison, seconded by Henry Watters, that the report of the committee be received and adopted. Carried.

Isaac Curry, a former member of the Council appeared and urged the claims of the newly formed Toronto Pharmacal Bowling Association.

Moved by U. P. Hargreaves, seconded by R. A. Harrison: "That the question of founding a correspondence course for students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in conformance with the curriculum of study for apprentices outlined in the regular annual calendar be referred to the Committee on Education to report at the meeting of the Council. Carried.

Mr. Watters, in supporting the motion, said that the scheme should extend beyond the Province. It should be taken up by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. He would like to see it so arranged that it would be open to apprentices throughout the whole Dominion.

Moved by E. W. Case: "That the Council adjourn until 2 p.m. Wednesday." Carried.

SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

The Council met at 2 p.m. All present.

Correspondence was read, and referred to the several committees.

REPORT NO. 1 OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—The Educational Committee begs to submit their first report as follows:

1.—We herewith submit names of successful candidates at the recent May examinations, and recommend that diplomas be issued in conformity with report of Examining Board.

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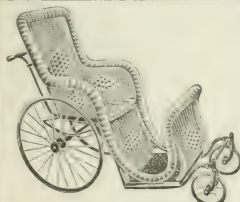
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2. We acknowledge with keen pleasure the timely greetings of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland and would record our approval of the sentiment of reciprocity conveyed thereby and would further express the hope that the time is not far distant when the spirit of the greeting may become embodied in an enactment by the Motherland and each and all of the representative pharmaceutical bodies of the British Empire, providing for interchange of registration, and record our readiness to enter into negotiation to give practical effect to the doctrine and in every way to secure its realization.

3.—Re the application of J. Fred. Howell, who applies for certificate under reciprocal arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Society of Alberta and Saskatchewan, we recommend that the same be granted.

4.—Re the application of W. J. Lalonde, of Los Angeles, we recommend that it be not entertained until such time as evidence requested by the Registrar and required by the Council in similar cases be forthcoming.

5.—Re application of Fred. R. Price, Sault Ste. Marie, for a diploma to replace one damaged by fire, we would recommend that a new one be issued on receipt of the damaged one and the payment of the required fee of \$5.00.

6.—Re the application of Clifford Sine for diploma to replace one destroyed by fire, we recommend the request be granted, he having complied with all necessary requirements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters, Chairman.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by Alex. Stewart: "That report number one of the Education Committee be received and adopted." Carried.

John Hargreaves read correspondence which had passed between himself and the Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, as to whether the members of the Council could become members of the Conference. Canada, he said, was under the British Pharmacopoeia, and should have some legal status on the committee of revision of that work. The reply received from the Assistant Secretary of the Conference, dated May 30th, stated that he saw no difficulty in the election of individual members of the Council to membership in the Conference. It was pointed out that the compilation of the Pharmacopoeia was in the hands of the General Medical Council, assisted by a committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It was recommended that a paper be written setting forth any suggestions which might seem advisable in the Pharmacopoeia from the standpoint of Canadian practice. This, the writer stated, he would undertake to have read at the forthcoming meeting of

the Conference in July. This would give a desirable publicity to the views of Canadian pharmacists.

In the discussion on the following motion, Henry Watters said that he would be opposed to any action which might seem like suggesting formulas to the medical profession. It was generally agreed upon that no such suggestion was implied.

Moved by A. J. Johnston, seconded by J. H. H. Jury: "That the question of the preparation and submission of a paper to the Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Association, embodying the views of this College re the representation of Canadian pharmacists on the revision of the British Pharmacopoeia, be placed in the hands of the Research Committee. Carried.

Moved by R. A. Harrison, seconded by W. A. Karn: "That the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to forward the names of the individual members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for the time being to the General Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, asking for membership in that body." Carried.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by H. Southcott: "That the attention of the proper authorities be directed to the publicity given in newspapers and otherwise, to the hurtful prominence given to advertisements of medicines and medical treatment of a nature calculated to do harm to those impressed by such advertising, and to take steps to render such publicity illegal and criminal."

In supporting his motion, Mr. Watters said that the Ontario College of Pharmacy should put itself on record as altogether unfriendly to such advertisements as those with which they were familiar. The matter had been brought to their attention by E. B. Shell, of Alliston, who enclosed clippings of advertisements and of the enactment dealing with such subjects of the State of Massachusetts. The matter had been taken up at the recent meeting of the Ontario Medical Association. "I don't think," said Mr. Watters, "we should withhold our support from the commendable stand taken by the doctors in their motion."

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by J. F. Roberts: "That the Council revert to the order of presentation of reports, to enable the Registrar-Treasurer to present the financial statement of the College. Carried.

REGISTRAR TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the Semi-Annual Report of the finances of the College for six months, ending May 26th, 1909.

Four physicians have taken out registration, viz.: W. N. Robertson, Dunehurgh; H. J. Adams, Lion's Head; Charles A. Wigle, Lion's Head; and J. A. Evans, Islington.

E. H. Harcourt Co., Limited

Publishers of the

**Ontario Copy Books
Quebec Copy Books
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Exercise Books
Scribbling Books
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Special terms offered to the trade
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**THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S
C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836**

H. PLANTEN & SON
93 HENRY ST. Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.
"The Pioneer American Capsule House"



"Anti-Splash"
THE MAGIC FILTER

Write for Terms :: Agents Wanted

**FILTERS THE WATER
PREVENTS SPLASHING**

Polished Brass, 15c; Nickel plated, 20c

Set up on display cards for Druggists,
holding one dozen

**Anti-Splash Filter Co. & OWEN SOUND
:: ONTARIO ::**

A New Book **DRUGGISTS and DISPENSERS** **Practical Show Card Instructor**

THIS book contains a thorough, progressive course of instruction for making all styles of show cards required by the Up-to-Date Druggist and Soda Fountain Dispenser. The alphabets and exercises for practice are presented in an easy and attractive form of graded lessons, fully illustrated in every detail. This book tells you how to get the best results, and then shows you how. You first read the way to do it and then see how it is done by the illustrations.



Everything is simple and easy to understand, showing how to begin, use of materials, and inexpensive methods for making an endless variety of high class show cards designed expressly for Drug Store and Soda Fountain use, and the same can be made at a fraction above the cost of common, blank cardboard.

The book contains fifty full page lettering exercises and new show card alphabet charts that are up-to-the-minute with practical instruction. Over 200 show card and price ticket illustrations are reproduced from plain rapid work to artistic designs. Many are finished with scroll and background designs in air brush effect, together with explicit instructions how to do the work in all branches in a neat and satisfactory manner.

This book will enable any Druggist or Dispenser to become an expert in show card publicity,—the kind that attracts attention and increases business. The interior of every store and show window represents valuable advertising space of unlimited possibilities, and neat show cards are assistant clerks.

Page size of book 6 by 9 inches, 112 pages. **ORDER NOW** and get a copy of this new book. Price \$1.00, postpaid direct from the Publishers.

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THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited
 GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH
SALTS

"STERLING BRAND"
PURE
ACID PHOSPHORIC
 (Made from Phosphorus)
 All Strength
 GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC
 HYPO-
PHOSPHITE

SCALE
PREPARATIONS

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC,
 TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

*The Largest Import House in Holland in
 Patent Specialties*

Firma, van Dijk van Laethem
 DEN HAAG LEIDEN AMSTERDAM

Head Office: Den Haag, Holland
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*Willing to place all new Medical Specialties
 on the Market*

Illustrated Post Cards

Brown, Black and Colored
 Birthday, Comic, Etc.

Please send five dollars for the newest and
 finest German novelties at wholesale rates.

Established 1895

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MERCK'S REPORT

A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

Containing Most Recent Information on
 New Remedies, Dosage, etc.

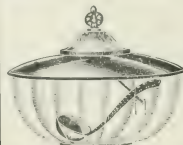
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 Upon Request**

Advertising Rates
 on Application

Address **MERCK'S REPORT,**
 Merck Building, University Place,
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PURE FOOD RULINGS FAVOR THE Böhner's Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl



Because it is constructed in accord
 with the pure food laws. It is im-
 mune against flies, bugs, dust and
 other contaminating influences and
 makes for cleanliness, purity, the
 preservation of your product. It pro-
 tects your fountain and your patron,
 and builds confidence for you in the
 minds of an intelligent public. Better
 be safe and serve from a

Böhner Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl

Ladle inside under Cover. Handle resting
 on foot, always clean and ready for use

ALL JOBBERS HAVE IT

BOHNER MANUFACTURING Co., 42 State St., Chicago



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
 Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
 Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
 Dominion

ASK FOR "CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for
 medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles.
 For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford
 WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1891

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

TWO KINDS
 NO SMELL

RATS
 and
 MICE



Roaches
 and
 Bed-bugs

IT DRIES THEM UP

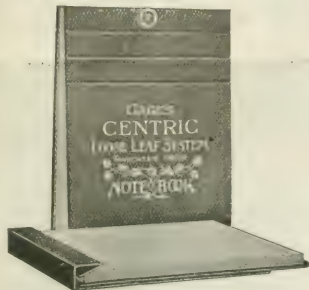
Most infallible remedy known Retains its strength for years
 Sold in every Country in the World

Sold by all Jobbers: TORONTO, Ont. BUFFALO, N.Y., LONDON, Eng.

Gage's "CENTRIC" Loose Leaf System

PATENTED 1909

For Schools and Colleges



The Best, Simplest, and Cheapest series of Loose Leaf Note Books in the market. Made in Cloth extra, Imitation Morocco, and American Russia bindings and in a variety of sizes. Open End and Open Side.

These have an easily adjusted "Centric" Binder that can be opened or closed by simply partly turning a button.

Each book contains a filler of 100 leaves, including color subject-dividing sheets.

Separate fillers supplied for all sizes.

You will want these for your school opening trade!

W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited

Manufacturing Stationers

82-94 Spadina Avenue

PAPER MILLS AT
ST. CATHARINES.

TORONTO, Ont.

McLAUGHLIN'S MARSHMALLOW CREAM

A new and delightful MALLOW WHIPPED CREAM for all kinds of Ice Creams, Sundaes, Ices, Frappes and milk drinks. A purely vegetable product, white and creamy, keeps indefinitely and can be used to advantage in place of ordinary whipped cream.

Get your trade started on this delicately delicious novelty and it will be the talk of the town. Though comparatively new it has sprung into wide-spread favor and is deservedly popular.

Order a jar of McLAUGHLIN'S MARSHMALLOW CREAM and let your customers try it.

In 64-ounce glass jars, \$12.00 per dozen

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, LIMITED

145-155 SHERBOURNE STREET

TORONTO, CANADA

DRUGGISTS'



TORONTO SHOW

5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE —

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

R. W. McCLAIN, Gen. Manager (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

VALL CASES



CASE CO., LIMITED

, DEFRIES STREET

OUTFIT A DRUG STORE FROM THE FRONT WINDOW TO THE BACK DOOR

) W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

HARRY CHINN, Superintendent

Free! Free! Free!

DR. PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP

FREE OFFER

For a limited time we are offering to the Retail Drug Trade $\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of DOCTOR PIERCE'S COUGH SYRUP with every dozen purchased from your Jobber.

Send your order direct to your Jobber, and then send us his invoice to you showing purchase made, and we will ship the free goods with some advertising matter, express charges prepaid

World's Dispensary Medical

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Association

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Our Window Display Offer of One Dozen Cough Syrup FREE with a \$32.00 quantity purchase of our remedies is still in force.

The number of renewals issued since the 25th November, 1908, is as follows:

1894.....	2 at \$4 00
1895.....	2 at 4 00
1896.....	2 at 4 00
1897.....	2 at 4 00
1898.....	2 at 4 00
1899.....	2 at 4 00
1900.....	1 at 2 00
1900.....	1 at 4 00
1901.....	1 at 2 00
1901.....	3 at 4 00
1902.....	3 at 4 00
1903.....	3 at 4 00
1904.....	3 at 4 00
1905.....	6 at 4 00
1906.....	6 at 4 00
1907.....	7 at 4 00
1908.....	16 at 2 00
1908.....	32 at 4 00
1909.....	1086 at 2 00
1909.....	32 at 4 00
1910.....	1 at 2 00

(1910) Dividend from estate of late Dr. Eastwood..... \$2,654 00

..... 3 74

\$2,657 74

I beg to submit the following statements of Receipts and Disbursements for the last six months, ending May 26th, 1909, viz.:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, last audit.....	\$ 24 15
Balance Bank of Commerce (General ac.).....	2,361 51
	<u>\$2,385 66</u>
Apprentice Registration Fees (54).....	54 00
Microscopes, Sale of.....	78 00
Deposit Fees (from students S. C. '09).....	431 00
New Diplomas.....	10 00
Examination Fees, 98 applicants at \$10 each.....	980 00
Interest.....	131 14
Infringement, Fines and Fees (J. B. Grant).....	206 00
Lecture Fees.....	\$7,729 50
Adv. in Curriculum, 1909-10.....	15 00
	<u>7,774 50</u>
Liquor Sales Registers.....	7 03
Poison Sales Registers.....	31 92
McGill Street Property, Rents.....	288 00
Entrance Fees.....	32 00
Certificates for File.....	20 00
Reciprocal Registration Fees.....	50 00
Druggists' License Fees.....	2,635 74
M. D. Registration Fees.....	16 00
Canadian Formulary, sale of copies.....	25 25
	<u>12,770 58</u>
	<u>\$15,156 24</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$7,165 52
Infringement, J. B. Grant, salary and expenses.....	174 85
Repairs to Electric Building.....	33 64
Repairs to Electric Bells.....	8 75
Bank Exchange.....	5 30
Office, Books, Stationery and Printing.....	111 63
Car Tickets.....	5 00
Bell Telephone Co., Rent.....	31 00
Ontario Gazette (yearly subscription).....	4 00
Janitors' Supplies.....	28 65

Auditors' Fees.....	\$ 10 00
Council Meeting, Fees and Travelling Expenses.....	199 36
Envelopes (charged to students).....	13 20
Replacing Glass Broken (charged to students).....	3 05
Apprentice Registration Fees returned.....	3 00
Final Examinations,—	
Express on Papers.....	\$ 2 35
Rent of Victoria Hall.....	50 00
Janitor's Work.....	29 75
Supplies.....	19 72
Stationery and Printing.....	40 20
Monitors.....	64 00
Examiners' Fees.....	502 00
Board of Examiners.....	155 20
	<u>\$867 22</u>
Junior Examinations, Monitors.....	\$ 76 00
Junior Examinations, Printing and Stationery.....	23 46
	<u>99 46</u>
Junior Course, Lecture Fees returned.....	120 00
Printing and Publishing Announcement, 1909-10.....	316 45
F. S. Mearns, Barrister, retainer.....	300 00
Gas and Electric Light.....	71 63
Books for Library.....	4 00
Repairs to McGill Street Houses.....	5 61
Postage.....	53 60
Supplies, Pharmacy.....	\$213 59
Chemistry.....	213 71
Botany.....	5 70
Materia Medica.....	44 26
Microscopy.....	112 23
	<u>\$888 49</u>
Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.....	392 50
Water Rates.....	61 85
By-Laws and Legislation Committee (re Bowyer Bill).....	136 35
Deposited in Savings Account (Bank of Commerce).....	1,000 00
Interest paid to Savings Account (Bank of Commerce).....	106 09
Cash balance.....	\$ 12 32
On deposit in Bank of Commerce (General Ac.).....	2,724 62
	<u>2,736 94</u>
	<u>\$15,156 24</u>

STATEMENTS PER LEDGER. RECEIPTS.

To May 26th, 1909.....	\$ 24 15
To Cash Balance.....	2,361 51
To Bank of Commerce (General Ac.).....	2,361 51
To Bank of Commerce (Savings Ac.).....	7,090 69
	<u>\$9,437 85</u>
To Apprentice Registration Fees.....	54 00
To Apparatus and Appliances, Sale of Microscopes,—	
A. V. Armstrong, Tara.....	\$ 13 00
H. A. Crooks, Paris.....	13 00
Bishop's College Lennoxville.....	52 00
	<u>78 00</u>
To Deposit Fees,—	
S. C., 1909, 86 at \$5.00.....	\$430 00
R. W. Riley, Danville.....	1 00
	<u>\$ 431 00</u>
Less Envelopes for Students \$13 20	
D. McLean, glass.....	3 05
	<u>16 25</u>
	<u>\$114 75</u>

V. E. Keeley, Cobalt..		\$5.00	
Clifford Sine, Gananoque..		5.00	
		\$ 0.00	
To Examination Account.—			
98 Examination Fees at \$10 each		\$ 980.00	
Less H. Waters, Presiding			
Examiner		\$ 105.10	
H. Waters, Chairman			\$219.46
of Board.....		40.10	
G. E. Bibbald, B'd.....		5.00	
I. N. Sampson, B'd.....		5.00	
Examiners			
T. N. Sampson.....		51.00	
T. R. Curry.....		69.24	
J. S. Armistage.....		57.48	
P. Bawden.....		66.60	
A. Moir, M.D.....		56.84	
J. A. Cairncross.....		66.84	
W. W. Gibson.....		64.20	
M. R. MacFarlane.....		69.80	
Rent of Victoria Hall		50.00	
Service of Caretaker.....		5.00	
Monitors.....		64.00	
Printing Ex. Papers.....		39.25	
Express on Examination Papers.....		2.35	
Supplies, Blotters.....		95	
Supplies, Drugs.....		19.72	
Cartage and Cleaning			
Seats.....		24.75	
		\$63.22	
To Interest, Bank of Commerce.....		\$122.84	
Lyman Bros. & Co.....		3.59	
National Drug and Chemical Co.....		3.77	
John Macdonald & Co.....		94	
		\$31.14	
To Infringement,—			
Moiety and Costs, Miss Francis Jones, Marmora (selling poison).....		\$ 11.50	
Fine on above, B. C. Hubble, J.P., Marmora.....		10.00	
Moiety and Costs, Dr. Oliver, Dentist, Marmora, second offence, two charges.....		51.50	
Fine on above, B. C. Hubble, J.P., Marmora.....		50.00	
Fine, two charges, W. W. Swain, Toronto, selling poison and keeping open shop.....		40.00	
Fine, Adam Young, Toronto		20.00	
Fine, Moiety and Costs, C. W. Robinson, Kalader (strychnine).....		23.00	
		\$206.00	
Less, J. B. Grant, salary and expenses.....		\$173.60	
J. B. Grant, postage.....		1.00	
Telegram.....		25	
		\$179.60	
To Lecture Fees.....		\$1.15	
\$5 at \$90.00.....		\$7650.00	
1 at 54.00.....		54.00	
1 at 13.50.....		13.50	
1 at 7.00.....		7.00	
1 at 5.00.....		5.00	
		\$7729.50	
Less Lecture Fees refunded			
R. Work, F. L. Fry.....		\$120.00	
Less Expenses, Junior Examinations,—			
Monitors.....		\$76.00	
Brown Bros.....		9.00	
Blotters.....		1.50	
Printing.....		12.00	
		\$ 99.46	
Cost of Announcement, 1909-10.—			
Bryant Press, Publ'g.....		\$316.45	
Less Received for Advertisements,—			
Lyman Bros. & Co.....			
Co.....		\$ 7.50	
R. L. Gibson.....		7.50	
Whitall, Tatum & Co.....		15.00	
Whitall, Tatum & Co. for '08.....		15.00	
		15.00	
		271.45	
		\$7,238.59	
To License Sales Registers,—			
R. B. Carter, Gow Ganda.....		\$0.50	
L. M. B. Wright, Gow Ganda.....		.50	
National Drug and Chemical Co.....		2.63	
L. R. Miller, Florence.....		.50	
A. J. Johnston, Peterborough.....		.58	
C. J. Ready, Arkona.....		.58	
J. P. Lamb, Athens.....		.58	
R. D. Devlin, Cobalt.....		.58	
P. K. Newton, Tweed.....		.58	
		7.03	
To McGill Street Property, Rents,—			
Mrs. Clark, House No. 59.....		\$ 72.00	
Mrs. Habersstock, House, No. 61.....		72.00	
Mrs. Gibson, House No. 63.....		72.00	
Mr. C. F. Crouch, House No. 65.....		72.00	
		\$288.00	
Less Repairs, J. R. Mills.....		5.61	
		282.39	
To Entrance Fees,—			
J. C., 1909 (16).....		32.00	
To Poison Sales Registers,—			
F. W. Jeffs, St. Catharines.....		\$3	
I. L. Rochester, Ottawa.....		83	
I. E. York, Waterford.....		83	
J. R. Y. Broughton, Newmarket.....		75	
E. W. Case, Picton.....		75	
R. B. Carter, Gow Ganda.....		75	
L. M. B. Wright, Gow Ganda.....		75	
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.....		3.00	
R. M. Arbuthnot, Ottawa.....		75	
Allan & Cochrane, Ottawa.....		83	
F. H. McCollum, New Hamburg.....		83	
H. Schofield, Toronto.....		75	
L. R. Miller, Florence.....		75	
P. LeRoy Scott, Port Stanley.....		83	
R. D. Devlin, Cobalt.....		83	
J. H. Nasmyth, Woodstock.....		83	
Miss F. Dockrell, Smith's Falls.....		83	
National Drug and Chemical Co.....		9.00	
Lyman Bros. & Co.....		7.20	
		31.92	
To Certificates for File,—			
C. B. Hacking, Petersburg, N.D.....		\$5.00	
W. T. Rapley, Strathroy.....		5.00	



The Man on His Holidays

—whether he is the tourist visiting your town, or one of your own citizens preparing for a trip—is about the likeliest man in the world to buy a GILLETTE Safety Razor.

For, while to the man at home it is a convenience, a comfort and an economy, to the man who is travelling the

Gillette Safety Razor

IS A NECESSITY

On train or boat, where the old-style razor or the make-shift safety is useless, and even dangerous, a man can enjoy a clean, quick, safe shave every morning with the GILLETTE.

The tourist in your town has time on his hands to "shop", and an attractive display of GILLETTES in your window will interest him. Since the high quality of our advertising has already convinced him that the GILLETTE is the best razor made, your window display will prove a strong magnet for his trade—in other lines as well as razors.

In the same way your GILLETTE display will attract the man who is fitting out for his holiday jaunt, and is in a buying mood.

Our advertising directs buyers to the stores which show GILLETTE signs. These stores get the business. Get your signs out and up. Display the razors, the "New Process" blades and the combination sets. If you are short of signs, write us.

The
Gillette Safety Razor Co
of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:

63 ST. ALEXANDER STREET - MONTREAL

LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

SELLING AGENTS

John Cowan Co. Ltd.

Montreal Chemical Works

3 Dalhousie Street - Montreal

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets

Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement

And Other Sanitary Specialties.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK

CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

One of the best Summer Drinks

— IS —

SUNSET ORANGEADE

The BEST way to serve this refreshing beverage is from a SUNSET ORANGEADE COOLER.

A great many Dealers—even those who have no Soda Fountain—are handling Sunset Orangeade from the Cooler and making a handsome profit.

It costs one cent a glass ready to serve at five cents—the dealer makes a profit of four cents on each glass. Does this not appeal to you.

The liquid does not come in contact with the cooling ice—a block tin pipe coil runs from the neck to outlet—a very small quantity of ice is required.

The proceeds from the first gallon will pay for the Cooler.

Simple to serve, and a genuine repeater.

One gallon concentrated makes eighteen (18) gallons ready to serve.

WRITE US WITHOUT DELAY

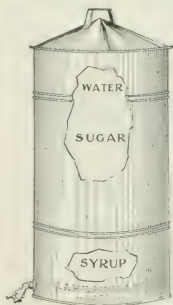


J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Limited

145-155 Sherbourne St.,

Toronto, Ontario

ECONOMIC SYRUP PERCOLATOR



To the busy Soda Fountain Dispenser, the Druggist, the Bottler, and any others using Syrup, we offer the Economic Syrup Percolator—the most scientific, simple, economical and satisfactory solution of the problem of converting granulated sugar into a bright, pure and uniform quality of syrup.

**No heat, no weighing of sugar, no
measuring of water is necessary**

Keep the Percolator filled with sugar and the sugar covered with cold, pure water—time does the rest. The operation is automatic and continuous, clean and thorough. The Percolator is not expensive. You should have one. We shall be glad to quote prices.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, LIMITED

145-155 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO

A. H. Waldon, Jacksonville, Florida	\$5 00
John W. Gray, Detroit, Mich.	5 00
	820 00
To Reciprocal Registration Fees, J. Fred. Howell, Montreal (N.W.F., Dip.)	50 00
To Druggists' License Fees, As Itemised,	\$ 2,667 74
Loss Rebates,	22 00
	2,635 74
To M. D. Registration Fees, As Itemised,	16 00
To Canadian Formulary, 50 at 50c., and 1 at 25c	25 25
	\$ 20,618 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Auditors,— Messrs. Watt and MacKenzie	\$ 10 00
By Council Meeting,— By Council Pay Sheet,	\$412 30
Advertising, Globe,	\$ 9 00
Advertising, Ont. Gazette,	3 50
	12 50
Publishing Minutes	71 50
	199 30
By Gas and Electric Light,	71 63
By Law Account, F. S. Mearns, Retaining Fee,	300 00
By Library, J. A. Carveth & Co.,	1 00
By Ontario College of Pharmacy,— Dec., '08—Bank Exchange,	\$ 45
Books and Stationery,	25 63
Repairs to Building,	16 25
Roch. Germicide Co.,	11 25
Car Tickets,	1 00
	833 98
Jan., '09—Bank Exchange,	\$ 10
Canadian Almanac,	50
Repairs to Building,	9 04
Repairs to Bells,	3 00
Janitor's Supplies,	9 37
	22 31
Feb., '09—Bank Exchange,	\$ 40
Car Tickets,	1 00
Office Printing,	3 50
Bell Tele., Co. Rent,	31 00
	35 90
Mar., '09—Car Tickets,	\$ 1 00
Repairs to Building,	2 15
Repairs to Bells,	2 00
Toilet Paper,	7 00
Books and Stationery	29 30
Notices, re Druggists' Fees,	11 00
	52 75
Apr., '09—Bank Exchange,	\$ 1 65
Car Tickets,	1 00
Books and Stationery	12 10
Repairs to Building,	5 90
Janitor's Supplies,	76
	51 11
May, '09—Bank Exchange,	\$ 2 60
Ont. Gazette, sub'n.,	4 00
Repairs to Bells,	3 75
Car Tickets,	1 00
Stationery,	20
Matches,	25
	11 80
	228 15

By Postage	\$53 60
By Salary Account,— W. B. Graham,	\$ 900 00
Prof. C. F. Heebner,	2,250 00
Prof. G. Chambers,	1,125 00
Prof. J. T. Fotheringham,	562 50
Prof. Paul L. Scott,	750 00
Prof. Geo. A. Evans,	750 00
C. F. Crouch,	360 00
R. F. Williams,	350 00
I. Gordon,	117 00
	7,165 52

By Supply Account,—

Pharmacy,	\$211 79
Chemistry,	215 36
Botany,	5 70
Materia Medica,	44 26
Microscopy,	11 25
	\$ 491 31
Loss Geo. A. Evans,	\$ 1 65
Rebate on Duty,	1 20
	2 85

By Canadian Pharmaceutical Association,—

J. A. Tremble, Esq., Sec'y, subscrip'n.	392 50
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By Water Account,—

City Treasurer, to May 1st, 1909,	64 85
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By By-Laws and Legislation Committee,—

G. E. Gibbard, Postage and Expenses,	\$ 13 30
J. F. Roberts, Fees 4 days and mileage,	32 90
J. F. Roberts, Fees 3 days and mileage,	27 90
J. F. Roberts, Fees 6 days and mileage,	42 90
A. J. Johnston, Fees 3 days and mileage,	32 00
A. J. Johnston, Fees 6 days and mileage,	46 70
R. A. Harrison, Fees 4 days and mileage,	27 80
John Hargreaves, Fees 6 days,	30 00
G. E. Gibbard, Fees 8 days,	40 00
W. A. Karn, Fees 5 days and mileage,	33 60
Henry Watters, Fees 5 days and mileage,	55 10
E. W. Case, Fees 5 days and mileage,	43 30
Evening News, 100 copies,	1 00
Telephone Messages,	5 10
Miss Hazel Yarnold,	2 00
Acton Publishing Co., Printing,	2 75
	436 35

By Cash Balance,	\$ 12 32
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By Bank of Commerce (Savings Account),	8,196 78
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By Bank of Commerce (General Account),	2,724 62
--	----------

10,933 72

\$20,648 09

W. B. GRAHAM

Register-Treasurer.

MAY 27th, 1909.

AUDITORS' REPORT

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the Registrar-Treasurer and found them correct.

TORONTO, June 4th, 1909. J. H. MACKENZIE, J. Laidlaw
JAMES WATT

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE
ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

ASSETS

To May 26th, 1909.	
College Building (2% deducted),	\$34,300 00
College Lot,	5,000 00
McGill Street Property (2% deducted),	5,808 00
Furniture (24% deducted),	3,960 00
Apparatus (24% deducted),	8,890 74

Supplies	\$ 60 00
Lecture Fees outstanding (estimated)	180 00
Lipitor Sales Registers	164 00
Poison Sales Registers	17 05
Conger Coal Co. (Credit Note)	42 90
Rentals	43 00
Outstanding Accounts, Dr	272 50
Canadian Formulary (copies on hand)	8 84
Bank Interest, General Account (estimated)	14 45
Bank Interest, Savings Account (estimated)	117 94
Cash	12 32
Bank Balance, General Account	2,724 02
Bank Balance, Savings Account	8,196 78
	\$70,615 23

LIABILITIES.

Salaries	\$317 00
Lecture Fees (to refund)	95 00
Deposit Fees (to refund)	296 67
Outstanding Accounts, Cr	92 05
Balance	69,811 51
	\$70,615 23

MAY 27th, 1909.

W. B. GRAHAM, Registrar-Treasurer.

THE JOHN ROBERTS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

To May 26th, 1909.

Statement as per 25th November, 1908	\$3,371 28
Interest on Bank Account to 30th November, 1908.	1 80
	\$3,373 08

J. H. MACKENZIE, Auditors.

W. B. GRAHAM, Registrar-Treasurer.

JAMES WATTS, Auditors.

Toronto May 27th, 1909.

Moved by J. F. Roberts, seconded by E. Wigle: "That the report of the Registrar-Treasurer be received and referred to the Finance Committee." Carried.

Moved by Alex. Stewart, seconded by J. H. H. Jury: "That this Council in session assembled has learned with deep regret of the death at Plymouth, Eng., of Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, who for many years was an esteemed member of the pharmaceutical profession of this Province, and subsequently for a period of eighteen years was the capable and efficient Registrar-Treasurer of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. That we desire to place on record our high appreciation of his services and devotion to duty in his official capacity, of his efforts to promote the best interests of the profession in which he was for so many years engaged, of his courteous, kindly and gentlemanly bearing in all his dealings with his fellows, and of his sterling character and integrity as a man.

"That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Albert Lewis, his son, and the relatives of the deceased in the loss and bereavement they have sustained; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Registrar to them, and further, that it be recorded in the minutes of this Council."

The motion was carried by a standing vote.

Moved by John Hargreaves that the Council adjourn till 9.30 a.m. on Thursday. Carried.

SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

The Council met at 9.30 a.m. All present.

Accounts were read and referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

REPORT NO. 1 OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

To the President and Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

I.—Re the request of R. S. Thomas, of Parry Sound, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, on the grounds that he had served a term of apprenticeship in British Columbia. Your committee recommend that his request be not complied with, and the action of the Registrar in his letter of June 4 in declining the same be sustained.

II.—Re the request of S. W. Freure, Welland, asking to be registered as an apprentice. We report that we are unable to grant his request until he has completed the full matriculation required by this College.

III.—Re the application of Seymour Cornwall Cooper, Lion's Head, to be registered as an apprentice from Jan. 1st, 1906. We recommend that his application be granted, he having produced an affidavit from David Thompson, M.D., his preceptor, of service dating from Jan. 1st, 1906.

IV.—Re the application of Francis Maloney, Peterboro, who asks to be registered from Oct., 1908. We recommend that his request be granted, he having produced an affidavit of time served and the necessary educational qualifications.

V.—Re the application of John Reginald Platt, of Goderich, who asks to be registered as an apprentice dating Sept. 7th, 1908. Your committee recommend that his request be granted, he having produced the necessary educational qualifications and affidavit of time served.

VI.—Re the application of R. M. Collic, Mattawa, asking to be registered as an apprentice. Your committee recommend that he be registered as Aug. 15th, 1905, he having produced statutory declaration from Herbert G. Robertson, of Barrie, as to his having been in his employ at that date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. Roberts, Chairman.


Moved by J. F. Roberts, seconded by A. J. Johnston: "That report No. 1 of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee be received and adopted." Carried.

On motion of John Hargreaves, an adjournment was made to permit the committees to meet.

The Council re-assembled at 11 o'clock.

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I. DEGREE COURSES IN PHARMACY

1—GRADUATE IN PHARMACY OF PH. G. COURSE

This is the standard Ph. G. Course and may be completed in fifty weeks—two sessions of twenty-five weeks each. Minimum expenses for the full course, including tuition, board, room, light, heat, library and gymnasium fee, payable in advance, are \$210.05.

2—GRADUATE IN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY OF PH. C. COURSE

This is the standard Ph. C. Course and may be completed in seventy-two weeks—two sessions of thirty-six weeks each. Minimum expenses for the full course, including tuition, board, room, light, heat, library and gymnasium fee, payable in advance, are \$300.00.

3—IOWA PH. G. COURSE

This course is made to meet the requirements of the Iowa law, and those who complete it are eligible to take the examination before the Iowa Board of Pharmacy, whether they have ever had any experience in a drug store or not.

II. PURE FOOD COURSES

1—THE SHORT COURSE

This course may be completed in one year of forty-eight weeks and furnishes a very practical elementary course for pure food inspectors under the United States and State laws.

2—THE STANDARD COURSE

This course may be completed in two years of forty-eight weeks and leads to the Ph. C. degree. It is a course especially prepared to meet all the requirements for pure food chemists both under State and the United States laws.

III. COURSES IN CHEMISTRY

1—THE ONE YEAR COURSE

This course is intended to give a very practical course in elementary Chemistry. It includes elementary Physics and is a splendid course for those intending to become teachers in high schools or colleges.

2—BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY (B. S. in C.)

This is a regular college course, and the course in Chemistry is as complete as can be found in any college in the country. Students in this course get a full course in Mineral Assaying, Metallurgy and the like.

IV. PRACTITIONER'S COURSE IN PHARMACY

This course is intended for those who have had the required experience in a drug store and who wish simply to take a systematic review in all subjects in which they are required to take the examination. This course may usually be completed in about three months. It is open to students from all States. The tuition for three months is \$50.

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REPORT NO. 1 OF INFRINGEMENT COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Infringement Committee beg to submit their first report as follows:

I.—We are pleased to report that not many offences under the Act have been brought to the notice of the Committee since the last report. In several of these that have been reported it has not been necessary to prosecute, as the offenders at once complied with the requirements of the Act.

II.—Prosecutions have been made in the following cases, resulting in a conviction in each case: Miss Francis Jones, Marmora; W. W. Swain, Toronto, for keeping open shop and selling poisons without proper qualifications; Adam Young, Toronto, selling poisons without registration of sale; C. W. Robinson, general merchant, Kaladar, selling strychnine. In the case of Frederick Littlewood, of Hamilton, information was laid for keeping open shop without qualifications. On finding the business belonged to his mother and upon their agreeing to at once dispose of it, the charge was withdrawn, and information laid against their clerk, Theo. S. Dawe, for selling poison without proper registration, in which case a conviction was secured, and arrears of fees to the amount of \$24 was collected, Mr. Dawe purchasing the business.

III.—The financial standing of the Committee shows an expenditure of \$201.20, with receipts from fines of \$250, leaving a balance on hand of \$38.80.

IV.—This Council has already taken action by way of promoting and having enacted amendments to the Pharmacy Act whereby the sale of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs have been restricted and the public safeguarded. In order to give the fullest effect to the requirements of the law respecting the sale of such drugs, we recommend that the Committee be authorized to take whatever course may be found necessary to effectively stop and prevent any violation of the recent Act in respect to the sale of such drugs.

V.—We further recommend that an appropriation of the sum of \$500.00 be placed to the credit of this Committee to be used if necessary for the above purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. Johnston, Chairman.

Moved by A. J. Johnston, seconded by J. R. Y. Broughton: "That report No. 1 of the Committee on Infringement be received, and that the Council go into a committee of the whole on the report, and that it be discussed clause by clause." Carried.

When the Council resumed, it was moved by A. J. Johnston, seconded by Alex. Stewart: "That the report of the Infringement Committee as passed in committee of the whole be adopted." Carried.

REPORT OF PRESIDING EXAMINER

I beg to report having performed the duties assigned to presiding examiners at May examinations of the College. Details of examination as to number of candidates, names of successful ones, and prize winners are presented in separate report of Examining Board. I have much pleasure in informing you that the duties falling to examiners and monitors were most satisfactorily performed, the monitors having exhibited a marked improvement in intelligence and general character over former individuals. The conduct of candidates was most exemplary, and their standing at examination reflecting the thorough training imparted by every department of our school, the members of your Faculty being therefore entitled to unqualified commendation for the consistent manner in which their duties were discharged. It is only right to mention the unstinted aid given to the work of examinations by every official of our College from the Registrar-Treasurer through all ranks. The College building and property in all its appointments betrays the close oversight accorded by Mr. Crouch, the janitor. Never before has it shown so clean and orderly an appearance as it does at the present time. In carrying out the practical exercises in Chemistry and Pharmacy much annoyance was and always has been caused by the defective ventilation. This becomes so serious that it would not be surprising if quite dangerous consequences to our students were caused by it. In co-operation with R. Evans, head of the laboratory of Practical Chemistry, I have ascertained that a remedy could be found involving only moderate expenditure, and I earnestly urge your Council to make the needful improvement.

I would be lax in performance of my duties if I failed to direct your practical attention to the urgent need for immediate extension of your College term to two full years of lectures and tuition. Any observant spectator of the candidates who presented themselves for examination could not fail to be impressed with the evidence of over-work and consequent nerve strain plainly apparent. They were doubtless perfectly prepared for examination tests, but it is questionable if we are giving our students the sound foundation for a pharmaceutical education which we aim to give, and which our Faculty is competent to provide. This important question has engaged your attention on several occasions, but has not been attacked with proper determi-

nation and energy. Let us accept the responsibility resting upon us and transform our present equipment into the most thorough and inviting institution for the teaching and training of professional pharmacists, and thus endow the diploma of our College with enlarged distinction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters,
Presiding Examiner.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by R. A. Harrison: "That the report of the Presiding Examiner be referred to the Education Committee for consideration." Carried.

Moved by John Hargreaves that the Council adjourn until Friday, at 9 a.m. Carried.

SESSION, FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

The Council met at 9 a.m. All present.

Correspondence was read and referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

The death of the former Registrar, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, was again referred to, and the Registrar was instructed to convey the condolence of the Council to his nephew, Mr. W. H. Ryder, as well as to his son, Mr. Albert Lewis, as previously ordered.

REPORT NO. 1 OF THE EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Executive and Finance beg to report as follows:

1.—Your Committee has gone over the report of the Registrar-Treasurer, the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, and the report of the auditors, and finding them correct recommend their adoption.

2.—The following accounts being duly certified by the Registrar-Treasurer are recommended for payment:

Mail and Empire	\$13.80
Globe Printing Co.....	5.40
Addison & Mainprice	3.25
The Brown Bros., Ltd.....	10.00
Rice, Lewis & Co.....	.70
Rosedale Florist	4.25
J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd.....	2.05
Toronto Pharmacal Co.....	1.10
Consumers' Gas Co.—\$23.40, \$14.85	41.25
James R. Mills.....	24.90

3.—Re communication of S. Campbell, of Hepworth, requesting rebate of fees amounting to \$12, your Committee recommend that the request be not granted, as it is contrary to the requirements of the Act.

4.—Re communication of Carter & Wright, of Gowganda, asking for refund of \$4, being fee remitted for opening of a second store, which intention was abandoned, we recommend that their request be granted.

5.—Re the request of W. H. Hardy, of Teeswater, a student who had paid his college fees, and was prevented on account of illness from continuing his course, we recommend that his request be granted, less the amount of his deposit fees of \$7.

6.—Re request of W. G. Packham, of Toronto, a student who attended lectures during 1905—06, and now applying for permission to attend the next College course at the former fees, we recommend that his request be granted.

7.—In reference to the application of Robert Williams for an increase of salary, we recommend that his salary be increased to \$15 per week.

8.—We recommend that in addition to the salary of \$720 per annum paid C. F. Crouch, that he be allowed to occupy the house at 65 McGill Street free of rental, making a salary equivalent to \$864.

9.—With reference to the request of Mary L. Nasmyth for the return of her entrance fee of \$2, we recommend that owing to the extenuating circumstances, that her request be granted.

10.—Your Committee recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to provide material for oiling the floors of the laboratories.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. Karn, Chairman.

Moved by W. A. Karn, seconded by Alex. Stewart: "That report number one of the Committee on Executive and Finance be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by E. R. Wigle: "That the Council adjourn until 11 o'clock." Carried.

At 11 a.m. the Council re-assembled.

REPORT NO. 2 OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Education Committee beg to submit their second report as follows:

I.—We submit the semi-annual report of the Dean, and recommend that the same be adopted.

II.—We recommend that a suitable New Year's greeting from this College be prepared and mailed to all sister pharmaceutical bodies.

III.—Re correspondence course of instruction for apprentices in pharmacy, your Committee heartily approves of a system of instruction by this means and so better prepare our students for the course of studies in our College, and also render them more useful to their employers. We recommend that this Committee be instructed to formulate a plan and report to the Council.

IV.—Re the matter of advanced analytical chemistry, referred to this Committee for treatment, we beg to report that while fully realizing

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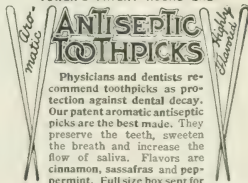
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4 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	2 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	27.00	1 "
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the importance of the suggestion, we feel unable at the present moment, since it is impossible to find a place in our College curriculum for additional work of the character indicated, to make a recommendation this session.

V.—We beg to report that we have given full consideration to the report of the Presiding Examiner, and recommend that the suggestion to improve the ventilation of the laboratory at an expense of about \$200 be approved, and that the Registrar be instructed to have the work completed in time for the opening of the College next term.

VI.—With regard to the recommendation of the Board of Examiners contained in his report that steps be taken to carry out a scheme for the establishment of a two years' course of instruction for students, we recognize emphatically the marked advantages that would accrue to the students of such an enlarged course, and also the necessity of it in order to keep the College abreast of the best educational methods and promote the advanced standing of our graduates, we therefore recommend that the matter be referred back to the Committee for fuller information, with instructions to report to the Council.

VII.—We recommend that a sufficient number of stools be provided for use in microscopic demonstrations and that the Registrar be instructed to purchase the same.

VIII. Your Committee would recommend that the President and Registrar be recommended to arrange for the regular formal opening of the school by inviting to be present on such occasion the Minister of Education of Ontario Legislative Assembly, the President of Toronto University, the heads of the other educational departments affiliated with the Toronto University, and such members of the Council desiring to be present, and we recommend that invitations be suitably drafted and engraved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters, Chairman.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by R. A. Harrison: "That report number two of the Education Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT NO. 2 BY LAWS AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the Council of the O.C.P.:

I.—In the matter of Arthur F. Squibb, Toronto, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, dating from Nov. 29, 1907, your Committee recommend that his request be granted, he having produced satisfactory evidence of educational qualification and evidence of time served.

II.—In the matter of Torme Dann, London, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, your Com-

mittee would recommend that on his presenting to the Registrar-Treasurer a departmental certificate of his pharmacy matriculation and an affidavit from his preceptor as to time served, his request be granted.

III.—In the matter of Ira R. B. Robinson, Toronto, who asks for registration as an apprentice, your Committee recommends that his request be not granted, on account of insufficient evidence of qualification.

IV.—In the matter of Sterling Crooker, Brantford, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, dating from September 15th, 1908, your Committee recommend that his request be granted, he having produced the necessary certificate of educational qualification, and an affidavit from his employer as to the time served.

V.—In the matter of E. Buchanan, Leamington, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, your Committee would recommend his request be granted upon production of educational qualifications, and an affidavit from his preceptor as to time of service.

VI.—Re Norman G. McHardy, Woodstock, your Committee recommend that he be registered as an apprentice from April 1st, 1908, he having produced satisfactory qualifications.

VII.—Re Whitworth Boyd, of Port Arthur, having produced satisfactory qualifications as to educational qualifications and time served, we recommend that his request be granted, he having produced the necessary qualifications.

VIII. Re John R. Spearman, of Cananook, who asks to be registered as an apprentice from July 10th, 1908, your Committee would recommend his request be granted, he having produced the necessary affidavit of time served and proper educational qualifications.

IX.—Re Sydney O. Smith, Toronto, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, having produced required educational qualifications, we recommend that his request be granted and his registration date from Nov. 1st, 1906, upon his producing affidavit of time served from his preceptors.

X.—Re application of James O. Gill, Ingersoll, who asks to be registered as an apprentice, your Committee recommend that his request be granted on his producing affidavit of time served and payment of registration fee, he having produced the necessary educational certificate.

XI.—In compliance with a request from this Council that this Committee prepare and present a more binding form of apprenticeship contract, after much careful search and consideration by the College solicitor, Mr. Mearns, he has submitted the following draft, which your Committee approve of, and recommend that the Council

do now adopt and instruct the Registrar to have the same printed for future use.

XII.—Your Committee have one other matter to lay before this Council. At the last session of the Legislature of this Province a bill was introduced to amend the Pharmacy Act, the terms of which struck at the very root of the said Act, thereby imperilling most vitally the safety of the public. Our Committee, through the Chairman, individual members of the Committee and others put up a most strenuous opposition to the proposed amendment, and we are pleased to report now that in view of all the conditions, the members of the Council have every reason to be gratified at the result.

It was deemed wise by your Committee to make some few concessions permitting the general merchant to handle certain common drugs. This was practically rendered necessary by the fact that our Act or any Act must be one for all parts of the Province, and as some of the more remote parts of the Province are far from a qualified druggist, it was made to appear that to many, the prohibition of the sale of these commoner drugs was a hardship. Inasmuch then as our efforts have succeeded in protecting the general public, in practically maintaining our Act intact, we recommend that this Council do now approve of the action of said committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. Roberts, Chairman.

A. J. Johnston.

E. W. Case.

H. Watters.

R. A. Harrison.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by A. J. Johnston: "That notice of motion changing by-law number 12 providing for indenture of apprentices be waived. Carried by unanimous vote.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by A. J. Johnston: "That by-law number 12 be amended by substituting for form of indenture the form submitted and substituting the following:

INDENTURE.

THIS AGREEMENT made in duplicate the — day of (19) BETWEEN

.....of the.....
in the County of.....years of
age, with the consent of his legal guardian,
as signified by his signature hereto.

Of the First Part, and.....

.....of the.....in
the county of.....Druggist,
Of the Second Part.

WITNESSETH that the said party of the first part of his own free will, and with the consent and approbation of his guardian as testified by

his execution of these presents, doth place and bind himself as apprentice to the said party of the Second Part to serve him for and during the full term of four years from the day of date hereof.

AND the said party of the first part doth hereby for himself, covenant with the said party of the second part that he will remain in the service of the said party of the second part during the aforesaid period to the full expiration thereof, and will not quit the service of the said party of the second part until the term of this agreement expires, except with the written consent of the said party of the second part, first had and obtained and upon the party of the first part having first given notice to the Registrar of the College, and that he will not engage in the service of any other druggist or pharmaceutical chemist during the aforesaid period, except upon the written consent and approval of the said party of the second part, first had and obtained.

AND the said party of the first part further binds himself to faithfully serve, keep the secrets of, and obey the lawful commands at all times, of the said party of the second part.

AND the said party of the second part agrees to teach and instruct, or cause to be instructed the said party of the first part, in the art, trade or business of a pharmaceutical chemist during the period of service under this agreement of the said party of the first part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties hereto have herunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

I hereby consent to the above named.....
quitting my service and entering the service of
.....under this agreement.

Dated at.....the.....day of.....1909.

Carried.

R. A. Harrison said that some men were unfair to their apprentices and that an appeal to the Council should be possible.

A. J. Johnston stated that there was always the recourse of appeal to the courts.

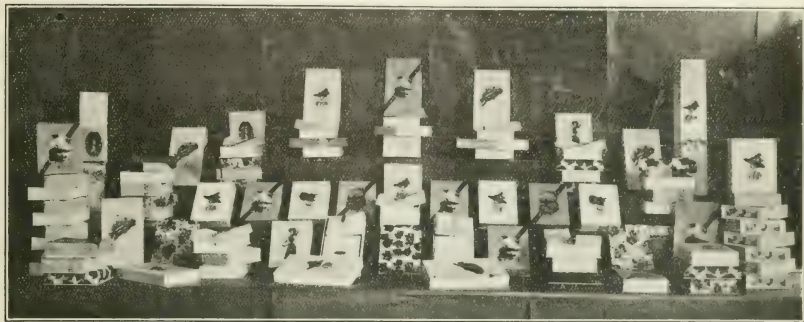
Geo. E. Gibbard pointed out that the contract came under common law. It had no legal bearing as far as the Council was concerned.

Moved by J. F. Roberts, seconded by A. J. Johnston: "That report number 2 of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of O.C.P.:

Gentlemen.—Your Research Committee beg to submit the following report:

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We have recognized for some time the importance and necessity for the appointment of a joint committee from the Medical Association and our College to take into consideration the growing evil arising from the multiplicity of remedies of a proprietary nature, and we are pleased to report that at the recent meeting of the Ontario Medical Association such a Committee for conference was appointed by that body to meet with a similar committee from this College, and we feel confident that such consultation between these two committees will result in a great degree of usefulness in the field of medicine and pharmacy by the adoption of definite standards for many pharmaceutical preparations.

We present herewith formulas for Syrupus Thymi Compositus, Emulsio Olei Morrhuae Cum Malto, Ung. Capsici Compositum, Lotic Sulphuris Compositum, which it is proposed to include in the next edition of the Canadian Formulary, after submitting same to the Research Committees from the other provinces.

The stock of the last edition of the Formulary is almost exhausted, so that the publishing of a new edition is urgently required.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the Chairman be instructed to undertake such proceedings as are necessary to have a new edition printed, which shall include any new formulas approved of by the Committee, with such corrections and modifications as have been found advisable to be made to the present edition.

We also suggest, at the instance or desire of some members of our College, that for the purpose of presenting to the physicians a somewhat more dignified and impressive document, your Committee be recommended to secure a limited number of copies of the Canadian Formulary bound in a more substantial and pretentious cover and binding.

Your Committee find that where the work of introducing the C. F. preparations to the medical profession has been undertaken by the local druggist, it has been most successful and satisfactory, and physicians use the preparations in preference to the products of pharmaceutical houses, but we regret the work has not been more largely undertaken, chiefly we believe from apathy and lack of appreciation of the advantages to the pharmacist from this work. We believe the local druggist can best do this work in his own locality by preparing the preparations and doing detail work with the local physicians, but to further his efforts we would recommend that the Chairman of the Research Committee be instructed to attend meetings of the country organization of physicians when requested to do so by the druggist of any county and explain the

advantages of using the C. F. preparations and exhibit samples of the products.

We would also recommend that the Research Committee be instructed to prepare a full set of samples of the C. F. preparations for the use of this College and of the Chairman of this Committee when attending meetings.

We would further recommend that the drug journal be requested to open a department devoted to this work, and would urge the druggists to take an active interest in this work, as it not only tends to the uplifting of our profession, but is destined to become one of our best commercial assets.

Your Committee gratefully acknowledge receipts of formulas from E. J. Mitchell, Southampton, and Jas. R. Gun, of Durham, and Fred. N. Flett, of Toronto, which are receiving careful consideration.

Regarding strictures imposed on some formulas of Canadian Formulary by the Department of Inland Revenue, we would recommend that Mr. Watters be empowered to interview the Minister and endeavor to correct the erroneous impression as to the functions of the Canadian Formulary, which is intended solely for the use and guidance of the physician in the practice of his profession, and to furnish him with eligible and attractive exhibits of remedies required by his practice.

To meet any necessary expenditure to be incurred in carrying out the instructions contained herein, we recommend that the sum of \$400 be placed to the credit of this Committee.

We would also recommend that one copy of the new edition of the Canadian Formulary be supplied to any member of the College applying for the same free of cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Hargreaves, Chairman.

Moved by John Hargreaves, seconded by J. H. H. Jury: "That the report of the Research Committee be received and adopted." Carried.

Several members took exception to members of the College receiving the Formulary free.

REPORT OF DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES.

To the President and Members of the Council of O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Divisional Committee beg to report that as an experiment last year the several districts of the Province were called together at Toronto at the same date as the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association meeting, hoping that in this way, a large number of druggists could be interested. Your Committee were, however, disappointed with the small response to the invitation sent out, and would recommend

that local meetings be resumed at each district as formerly.

As a means of creating deeper interest in such meetings and making them as valuable as possible both from a commercial and scientific standpoint, we would suggest that each district represented be requested to secure when possible the services of Mr. John Hargreaves, Chairman of the Research Committee, to give an address on the formulas contained in the Canadian Formulary and the general work of the Research Committee.

We are pleased to report that some of the members of the Council have had enquiries in respect to resuming district meetings, which is an evidence that where these meetings were held, they were of great value to members of our College and much appreciated by those in attendance. Your Committee would therefore recommend that a sum not exceeding \$25 be placed to the credit of the representatives of each district for the above purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. H. Jury, Chairman.

Moved by J. H. H. Jury, seconded by H. Southcott: "That the report of the Divisional Committee be received and adopted." Carried.

REPORT NO. 2 OF EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—In presenting report No. II. of the Committee of Executive and Finance, we desire to recommend that section 26 of the Act as amended be printed on the back of the minutes.

II.—Your Committee would recommend the necessity for the better convenience of the Registrar that an invoice cabinet be provided at an expense not exceeding fifty dollars.

III.—In the best judgment of your Committee, it is necessary that both upper and lower lecture rooms be kalsomined and the inner vestibule painted to correspond with the lower vestibule, and the Registrar-Treasurer is hereby authorized to have the work completed at the best possible price.

IV.—Your Committee further recommend that the Registrar be instructed to purchase 60 tons of coal at \$6.50 per ton, less \$42.90 now at the credit of the College.

V.—Your Committee also recommend that the Registrar be authorized to purchase 300 poison books and 2,000 copies of the Act as amended, at the lowest possible price.

VI.—It is a great pleasure to your Committee to be able to report that since the closing of the books of the Registrar-Treasurer to compile this report for the last half year, the outstanding

fees of \$180 have been reduced to \$36 through the aggressive collecting policy of the Registrar.

VII.—After considering the report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research, your Committee feel in duty bound to recommend that the sum of \$400 be appropriated for the issue of the Canadian Formulary, realizing the fact that a large portion of this amount will be returned to the College through the sale of books.

Your Executive and Finance Committee recommend that the approximations suggested in the report of the Education Committee be confirmed. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. Karn, Chairman.

Moved by W. A. Karn, seconded by J. H. H. Jury: "That report number 2 of the Committee on Executive and Finance be received and adopted." Carried.

Moved by H. Southcott, seconded by E. R. Wigle: "That the minutes of this meeting of the Council be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each registered druggist." Carried.

REPORT NO. 3 OF EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee beg to recommend that an appropriation of \$500 be placed to the credit of the Infringement Committee, in accordance with the request contained in the last report of this Committee.

W. A. Karn, Chairman.

Moved by W. A. Karn, seconded by Alex. Stewart: "That report number 3 of the Committee on Executive and Finance be received and adopted." Carried.

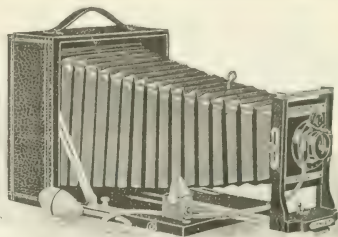
Moved by E. R. Wigle, seconded by E. W. Case: "That this Council do now adjourn, to meet on the first Monday in December, or at the call of the President." Carried.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. J. H. Poutney, who has been for some years with Mr. J. R. Lee, is branching out for himself, and has secured premises at the corner of Bathurst and Dupont Streets. Mr. Poutney after inspecting all the new outfits supplied in Toronto, decided to place his order with The Toronto Show Case Co., as he stated their "quality" was what he desired. Everything necessary for the equipment of a thoroughly up-to-date drug store is included in this outfit. The cases are of the "Full Crystal" construction, together with the "Trianon Cabinets." Patents covering all essential points on these are owned and controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely a cheap "attempt."

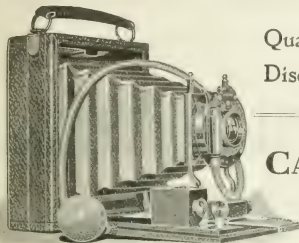
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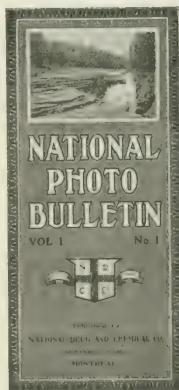
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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE METHODS OF SIGHT-TESTING*

(Continued from page 135.)

OBJECTIVE TESTS

Indirect ophthalmoscopy.—Only a very wide approximation of degree of error can be arrived at even after long experience.

Direct ophthalmoscopy.—Trouble of accommodation in both the observer and the observed, and difficulty to decide if only simple myopia.

Stigmatometer.—Possibility of accommodation due to convergence.

Retinoscopy.—No trouble.

While, therefore, one has a good selection of tests for myopia, I think, on consideration of them all, your decision will again be given in favor of the test charts and lenses for the subjective test, and the retinoscope for the objective tests.

Although astigmatism can be considered as a definite amount of hypermetropia or myopia in a particular chief meridian, and a greater, or less, degree of the same or opposite power in the meridian at right angles—also as accommodation is a factor to be considered in a similar way in all kinds of hypermetropic astigmatism, and in low degrees of myopic astigmatism—you will, I believe, if you agree with me as to the best test for simple hypermetropia and myopia, agree also that the same tests will be best in astigmatism.

The chief cause of astigmatism, however, being the faulty shape of the cornea, has enabled other tests to be made, which deal with this exterior portion of the eye alone; and the optician's bogey, accommodation, does not affect the results in any way. All tests of this description depend on our being able to use the cornea as a convex mirror; and the simplest test is the Placido disc, which will only, however, tell you that the curvatures of the cornea are different, and not denote the amplitude of the difference.

The other tests are the ophthalmometer, which term I use to denote a two-position instrument, and the keratometer, which is a one-position instrument.

Of the former there are several different makes, the Inskeep being perhaps the most favored, although the Ettles-Curties instrument, being of English manufacture, with every care taken to make it a perfect instrument, will, I hope, soon come to the fore, at least in England.

The latter is, as you are all aware, the latest invention for measuring the curvature of the cornea, and has so recently been exhibited and explained to members of the Optical Society by

*From a lecture by Mr. W. J. Wright before the Optical Society, England.—(The Optician).

our President, that no remarks of mine are needed. Speaking, however, of ophthalmometry or keratometry generally, I would mention again that only the cornea is considered; and although astigmatism may seldom be due to other reasons than the elliptical shape of the cornea, the findings of the ophthalmometer should never be relied upon without corroboration by means of some other test.

Charts having lines composed of points or perforations, also charts containing letters of similar forms, and Pray's letters, are specially designed for indicating the presence of astigmatism; but the usefulness of all these is restricted by reason of the function of accommodation, and I find their particular design is of no more value than the ordinary fan type.

THE STENOPOIC.

The stenopaic slit is a favorite test for astigmatism in conjunction with the fan of lines, but it has difficulties with respect to the trouble of rotating it in front of the eye, to obtain the best or worst meridians; also there is the doubt a client has in deciding the exact positions of those meridians. In mixed astigmatism, if the fogging system is not adopted, it is the best of our subjective tests. Employing the fogging system, however, enables one to test mixed astigmatism with much greater ease and with equal accuracy, besides being a straightforward test; for the refractive condition of the eye is converted from mixed astigmatism to compound myopic astigmatism.

You could criticize the various tests we have, almost indefinitely, because, practically speaking, we have not really an infallible one when used by itself; but I think that retinoscopy with the fogging system, also the charts and lenses, are as good, if not better, than any tests yet devised, and if properly manipulated, will secure as good results as can be obtained when the eye is under the influence of a mydriatic.

The best form of dealing with your set of trial lenses is by means of circular discs to contain the different power lenses, which can be rotated one after another in front of the eye. There have been various attempts to enable this to be done, but the best, and practically perfect, form is that known as Fournet's refractometer. The essential points about it are, that there are two discs, one containing sphericals and another cylindricals, which can be used separately or conjointly in front of the client's eye; and after setting the cylinder at a particular axis, each cylinder of a different power, as it is rotated into position, will assume the same axis.

Having come to these conclusions some years ago, I have endeavored to get the best conditions for testing with the retinoscope and with lenses, and at the present time I have a reversed chart

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which includes the Snellen's letters, the astigmatic lines and scale for testing the phorias, illuminated with four Nernst lamps each having a power of 36 candles, so that the illumination does not make much difference in the V.A. between 40 and 200 units, and the arrangement of the lights gives as equal an illumination over the chart as I have previously been able to obtain. It is, however, still far from perfect, and a lino-light with a metallic filament would be as near to perfection as possible. I also have a Nernst lamp entirely covered, with the exception of a circular aperture three-quarters of an inch in diameter, just above my client's head, and bisecting the scale for testing the ocular muscles, for which purpose I use it, and also for retinoscopy. There is a particular astigmatic chart which I should welcome if it was attached to the letter type and muscle scale. It is called the Jameson facile astigmatic chart; and when I used it a great deal some years back I obtained very good results.

Although one may select those tests which he thinks the best, there are many accessories and devices tending to make the results more accurate. It often happens, also, that however accurate you may be with the test, you may, if not careful, cause trouble by reason of the shape of the lens you prescribe; for it must be remembered that as the inner surface of the lens is, theoretically, always in one position in front of the eyes, you are dealing with the back focus of the lens. Also, care must be given to the presbyopic correction in cases of high degrees of astigmatism, and in anisometropia when there is a great difference in the power of the two eyes.

It is said that the greatest safeguard in detecting spasm of accommodation is the P. P., and, undoubtedly, such is the case, but it is very difficult to tell in low cases of hypermetropia and myopia, as to whether the P.P. is within or beyond the normal distance. As an example, if the age of your client was 20 years, the P. P. should be 10 cm. if emmetropic, and 11 cm. if hypermetropic by 1 D. Now, I think you will agree with me that it will be very difficult to tell whether the type is read at 10 or 11 cm. If, however, you place a minus 6D lens in front of the eye, the P.P. of your emmetrope will then be 25 cm. and of your hypermetrope at 33.3 cm.; and I think you will be better able to judge if the print is held within or beyond the normal.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

E. E. Macpherson, Wadena, Sask., is a convert to the new Eureka Display Counter and placed his order by wire with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Gentlemen,—My attention has been drawn several times during the past month to a most extraordinary news item which was copied from the Star, of this city, and which has appeared in some of the papers of Hamilton, Ottawa, and Toronto, to the effect that eleven of the leading druggists of Montreal were to be prosecuted for the sale of Cocaine. That such an error could creep into a leading journal and be copied by other responsible papers is one of the things hard to understand. Nevertheless one of the druggists named on a visit to his native town on Victoria Day was taunted by all the druggists as being a Cocaine seller. Of course the Star corrected the error the next day partially, and fully later, not a word of which these same papers saw fit to publish. The object of this note is to assure our fellow-druggists that we have done nothing of which we are ashamed, and that the druggists of this city and Province are as conscientious and law-abiding as any in the whole world. Our prosecutions have given us much unsought notoriety and have shown us some weaknesses in our Pharmacy Act, which we will endeavor to remedy as soon as possible. Report of recent decisions published elsewhere will explain our "sins," so it is unnecessary to enlarge here.

On behalf of the "sacrifices."

Yours, &c.,

J. E. Tremble.

P. S.—The eleven named comprised the city members of our Council and two others, who for reasons of business and relationship to our prosecuting attorney, seemed to merit the "spot light."

THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

Mitchell, Ont., 7th June, 1909.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Toronto:

Dear Sir,—In your June number, under the heading "Every Letter," you mention the short sentence: "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog," as containing all the letters of the alphabet.

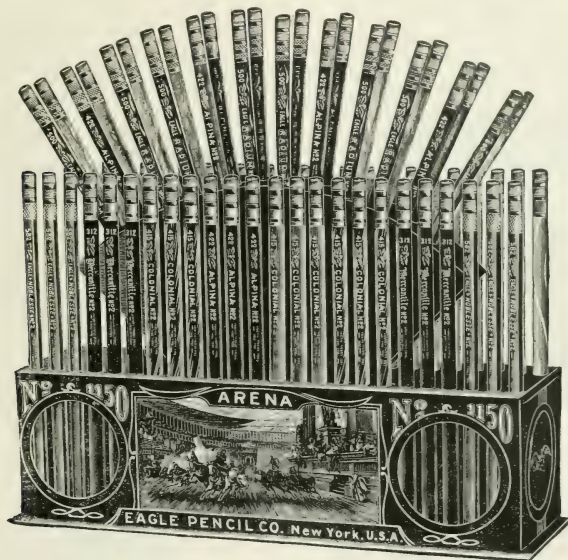
Here is another: "Pack with my rag box five dozen jonquils."

Yours truly,

S. A. Hodge.

FOR THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, have several new pencil assortments for the school trade. One is the Arena display box shown herewith. It contains six dozen assorted rubber tipped pencils, all good sellers, to retail for 5 cents. The range of school supplies being shown by this house is complete in every way.



PROFITABLE CONFECTIONERY

During the last year the public of this country spent millions of dollars for confectionery. How much of this money went into your till?

Confectionery can be made a very profitable part of your business, if it isn't showing a profit there is something wrong—you aren't handling it right or you aren't handling the right kinds.

If you want your candy counter to lead, you have got to work up a name for good goods. If you don't it is going to be a trailer—a catch penny counter that is taking up valuable room.

The easiest way to get a name for good confectionery is to handle the kind that already has a good name with people of good taste. In other words the most profitable confectionery for the wideawake dealer is the advertised kind. The best advertised kind of first quality confection-

ery, sold everywhere in this country, is without doubt Necco Sweets, made by the New England Confectionery Company, of Boston.

We venture to say there isn't a town or a village or a home of any degree of refinement in all this broad land where the Necco message of goodness, wholesomeness and reliability has not been read and where the Necco Seal is not known by sight. It is safe to assume there is not a

better known line of confectionery in the United States, and that Necco Sweets are profitable is attested by the thousands who carry the line and who are taking advantage of the splendid publicity put out by the New England Confectionery Company. Furthermore, we are positive there isn't a trade mark (certainly not in the confectionery trade) that so unquestionably stands for goodness in the minds of the public at large.

This is a wonderful state of affairs when you stop to think of it. It is surprising that Necco Sweets, made in Boston, should be known as reliable, delicious and wholesome by the people of Georgia and Texas and California, as well as the people of Boston. It is wonderful to think that even the cross-roads dealer who handles Necco Sweets has as good a reputation for fine confectionery as the dealer in the biggest metropolis.

It's wonderful for the public to know, to be absolutely sure, that a box of confectionery with the Necco Seal on it contains the same good, delicate, healthful sweets, whether it's found for sale in Waco, Texas, or New York city. There is a certain satisfaction, measurable in dollars and cents, in handling a well known, well distributed, well advertised line of confectionery like Necco Sweets.

PYROGRAPHY

The burning of designs on wood is a very old art. Many centuries ago our ancestors used to heat small iron pencils in a charcoal fire, using



one for tracing fancy designs on pieces of white wood with a smooth surface, while others were getting hot. By this crude process they produced some very beautiful work.

Science and invention have given to our modern times a more complete and efficient method of doing this work. Amateurs can now purchase, at a very small cost, complete burning outfits with platinum points, which, by means of a small rubber pump, worked by the hand or foot, forces a spray of vaporized gasoline through the point, keeping it permanently red hot. This point is manipulated by the right hand, and with a little practise, beautiful outlines and groundwork of artistic designs can be produced on innumerable articles for use and decoration of the home.

Many people, especially ladies, have been cultivating this art for several years in Europe, the United States and Canada, and owing to the great variety of articles of utility and excellent beauty, articles which do not readily soil, the art is constantly and permanently growing, and becoming more and more widely cultivated. It is now being taught in many schools and colleges in the same manner as painting, etc. But pyrography is an art that is nearer to the reach of all classes of people than any other art, because

of its simplicity. Any one can learn it, and little or no instructions are required. Hundreds of beautiful boxes, picture frames, plaques, and in fact furniture and all useful and ornamental articles can now be obtained from fancy goods dealers all over the country, beautifully designed ready for burning.

These good can be obtained from the Acme Supply Co., whose advt. appears in this issue. They manufacture a complete assortment.

A SPLENDID LINE

An excellent line for druggists to handle is that of Invalid Chairs, such as are manufactured by the Gendron Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, and are advertised elsewhere in this issue.

This firm are large manufacturers in these goods, and it is a line which should appeal especially to the drug trade. Our suggestion is to write at once to this firm asking them for their catalogue of Invalids' Chairs, show it to your physicians, and tell them that you can procure these for them at shortest notice. They know that you can supply the goods, and there will be no sending away for them by the physician or patient.

The chair herewith represents No. 1,751, and is a popular divided leg rest chair, and is intended



for a patient more disabled in one leg than in the other. This is but a sample of the many chairs which are manufactured by this firm. Druggists will do well not to neglect an opportunity for adding to their business such a suitable, as well as profitable line.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

T. Little, Clareholm, Alta., has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for a complete outfit of fixtures, including the famous Crystal Century Cases and the New Century Display Counter.

Photography

DEVELOPING FIXED PLATES

Dr. Neuhauss recommends the following as a developer for plates that have been previously fixed:

Ammonium sulphocyanide	24 grams
Silver nitrate	4 grams
Sodium sulphite (crystals).....	24 grams
Sodium thiosulphate	5 grams
Potassium bromide (10 per cent. solution)	6 drops
Distilled water	100 c.c.

For development take 6 c.c. of this mixture, dilute with 54 c.c. of distilled water, and add 2 c.c. of rodinal. The solution should be quite bright; if at all turbid it should be filtered. Development is preferably carried out in an upright

Printers' Ink.—Rub well with olive oil and follow with benzine.

Resin or Varnish Stains.—Use oil of turpentine or benzine.

Fly spots are removed by washing with a piece of cotton wool soaked in an alcoholic solution of soap.—By a Pharmaceutical Camerist, in Chemical and Druggist.

THE "WELLINGTON"

The "Wellington" specialties in photographic supplies which are manufactured by Wellington & Ward, at Elstree, Herts, England, are represented in Canada by Messrs. Ward & Co., 13 St. John Street, Montreal, are lines which commend themselves to photographers the world over.

The druggists who carry these lines of goods



AN ENGLISH VILLAGE SCENE

Taken with one of the Canadian Camera Co.'s Nitro Cameras

grooved tank, and takes about twelve hours. All that is necessary afterwards is a thorough wash.

STAINS ON PRINTS.

A short time ago L'Echo Photographique gave the following methods for removing various stains and markings from prints, etc.:

Pyrogallie Acid stains are removed by applying a 1-in-20 solution of potassium permanganate, rinsing in water, and treating with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium bisulphite.

Silver Nitrate.—Use any ordinary reducer (such as Farmer's or bleaching powder solution) followed by hypo.

Rust or other Iron Stains.—Treat with dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, afterwards washing with water made slightly alkaline with soda.

Ink.—Treat as for Pyrogallie acid.

and cater both to the amateur, as well as professional photographers, should bear in mind the specialties of this house when completing their stocks. They are as follows:

"Wellington" Bromide Papers, made both on ordinary substance paper and on thin card, with platinomatt, highly glazed, or ordinary or carbon surfaces.

"Wellington" P.O.P., made in four brands: "Ordinary for the phosphate or formate toning baths, "Special" for sulphocyanide toning, Carbon and Self-toning.

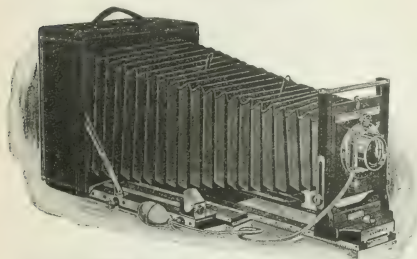
"Wellington" Plates, made in six brands—Speedy, Iso-Speedy, Landscape, Lantern, S.C.P. Lantern and Ortho-Process—to suit all requirements.

"Wellington" Films.—Celluloid, Anti-curling, Ordinary and Isochromatic Roll Film supplied in

daylight-loading cartridges, to suit all daylight-loading cameras. The ideal hand camera film.

"Wellington" S.C.P. (Slow Contact Paper), considered the finest paper of its kind. It is made in eleven grades: Matt, Glossy, Art White, Art Tinted, Porcelaine, Thick Matt and Thick Glossy for brilliant prints. Portrait Matt, Portrait Glossy and Portrait Semi-Matt, for soft delicate effects. Carbon for prints of superlative vigor.

"Wellington" Post Cards (Sensitive).—These are manufactured in four brands.



CANADIAN CAMERA CO.'S NO. 19 CAMERA

REMOVAL

The Pugh Manufacturing Co. finding their premises too small for their expanding business, have moved to numbers 1 and 3 Jarvis Street, Toronto, where they are in a better position to attend to the wants of their largely increasing trade. This company are amongst the largest dealers in Pictorial Post Cards, etc., in Canada, and are in a position to supply the trade with everything in that line. Send a card for a copy of their latest catalogue, and mention the Canadian Druggist.

PRINTING SIGNS ON GLASS

Here are some hints for lettering on glass, given by a show card writer, which will be found useful where the dealer desires to utilize a portion of his show window for either special or regular signs.

The words should be set up in the desired style and size of type and several impressions made on transparent paper. One of the impressions should be placed with its back to the glass and lightly attached to it at the edges. From the other sheets the letters should be separately and neatly cut and stuck on the glass with the printed surface in contact with it. The paste used for this purpose may be mixed with color resembling that of the printing. The lettering showing through to the other side gives the right position for the lettering to be applied. Air

bubbles must be well rubbed out or, if necessary, picked open with a needle. When the letters pasted on are dry, all the paste adhering to the polished glass is removed with the aid of a clean cloth. To secure the letters zinc white is rubbed down with linseed oil varnish to make a paint, with which the surface, including the letters, must be painted over. When everything is dry, the centre sheet is removed and the lettering appears in black, red, blue, or parti-colors on a gray background.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

BARRIE.—Wm. Crossland has placed his order for a line of "Trianon Cabinets" with The Toronto Show Case Co. In these cabinets nothing but the best British Plate Glass is used. Patents covering all essential points are owned by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely a cheap "imitation."

THE VALUABLE CLERK

The following paper won the second prize in an English competition:

"A man's life should enter thoroughly into his work; not only to think of that work to the exclusion of all else during business hours, but think of it constantly before and after office hours.

"Study carefully the duties of your position. Keep your eyes open and learn the duties performed by those above you, so that should a vacancy occur, your employer can put his hand upon the man qualified for the position.

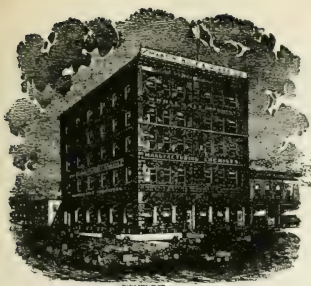
"Make it a point above all else to make more salary than you are securing. Strive to do the day's work in the hours allotted to that work, but in any event finish in every detail all the day's business in your department before leaving the office, if permitted to do so. In other words, have your heart in your work.

"A man holding any position in an office or counting room should be very careful and absolutely correct in details of his work. Mistakes by a competent man with his heart and his head in his work is unnecessary and unpardonable.

"Strict industry, honesty, integrity, and faithfulness and, I will add, intelligence, are absolutely necessary qualifications to fill a position of any kind."

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

L. P. Normand, Three Rivers, P.Q., has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for a complete outfit of Fixtures and Showcases.



THE MARTIN, BOYLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' Sundries

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, June 21, 1909.

Business during the past month has been fairly good.

Paris Green has been reduced by the manufacturers since the opening of the season.

Buchu Leaves are very scarce and very much higher.

Gum Asafoetida is advancing.

Glycerine is higher and still higher prices are looked for.

Insect Powder, Pure, is advancing.

Gum Shellac is lower.

Other minor changes, kindly note in the Price List.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D. Camphor, in Bells.....	Lb.	.65
D. Camphor, in ¼ lb. blocks....	Lb.	.68
D. Camphor, in oz. blocks....	Lb.	.70
D. Camphor, in ½ oz. blocks....	Lb.	.75
D. Camphor, Powdered	Lb.	.80
D. Gum Shellac, Orange.....	Lb.	.30
D. Gum Shellac, Bleached.....	Lb.	.30
D. Gum Shellac, Powdered.....	Lb.	.40
D. Iodoform, Crystal or Powder	Oz.	.30
D. Iodine, Resublimed.....	Oz.	.30
A. Leaves Buchu	Lb.	.50
D. Potass. Iodide.....	Lb.	\$2.40
D. Saccharine	Oz.	.15

PURE WATER

The attention of druggists is directed to the advertisement of the Anti-Splash Filter Co., of Owen Sound, who are offering to the trade a Filter which must commend itself to everyone desiring pure water. The Filter is a very simple device and at the same time very effective in retaining the sediment and purifying the water. It is perfectly hygienic and non-corrosive, and has been supplied to all the London (Eng.) and provincial hospitals, as well as to the Royal residences of England, and we are informed that over eight million of these filters are now in use in Great Britain. It is an excellent article for the druggist's stock.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

NORTH BAY.—Mr. A. C. Rorabeck having arranged for a new lease of his premises is having the whole interior torn out and an entire new outfit installed. Mr. Rorabeck inspected a number of the drug outfits supplied by different makers during the last few months and decided to place his order with The Toronto Show Case Co., stating that their designs and class of

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE, also Solid Brick Store and Dwelling attached, in first class condition. Easy terms. This is an old-established business in Western Ontario Village. Rare chance for Druggist, or for Doctor wanting to carry on Drug business in connection with practice.

Box C., Canadian Druggist.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Dr. Michaud asks for formulas for "Barbers' preparations," which is rather a large order. We give a few "samples":

BRILLIANTINE

Almond Oil	14 fl. drachms
Castor Oil	2 fl. drachms
Essence of Jockey Club	1 fl. drachms
Glycerin	6 fl. drachms
Alcohol 90 per cent. a sufficient quantity to produce	4 fl. ounces
Mix.	

BAY RUM.

1.	
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	10 fl. ounces
Oil of Bay Laurel.....	1 fl. drachm
Rum	10 fl. ounces
Burnt Sugar, a sufficient quantity to color suitably.	
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity to produce.....	40 fl. ounces
Mix.	

2.

Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	1 pints
Oil of Bay Laurel.....	1 fl. drachm
Oil of Orange.....	1 fl. drachm
Oil of Pimento	1 fl. drachm
Rum	1 pint
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity to produce.....	1 gallon
Mix.	

BARBER'S POMADE

Castor Oil	1½ fl. ounces
Olive Oil	1½ fl. ounces
Lard	3 ounces
Spermaceti	1 ounce
Mix.	

Aseptic Shaving Cream

EMULSION PARAFFIN, B.P.C.

Hard Paraffin	22 parts
Prepared Suet	3 parts
Soft Soap	2 parts
Tragacanth, in Powder.....	2 parts
Glycerin	2 parts
Oil of Lavender	1 part
Distilled Water, boiling.....	68 parts

Place the hard paraffin and suet in a vessel surrounded by hot water, add the soap and boiling water and vigorously beat the mixture until a smooth white emulsion is obtained. Remove the surrounding hot water and gradually add the tragacanth, continuing the beating and stirring until the temperature has fallen below 50 degrees. When nearly cold add the glycerin and oil of lavender. The product should have the consistency of a smooth, soft paste.

NON-GREASY SKIN CREAM.

Pure Stearic Acid	30 grms.
Cacao Butter	5 grms.
Sodium Carbonate	20 grms.

Borax	5 grms.
Glycerine	25 c.c.
Water	400 c.c.
Mucilage Tragacanth	100 c.c.

Place the ingredients in a capsule over a water bath, and heat until effervescence ceases. Remove the mixture from the heat, and when it begins to harden, add alcohol 30 c.c., containing desired quantity of perfume, and mix well. Permit the preparation to harden: Now apply the heat again, and beat up vigorously until the preparation becomes fluffy and creamy and fill into tubes.

FACE POWDER.

Powdered Talc.....	5 ounces
Rice Flour	7½ ounces
Precipitated Chalk (Fine).....	5 ounces
Corn starch	25 ounces
Powdered Orris	4 ounces
Perfume	a sufficiency

DANDRUFF CURE.

Resorcin	1 dram
Castor Oil	1½ fl. oz.
Alcohol	7½ fl. oz.
Oil Lavender	20 drops
Apply locally.	

ALMOND MEAL FROM TRUE ALMONDS

Stallord Allen & Son's Almond Meal consists simply of the ground cake from which Allen's renowned Oil Almonds, true, is expressed.

As the Almond Cake coming from the presses is untouched by water Allen's Meal excels all others in keeping quality. The color is a clear cream, much lighter than most others. Then, too, many other so-called Almond Meals are ground from peach kernels which have been unduly heated and treated with water in extracting the oil. This accounts for their frequent dark and uneven color.

Not only are our prices interesting; but everything considered our Almond Meal is really the cheapest. Ask us for special quotations on your requirements for spot delivery or contracts.

Packed in 25 pound sealed tins; bearing the Allen signature. When ordering specify "Allen's."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

RAINY RIVER.—Mr. S. G. Atkinson has placed his order for an outfit with The Toronto Show Case Co. The silent salesmen are of the "Full Crystal" design. Mr. Atkinson has also included the Trianon, patents of which are owned and controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other imitations on the market are merely "attempts."

The Canadian Druggist

Vol. XXI.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1909.

No. 8

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription \$1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 16th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

THE FALL NUMBER.

Our next issue, September first, will be our Autumn number and will be of special interest to the drug trade.

Besides the usual quantity of interesting reading matter, there will be a report of the Annual Meeting of The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Banff, and other matters equally valuable to Canadian pharmacists. It will also contain the full "Price Current" of Drugs and Chemicals, including the "New Remedies," corrected up to date, and on this account alone the September issue will be preserved as reference for months to come.

Advertisers will please have new copy or changes reach us if possible by August fifteenth to prevent omission and to secure proper position.

THE PRACTICAL PHARMACIST

This is a practical age, and the man who is all theory has but little chance to succeed in any department of life. Specialists, no matter in what vocation they may be, are commanding the larger portion of success, and justly so, so long as their specializing is carried on on strictly business and ethical principles. So it is in Pharmacy, and the pharmacist who makes a specialty of his vocation both as a study and matter of research for the future benefit of the craft and for his own financial gain, is bound to be amongst the successful men of his age.

In speaking of the practical pharmacist at this time, however, we are inclined to dwell particularly on the commercial ability of the pharmacist rather than his actual knowledge of pharmacy and his application of that knowledge.

Possibly in this connection the word "expedient," although not sounding as well, would be a more correct expression than the word "practical," as many things in the course of business are expedient in order to make them a success which may not be altogether in accord with the professional idea of the pharmacist.

It is therefore a matter of necessity for the pharmacist to be a practical man, and conduct his business according to practical methods, if he is to make it a financial success.

The keen competition of the cut-rate store, the department stores, and the numerous other classes of merchants whose policy draws away a great deal of the trade heretofore done by the legitimate pharmacist, makes it a necessity that the business side of the drug store has to be made a practical study, and the wants of the individual customer must be given practical attention. Or in other words the profession must be commercialized to such an extent as to bring in the best results, and not only prevent the loss of trade, but to develop still further business.

The addition of suitable "side lines" which will cater to the many needs of the customer, the question of what manner of publicity is to be adopted in order to keep the goods and the store prominently before the public, and the dozen of

other problems which appear from time to time, all go to show that the pharmacist quite as much as any other business man must be practical in all his methods.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Banff, Alberta, commencing August 3rd.

The place is an ideal one for the tourist and sightseer, but too far West to secure any considerable attendance.

The delegates of the various pharmaceutical organizations of the different Provinces will no doubt be in attendance, and it is hoped that as many additional members as can spare the time will also make a point of attending.

Every registered pharmacist in Canada is a member of the Association and as such is entitled to take part in the proceedings.

We would suggest that future meetings be held in more central places in order to secure as large an attendance as possible.

The larger the attendance the more interest will be taken in the working of the Association and the meetings will be more productive of wise and profitable legislation than if confined to the few.

THE SALE OF CIGARS ON SUNDAY

A Toronto druggist has been charged before the Police Magistrate with selling cigars on Sunday and thus violating the "Lord's Day Act."

The defence submitted that "Cigars and tobacco are drugs," and therefore may be legally sold. The case was adjourned, and in the meantime we learn that it is the intention of the counsel for the defence to fight the case on a technicality.

At a special meeting of the Drug Section of the M. R. A., which was very slimly attended, the matter of taking concerted action to defend the case was discussed, but ultimately it was decided that the Drug Section as a whole would not act, but the matter was left to the Defence Committee.

Mr. Bauld took the ground that no concerted action should be taken, and clearly showed the baneful effect which any such action would have not only in making the sale of cigars and tobacco a part of the Sunday work, but also the moral effect it would have on the public, creating the impression that druggists desired the privilege, whereas they did not, those who did being in a very small minority.

Messrs. Hargreaves and Gibbard also urged that the law was very explicit and that cigars

and tobacco did not come within the category of goods that were permitted to be sold on Sunday.

It certainly would be very unfortunate in many respects if the law should be so construed that the sale of cigars and tobacco should be allowed on Sunday.

Looking at it from every point of view, moral, religious, professional or ethical, there is everything to condemn it and very little certainly to be said in its favor.

The legitimate tobacco store is not allowed to sell, why then should the law discriminate and give to the druggist a privilege which is denied to other members of the community.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The biennial nomination for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has resulted so far in the return of the majority of the old members. Those who have been elected by acclamation are:

District No. 1.—H. Watters, Ottawa.

District No. 2.—E. W. Case, Picton.

District No. 3.—J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

District No. 4.—J. F. Taylor, Toronto.

District No. 8.—H. Southcott, St. Catharines.

District No. 9.—R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.

District No. 10.—W. A. Karn, Woodstock.

District No. 11.—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.

District No. 13.—A. J. Johnston, Sarnia.

There is a contest in four districts, viz.:

No. 5.—John Hargreaves, Toronto; G. D. Reid, Toronto.

No. 6.—J. R. Y. Broughton, Newmarket; C. T. Adams, Sault Ste. Marie.

No. 7.—A. Stewart, Guelph; T. F. Brown, Shelburne.

No. 12.—E. R. Wigle, Wiarton; R. C. Crawford, Port Elgin.

The results in the districts where a contest is held will not be known until August fifth.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N.B., is installing the original design of New Century Cases, purchasing them from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. Hickey prefers the original style to the cheap imitations made by other concerns.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, were callers at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, en route to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Society, at Banff, Mr. Watters being one of the delegates of the College.

That CANADA is rapidly becoming one of the most important markets of the World is recognized by the manufacturers of all nations.

Americans, Germans, and other foreigners are doing their utmost to flood the Dominion with their goods.

Are you going to buy Foreign Chemicals when you can obtain the finest Pharmaceutical Preparations in the World, manufactured in England and laid down in Canada at prices to compete with all rivals?

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CHEMICALS

HOWARDS & SONS, LIMITED (Stratford, London, Eng.), now have a Depot in Canada, so that your wholesaler need never keep you waiting when you order—

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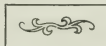
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HOWARDS' QUININE SALTS

Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris



ALLEN'S



There are two different ways of distilling Orris Root, viz :—

- (1) To get a good yield; and
- (2) To get a good oil.

The first is easy, and produces an oil which can be bought anywhere, and at almost any price.

The second is more difficult, but it is ALLEN'S way. They have perfected the special apparatus in which it is distilled, so that the characteristic perfume of the root is retained unimpaired, and the oil is free from excess of valueless fatty acids.

The finest Florentine root attainable is used because of its fine odour, and ALLEN'S have proved that good oil cannot be made from poor root.

As a natural consequence, "ALLEN'S" Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris is the cheapest in the long run, for even when diluted to the same "price-strength" as others, its "perfume value" is higher.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Limited Established 1833 **London, Eng.**

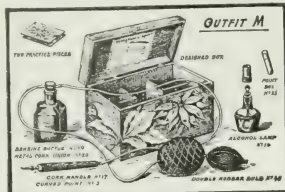
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ELASTIC STOCKINGS and ABDOMINAL BELTS
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LISTERIAN SURGICAL GAUZE DRESSING

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STEVENS COMPANY

WHEN IN NEED OF ANY SUPPLIES

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO

ORIGINALITY OR IMITATION

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce from the Pharmaceutical Era a paper read before one of the State Pharmaceutical Associations on the U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda, and it is a paper with which we believe our readers will agree in many points. It has all along occurred to us that both the National Formulary and the Canadian Formulary were not altogether along the lines which should commend themselves to pharmacists generally, inasmuch as so many of the formulae appearing in both these publications aim to be imitations of proprietary specialties, which have been placed on the market by leading pharmaceutical houses, rather than original formulas of preparations not already manufactured, and which physicians might find of value to them in their practice.

It is to be hoped that in any further additions to either of these formularies originality rather than imitation will be the ruling feature, and that those chemists and druggists who are quite capable of originating excellent formulas will not allow commercialism to dull their sense of justice to other men's brains and enterprise, but rather that they may give full play to their inventive genius, and give to their brother pharmacists as well as to physicians something original which would be to their mutual benefit.

We commend the article mentioned to our readers for their careful thought, and trust that as we said before, any future additions will show originality rather than imitation.

COCAINE SALES

A daily Toronto paper has had several articles lately dealing with the sale of Cocaine to habitual users of the drug, and claiming that several druggists in Toronto make these sales contrary to the Act.

These sensational articles which have appeared probably have some foundation in fact, and it is charged that two druggists, at least, are guilty.

The difficulty which has been experienced in bringing home the sale of these noxious drugs to an individual druggist, makes it necessary to employ private detectives, who will be constantly on the look out for the guilty party, and although the wording of the Ontario Pharmacy Act would seem to imply that the onus of prosecuting the party lies with the Council of the O. C. P., yet we think it is only fair that the Attorney-General's department should take up this matter, and either by their own efforts or in conjunction with the College authorities endeavor to bring the offenders to justice.

It is certainly to be regretted if any druggist is lending himself to this nefarious traffic, and it is a great pity the law does not provide that where a druggist has been proven guilty of selling cocaine and similar drugs contrary to the provisions of the Act, he should be punished by the usual fine, but also have his license to do business taken away from him.

Such a course, would, we believe, have a better effect than merely the fine or even an imprisonment would have.

U.S.P. AND N.F. PROPAGANDA RUN MAD*

By A. O. Kaczorowski, Ph. G.

After considering all that has been said and done in reference to this much vaunted propaganda work, I am prompted to take issue with those who look upon it as a panacea for everything that is wrong in the drug business at the present time. In taking up this discussion, I do not wish to speak disparagingly of any individual or set of individuals, because I believe that those who have taken part in the work have done their best, but I simply wish to point out to the advocates of this work the absolute fallacy, impracticability and injustice of the entire methods pursued and ultimate object aimed at.

Before entering into the discussion proper, however, I want to say that there is one great fault with druggists; and that is they are too prone to follow a few leaders who happen to stand high in Association matters, and they do not give their individual thought to subjects which come up for consideration. In other words, they allow a few individuals to do their thinking and to execute matters in which, perhaps, a great many do not concur, and simply because they will allow themselves to be led. Now this does not only apply to propaganda work, but to everything pertaining to Association matters, and particularly as applies to the workings of this Association. In other words, gentlemen, have an opinion of your own, and do not allow yourselves to be led by others, unless you really believe as they do. If you would only practice this doctrine of thinking, speaking and acting for yourselves, I predict that we would have a greater, more influential and better Association than you have ever dreamed of before.

Now, to go back to the subject matter of this paper, I want to say that there are three fundamental reasons why the propaganda work cannot be successful. In the first place, gentlemen, you must not lose sight of the fact that doctors are constituted the same as anybody else, and,

*Read before the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, New Orleans, May 11-14, 1909.

therefore, do not like to be told what they should do and what they should use in the practice of their profession, any more than you would like for them to tell you how to conduct your business. This being the case, I hold to the opinion that you cannot expect to go to physicians who have been practising medicine for years and get them to take up the study of the U.S.P. and N.F. and familiarize themselves with something which should have been taught to them as students. Do not lose sight of the fact that doctors are governed by what they have been taught at college, and also by keeping up with current literature as obtained through the medical journals of this country and of Europe; that is the reason why the pharmaceutical houses spend so much money to introduce their specialties by advertising in such mediums. I claim, therefore, that the only practical way of introducing those two standard works to the medical profession is by the combined efforts of the American Medical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association, which should see to it that these works are adopted as text-books by every school of medicine in this country and thereby educate the future doctors to formulating their own prescriptions. This, I say, is the only practical way to proceed with a work of this kind, and those behind the scheme should not try to accomplish wonders in a day by adopting the plan of pharmaceutical houses of detailing the doctors and only making a faint attempt at accomplishing results. In other words, this work is not different from any other, and therefore you must begin at the beginning and instil into the embryonic doctor that which you think is right and which ought to be part of his make-up.

Had this work been started ten years ago in the manner I have described, you would have today a large percentage of practising physicians following your plan and who would be thoroughly familiar with it in every detail. But instead of doing that, you rush in on a campaign of education only to meet with failure, and, worse yet, to have your very motive and sincerity questioned, as was done a short time ago right here in this city, and that editorially by the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. Now, I have no doubt that some of you will say that if the pharmaceutical houses do detail work successfully, why can we not do it? In answer to the question I will say, because they are original in what they detail, because you have not gone at it in the right way, and because you have no money back of the movement; three very good reasons, I believe. So much for the introduction.

We now come to the next obstacle in the way of success, and that is originality. Remember,

I said a moment ago that the specialty houses were successful in their work because they were original. What a contrast between that and what the propagandists are attempting. You go to the doctor and tell him that he should not prescribe proprietary remedies, but you offer him instead, as a substitute, an imitation of the real article which you condemn, and you actually expect a practitioner to discard remedies which he has used for years with good success and adopt your imitations, just simply because you present them.

Now, gentlemen, above all things, let us be fair and just to those who originally devised and discovered those new formulas and give them credit for their discovery, the same as you would expect to receive if you had a preparation which was being used by the medical profession; but do not condemn such remedies and then ask to have the same thing prescribed under another name.

In other words, the editors of the U.S.P. and N.F., with all due respect to their high attainments, should be original; they should not rely on imitations of standard proprietary remedies to make the works as successful as they would like to have them. You must either recognize or ignore those remedies, and I tell you that the physicians will never ignore or discard them, because they have merit, have given results, and that is what counts with practitioners. Remember, too, that no article is imitated unless it possesses merit, and the moment you imitate it you acknowledge it to be good.

I am one of those who believe in giving credit where credit belongs, and therefore I cannot approve of this propaganda movement which consists chiefly in knocking meritorious articles and offering poor imitations as substitutes. You know as well as I do, that all those remedies have come to stay, so have the pharmaceutical houses with all their specialties. So that in order to get the co-operation of our medical friends we must offer them something original and not lay stress on the fact that most of our formulas are intended as substitutes for standard proprietary remedies. When we do that we defeat the very object that we aim to accomplish, by admitting that these very remedies possess merit. I want to emphasize the fact that I believe in the N.F. as much as any of you, but I do not believe in copying all the most prominent proprietary preparations and then openly boasting of it. At any rate, there is no limit to where this thing will end; the object being, evidently, to imitate any new preparation which doctors seem to take to and accordingly, to discourage investigation and research instead of encouraging them.

WE take pleasure in advising our friends of the Drug Trade that the two Hamilton Branches of National Drug and Chemical Co. have been amalgamated and will henceforth conduct business at the premises of the Dominion Drug Co., 19-21 McNab St. South, Hamilton.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

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**Owing to the Protection Afforded by
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which has cost us a great deal of money, the Druggists can get Full Price for these old-time Favorite Remedies, and he can make a fair legitimate profit, because Dr. Pierce's are

THE ONLY POPULAR MEDICINES

which are not universally sold at cut prices. We have done our best to protect you. Why not push for Dr. Pierce and the 'World's Dispensary'?

Can it be possible that we are going backward instead of forward, and becoming imitators instead of originators? Don't you know that this condition of which you complain is a natural condition which you cannot stop, but one which will continue to grow in spite of your efforts to curtail it? Wake up to the fact that we are doing business in an advanced age and according to advanced methods, and do not expect to carry on your business as your forefathers did. Do not be blind to the fact, that as long as pharmaceutical or specialty houses continue to put up high-class preparations and to place them before the physicians in the proper way with their reputation back of them, that preparations will be very much in demand, because doctors will not hesitate to specify what they want, any more than you will when you give out your daily wares.

The next reason why you will not meet with the success you anticipate is, that while you have made a feature of substitutes for well-known and largely used proprietary remedies, your Formulary contains but an infinitesimal part of the number of such preparations used by the medical practitioners of to-day; therefore, even if it was the intention of doctors to discontinue the use of all such remedies, you could not offer a substitute for each and every one of these preparations, and as a consequence your efforts would only be in vain. Therefore, I reiterate what I have said before, that I cannot approve of this work, and in the name of justice and fair play I challenge any of you to tell me that those remedies should not be used because they are not good, or not reliable. In conclusion, I will say that whatever you do, confront the issue, but speak the truth.

BIG MANUFACTURERS' DISPLAY

The display in the Manufacturers' Building at the Canadian National Exhibition this year promises to eclipse anything ever seen there before. Every inch of space in the big building, which covers two acres of ground, was applied for three months before the opening of the Fair, and as more applications are pouring in every day, the management have been able to select exhibitors who put in an attractive display. There is no better evidence of the growing popularity of the Canadian National than the anxiety of the manufacturers to display their wares there.

H. Currie, Little Current, Ont., is adding to his fixtures of display space, and has placed his order for same with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN (From our London Correspondent.)

THE PROBLEM OF THE DAY

The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which has now been in force for over three months, continues to occupy a very prominent place in the discussions at pharmaceutical gatherings, and it appears obvious that the intricacies and pitfalls which surround the measure are not yet properly understood by the majority of members of the craft. The question of poison licenses granted under Section 2 of the Act has also been much in the limelight, chiefly on account of the extraordinary attitude which many local authorities have taken up in regard to the intention of this section. You have already pointed out that in numerous instances local bodies have issued licenses to seedsmen and florists or ironmongers, to sell certain poisons used in agriculture or horticulture in districts where there are ample facilities for the purchase of these articles. That this is a distinct contravention of the meaning of the section there can be no doubt. Since I last wrote many more of these licenses have been granted—illegally as the pharmacists contend—and the situation is now so acute that chemists' associations are urging the Pharmaceutical Society to test the validity of such licenses. Indeed, at the July meeting of the Council of the Society a long discussion took place on the subject, and the resolution was passed which proposed that the Law Committee should immediately consider the question of taking a test case to the law courts. It need hardly be added that in approaching this matter the Society does so in the interests of the public and in view of the danger which may accrue as the result of the sale of deadly poisons by unqualified persons. On the other hand local authorities in many cases look upon the agitation as one of trade rivalry between chemists and seedsmen.

MARCHING WITH THE TIMES

Another topic which has received a fair share of attention during the month is the proposal to have a direct representative of pharmacy in the House of Commons. For some considerable time this matter has been talked about and the suggestion has met with such favor that a committee has now been formed for the express purpose of promoting a fund which shall have as its object the furtherance of the candidature of a gentleman who will, if elected, act as the representative of pharmacists in Parliament. The movement has the active support of all the principal pharmacists of the country and chemists generally recognize that it is a step in the right direc-

tion. The usefulness of a "Chemists' M.P." cannot be questioned. Had there been such a person in existence during the session of 1908 pharmaceutical legislation might be in a better state than it is at present. I may mention that the name of Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones is suggested as the prospective candidate to represent pharmacy, and he is in every way a most eligible person.

IN THE COURTS

There have been several noteworthy cases needing inquiry in the courts during the last few weeks. At Ipswich, on July 1, Messrs. Cornell & Cornell, Ltd., carrying on business as chemists were summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for supplying laudanum and soap liniment in a bottle which was not labelled with the word "Poison," nor the name or address of the seller of the poison, contrary to the provisions of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Defendants' excuse was that they kept a qualified manager in the shop and if the proper label kept in stock was not used it was due to an accident. The magistrates took a serious view of the case and imposed a penalty of £1, with £7 is. costs.

At Edinburgh Court of Session, the International Sponge Importers, Ltd., London, were the plaintiffs in an action against Andrew Watt & Sons, Edinburgh, for delivery of parcels of Turkey sponges or failing delivery, for payment of £314, their value. It appeared that the sponges were sold to defendants by one of the Company's travellers below cost prices and defendants were induced to make out cheques in payment to the traveller in his own name. Plaintiffs, who had taken criminal proceedings against the traveller, contended that the goods were stolen from them and that the traveller had no right to sell them, neither did the goods pass to defendants. In the end Lord Salvesen gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

ALCOHOL IN PRESCRIPTIONS

In a recent issue The Lancet published an interesting note on the use of alcohol in prescriptions.

"There is no room," says your contemporary, "for doubt that many of the tinctures and other spirituous preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia contain substantially more alcohol than is for any purpose necessary, and in nearly all cases the cost of a tincture depends far more on the solvent or menstruum than on the drug employed. Some tinctures are nothing but alcoholic solutions of definite substances—e.g., tincture of iodine, tincture of iron perchloride, and ammoniated tincture of quinine. The spirit in these three preparations can readily be dispensed with. Iodine is freely soluble in an aqueous, as well as in

a spirituous, solution of potassium iodide; liquor ferri perchloridi of suitably modified strength may well replace its alcoholic equivalent; and even in ammoniated tincture of quinine the proportion of alcohol can be considerably reduced on the lines of the more agreeably flavored ammoniated elixir of quinine of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. The majority of the Pharmacopoeial tinctures are not, however, solutions of definite substances, but are dilute alcoholic extracts of various crude drugs. In many instances they contain much more alcohol than is necessary for the thorough extraction of the amount of drug which is ordered, and with respect to such no practical pharmacist would experience difficulty in preparing them in concentrated form for subsequent dilution with water. Examples of preparations of this type are the compound tinctures of camphor, cardamoms, gentian, and lavender."

UNION OF ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS

The inauguration of a National Union of Assistant Pharmacists has led to branches being formed in Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, and other large centres and the movement continues to expand. Last month, the Union sent a deputation to wait upon the Home Secretary to urge the inclusion of chemists' shops in the proposed Shop Hours Bill which the Government has promised to introduce. Mr. Herbert Gladstone gave the deputation a courteous hearing and promised to carefully consider the matter.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on July 7, Mr. J. F. Harrington, President, in the chair. It was decided to re-appoint Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones as Parliamentary Secretary for a further twelve months, and several speakers testified to the useful services which Mr. Glyn-Jones had rendered the Society in the past. Messrs. Wm. Honneyman, Hartlepool, and A. L. Davidson, of Montrose, were declared to be the winners in the Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarship and Mr. Herbert Booth, of Crewe, was awarded the Manchester Scholarship. Mr. James Small, of Brechin, was announced as the winner of the Society's medal in the Herbarium competition. A formal report was also received intimating that the adjudication of the Hanbury gold medal had awarded the medal to Professor W. O. A. Tschirch, of Bern.

STRYCHNINE IN MISTAKE FOR TEETHING POWDERS

At Aberdeen the seven months' son of Robert Urquhart Gall, gardener, Ballater, has died as the result of the mother administering strychnine

REDUCED PRICES
OF THE
“FAIRCHILD” PRODUCTS

IN CANADA

Peptogenic Milk Powder	small \$5.25 ; large \$9.00 per dozen
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Peptonising Tubes	\$4.50 per dozen boxes, twelve tubes each

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again desire to call attention to the above reduced prices of the “Fairchild” products which were made more than a year ago—also to the fact that MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, are sole agents for the “Fairchild” products for the Dominion of Canada

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Seasonable Goods

FRUIT SALINE, FOOT POWDER,
WILD STRAWBERRY, RENNET TABLETS,
MOSQUITO OIL, TALCUM POWDER, BABY TABLETS

ARE NOW READY

The most handsome goods on the market, and the quality in keeping with the wrappers

COST NO MORE THAN OTHER LINES

TAKE UP THE NA-DRU-CO. LINE AND MAKE MONEY

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TORONTO, ONT.

1909

Canada's National Exhibition

The Greatest Event of the Season

Note the Date, August 28th, 1909

WE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL DRUGGISTS and Drug Clerks to make our offices their headquarters, use our phones and writing material, leave your parcels and valises here, send your enclosures for shipment, and make yourselves at home with us.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

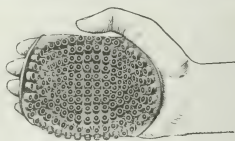


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on your counter where your customers can see it, and my advertising will sell them for you.

☛ Your profit on Wilson's Fly Pads is greater than upon any other well advertised proprietary article.



Dunlop Beauty Brush

☛ The best seller among all the toilet articles in its class. Made of fine soft rubber with vacuum cups and inner pencils, or articulators.

PRICES ARE RIGHT. LET US HEAR FROM YOU



The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND RUBBER WORKS : Booth Ave., TORONTO

to it in mistake for teething powder. The facts showed that the child had suffered from teething, and the mother took from a drawer what she thought was a teething powder and gave it to the infant. It appeared that in the house formerly occupied by Gall there was some strychnine used as rat poison on a high shelf, but in the course of moving operations the poison packet—from which the label had been worn off—was put into a drawer in which teething powder had been kept. The jury found that the death of the child was caused by the accidental administration by the mother, of strychnine under the impression that it was teething powder.

UNREGISTERED DENTISTS

The British Dental Association has lately been on the warpath against unregistered dental practitioners describing themselves as qualified dentists, and in several towns severe penalties with heavy costs have been imposed. A typical case was that of Henry Newman, in the service of a "London Hygienic Institute," who went about extracting teeth on the "painless principle," whereas the operation was associated with considerable pain. The magistrate found that Newman had contravened the Dentists Act, and the fine was £5, with five guineas costs.

BATTLE OF THE NORTH SEA

Ever see a Dreadnought vomiting flame and destruction? That's what is going to be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year. A fleet of these monsters of the sea will sail into view at one end of the arena and open fire on coast defence vessels and forts at the other end, and for the first time you will be able to realize what a naval battle means. It will be the most striking spectacle ever put on at the Canadian National and will give you a correct idea of what all this Dreadnought talk in England means.

INFRACTION OF THE LICENCE ACT

George Collard, druggist, Stouffville, Ont., was fined \$100 and costs by the Police Magistrate for selling whisky in contravention of the Licence Act.

Collard's defence was that the whisky had been verbally ordered by Dr. Sangster, who confirmed the statement. It was pointed out, however, that it was a clear infringement of the Act.

Nothing succeeds like success. The 1909 sales of Wilson's Fly Pads to July 5th were larger than for the whole of last season.

Trade Notes

Neepawa Pharmacy, at Neepawa, Manitoba, are giving up business.

Dr. J. C. McMillan has purchased the drug business of A. F. Gledhill, Dubrea, Manitoba.

R. H. Porteous has purchased the Carlyle Drug Co., of Carlyle, Saskatchewan.

F. Driscoll, druggist, at Calgary, Alberta, has sold his business.

W. P. K. Alexander has started a drug business at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dr. H. A. McDonald has purchased the drug business of Dr. Hammon, Heward, Saskatchewan.

Dr. C. E. Chandler is starting a drug business at Keeler, Saskatchewan.

U. M. Mitton, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, has purchased the drug business of T. N. Jarvis, at Ridgetown, Ontario.

D. S. Curtis & Co., druggists, at New Westminster, British Columbia, have given up business.

E. Schoff has opened a drug business on Westminster Avenue, corner Barnard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Laidlaw & Campbell have opened a new drug business on Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

R. W. Grieve has started a new drug and stationery business at Monarch, Alberta.

Geo. E. Kennedy, druggist, at Calgary, Alberta, has sold his business.

Dr. Darc has opened a drug business at Bow Island, Alberta.

Purvis Bros. have opened a drug store at Irma, Alberta.

H. A. Davidson has opened a new drug store on Main Street, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

L. W. Biggar, druggist and stationer, at Adanac, has opened a branch drug store at Unity, Saskatchewan.

Geo. R. Bean has purchased the drug business of Thomas Little, Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

Dr. George Hilts has opened a drug business at Kipling, Saskatchewan.

Chas. Hudson has commenced a new drug business at Zealandia, Saskatchewan.

W. F. Stevenson has started a drug store at Belmont, Manitoba.

F. E. Campbell has purchased the drug business of A. J. Tyson, Holland, Manitoba.

Dr. M. G. Dunas has purchased the drug business of A. M. Kane & Co., at Rathwell, Manitoba.

C. Morrison, druggist, of Virden, Manitoba, has sold his business.

(Continued on page 491.)

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in Montreal, with an attendance of about forty members. Those present were from Quebec city, Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, and Sorel, the latter place being represented by Madame Turgeon (nee Adrienne Prevost), whom it is conceded has been one of the best students who ever passed through the Montreal College of Pharmacy.

A good deal of business was brought before the meeting, but as the annual meeting is only one which recommends a certain line of action of the Council, all matters which were brought up were taken up at the first meeting of the Council of the Association.

Regret was expressed at the failing health of Mr. E. Muir, the respected Secretary-Treasurer. At the inaugural meeting of the new Council in July, new officers and members of the Association were appointed.

COUNCIL MEETING

At the first meeting of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on Wednesday, July 7th, in the Montreal College of Pharmacy Building, corner of Ontario and Mance Streets, the following officers and committees were duly appointed for the ensuing year, namely:

President—John E. Tremble, Montreal.

First Vice-President—A. F. DuBerger, Thetford Mines.

Second Vice-President—A. J. Laurence, Montreal.

Treasurer—C. E. Scarff, Montreal.

Major and Minor Board of Examiners—Alex. B. J. Moore, Henri Lanctot, Leo G. Ryan, Achille Goyette, of Montreal, Henry Willis, of Quebec, and Omer St. Amour, of St. Agathe des Monts.

Preliminary Board of Examiners—Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with A. J. Laurence as delegate from the Council to take charge of the preliminary ex-

aminations and Victor Giroux as Supervisor for Quebec city and district.

Board of Examiners re applications for registration—Messrs. J. F. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, W. H. Chapman, and E. Muir.

Auditors—F. R. Spearman and E. Vadbonceur.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

The quarterly preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 155 Ontario Street West, and in Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, July 8th, with the following results: Twenty-six candidates presented themselves and of these the following passed on all subjects, being named in order of merit and entitled to their certificate as certified apprentice, namely: J. H. Robert, Arthur Cofsky, Paul Sciotte, Albert Beaubien, E. Carrierre, J. Ernest Marcoux, Omer Frizon, John Chaffers, J. H. Riopel, Roger Huot, and Edmond Morin.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, which subject they will be required to be examined upon at the October examination, namely: Romio Martel and Leonide Beaunoyer (Latin), Necolis Cleroux and Armond Roy (Arithmetic), A. Perrin (French), and Sarah Masse (English).

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and F. C. Smiley, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will take place on Thursday, October 7th, 1909.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

On June 23rd and 24th, the annual meeting of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association was held in the city of Quebec, the Chateau Frontenac being the headquarters.

The following are the officers elected for the coming year: Hon. President, H. H. Lyman, Montreal; President, T. A. Henderson, Toronto; Vice-President, L. J. Mylius, Halifax; Second Vice-President, Chas. McD. Hay, Toronto; Treasurer, N. C. Niblett, Hamilton; Secretary, James Mattinson, Montreal.

Committee of Management—A. B. Evans, Montreal; George H. Clarkson, Toronto; D. Hockin, Vancouver; H. L. Ganter, St. John; W. McA. Stewart, Hamilton; E. D. Martin, Winnipeg; W. B. Gerow, Kingston.

Executive Committee—Arthur Lyman, T. W. Knox, C. W. Tinling, Montreal; E. C. Mitchell, London; M. MacPherson, Ottawa; President and Secretary ex-officio.

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Physicians are prescribing and
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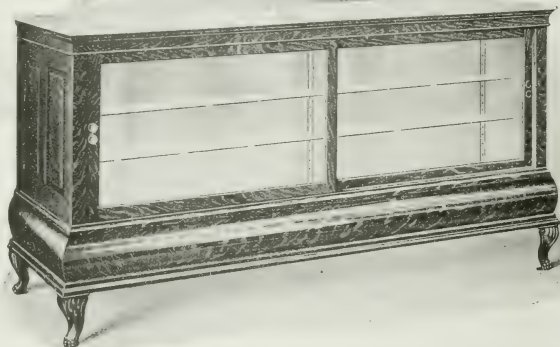
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by other companies.

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Dimensions: Height 36 ins., Depth 28 ins., any length.
4 and 6 foot lengths in Oak kept in stock.

See next page for further description.

Price per foot, Oak or Birch, \$10.00; Mahogany, \$12.00.

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED

Drug Store Builders



29-31 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

The New Century Display Counter



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FRONT as described on preceding page. Back consists of two shallow drawers under display space, either lined with felt or polished wood. Below these are subdivided drawers for stock with a few new "Jones" ideas, such as twine drawer, cash drawer and label drawer for package labels. A combined show case, counter and stock cabinet.

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JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED

Drug Store Builders



29-31 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

NEW BRUNSWICK PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY



ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the City Council Chambers, St. John, N.B., at 2.30 p.m., President R. W. Rodd (Sackville) in the chair. Members present: C. A. Burchill (Fredericton), S. A. R. MacDonald (Fredericton), F. Sharpe (St. Stephen), G. M. Fairweather (Sussex), H. J. Mowatt (St. John), R. Leger (Shediac), George J. Dibblee (Fredericton), H. H. Woodworth (Shediac), E. R. W. Ingraham (St. John West), P. J. Donohoe (St. John), M. V. Paddock (St. John), Geo. Allen (St. John), E. Clinton Brown (St. John), S. H. Hawker (St. John), E. J. Mahoney (St. John North), N. Berry Smith (St. John), Geo. R. Reicker (St. John), E. W. Moir (Woodstock), Dr. Ellis (Fairville), I. H. Wilson (Fairville), R. H. Robb (St. John), J. H. Hawker (Centreville), W. S. Jones (Albert), T. C. Donald (Hampton), F. Smith (St. Stephen), J. McD. Cooke (Moncton), C. F. Wade (St. John), R. E. Coupe (St. John North), S. M. Wetmore (St. John), H. J. Dick (St. John), Struan Robertson (St. John), Wm. Hawker (St. John), W. C. Hawker (Waterville, (Me.), J. D. B. F. Mackenzie (Chatham), R. B. Travis (St. John North).

Minutes of last annual meeting (June 18, 1908) read and no objections or alterations stood as recorded.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the President, Officers and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

Greetings:

You are all aware, through the circular and programme received, that this is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, and your Council has made it a fitting time for a little extra celebrating, and hope you will all enjoy it.

It is a great pleasure to be in the position of Secretary for this year and to give an outline of what your Council has been doing.

During the year just ended we have had ten (10) meetings, about the average number, and all

have been well attended, and business done that has been helpful and beneficial to the Society all over the Province.

The regular number of examinations have been held, one in January, 1909, and one in June (present month). At the January examinations thirteen presented themselves, four passed general, two in all subjects, three partial, four failed. June (present month) examinations: Twenty came up, five received diplomas, twelve passed partially, and three failed. As you can see by the number attending examinations, the boys still keep trying, and that list takes in quite a number of different places through the Province.

One member of the Society, H. M. Fairweather, (Moncton), crossed the great divide about the middle of April.

The Pharmacy Act is working well, and very few complaints are heard.

Some work has been done re the Poison and Liquor Acts, and no doubt in time both will be working satisfactorily.

This being the year for the appointment of Examiners, the Council re-appointed M. V. Paddock (St. John), Chemistry; E. R. W. Ingraham (St. John West), Materia Medica; H. S. Wildman (St. John), Pharmacy; Aubrey Johnston (St. Stephen), Dispensing, and G. U. Hay (St. John), General.

The last two named were recommended by your Council for re-appointment by the Government, which was done. Mr. H. G. Wildman having left the jurisdiction, Mr. N. Berry Smith (St. John), was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Your Council again give you a hearty welcome, and hope that the time spent in business and pleasure will be long pleasantly remembered.

Yours respectfully,

Charles F. Wade,

Secretary N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Dr.

1908-09.

Cash in Bank of New Brunswick at beginning of year.....	795.21
Received from Registrar	378.00
	<hr/>
	Cr.
	1908-09.
Paid out for various accounts.....	353.59
Cash in Bank of New Brunswick at present	819.62
	<hr/>
	\$1,173.21

P. J. Donohoe,

Treasurer.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

West St. John, N.B., June 16, 1909.

Mr. President, Officers and Members:

Your Registrar herewith presents his annual report.



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND	TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND
TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' BRAND	TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND
TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND	TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND
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The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

Full stocks of these and other B. W. & Co. products are held at the firm's Branches, and at the following depots:—

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TORONTO—W. J. A. & H. Carnahan, Cor. Yonge and Bloor
Streets and cor. Carlton and Church Streets
VANCOUVER, B.C.—W. M. Harrison & Co.
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" " The Gordon Mitchell Drug Co.

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Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

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CHLOR. AMMON. kegs and casks.

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DR. MARTEL'S PILLS with bonus, brought down to **\$2.40 per dozen!**

READ THIS CAREFULLY

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1st Offer—With your purchase of 1 dozen Martel's Pills at \$17 00

You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/6 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you \$4 00

1/12 " Special Martel's Pills, netting you 5 00

7 pounds Assorted Herbs (112 ozs. at 5¢, netting you 5 60

Your investment of \$17 thus brings you \$38.60, or 227%
Net Cost \$2 40

2nd Offer—If the above is too large, invest \$8.50 for Half Dozen and receive through your Jobber—

1/2 dozen Regular Martel's Pills \$8 50

1/6 " Regular Martel's Pills, FREE, netting you \$4 00

4 pounds Assorted Herbs, FREE, netting you 3 20

Your investment of \$8.50 thus brings you \$19.20, or 225%
Net Cost \$1 30

3rd Offer—With your purchase of 1/3 dozen Martel's Pills \$5 67

You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/12 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you \$2 00

2 1/2 pounds Assorted Herbs, netting you 2 00

Net Cost \$1 67

Goods cost you \$5 67. Goods sell for \$12 00. Your profit over 100%.

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The PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY has had eighty-eight (88) years of uninterrupted success.

Her graduates are found among the leaders everywhere and in every line of Pharmaceutical work, and the thoroughness of the course of instruction at P. C. P. is admittedly responsible for their subsequent success.

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get familiar with the many uses of **Gillett's Lye**, and recommend it to your customers for making soap, cleaning of all kinds, and as a disinfectant — it's a sure trade bringer.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.



Awarded highest honors at all Expositions.

The total number of persons qualified to engage in the drug business in the Province of New Brunswick is 166, divided as follows:

Business qualification	31
Diploma	50
Servitude	6
Physicians	19
Diploma holders not in business.....	60

Total 166

During the past year our list of charter members has been reduced by two, by the death of Mr. Herbert M. Fairweather, of Moncton, and the retirement of Mr. George C. Hunt, of Fredericton, our first Vice-President, in whose employ it was my privilege to pass the first three years of my apprenticeship, and to whose sterling qualities as a man, as a druggist, and as an employer and friend, I cannot pay too high a tribute.

In regard to the part of my duties which em-

powers me to collect the moneys of the Society, I may say that the receipts for the year are slightly in advance of last year. The demand for the annual fee met with the usual ready response, only a very few requiring more than the second notice. In one or two cases objection was taken by some of the members regarding the amount of the fee, but in all cases paid up, and there are no outstandings to date.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Cash Received

103 registrations at \$3.00.....	\$309.00
10 applications at \$5.00.....	50.00
4 diplomas at \$5.00.....	20.00
17 re-examinations at \$1.00.....	17.00

\$396.00

Cash Paid

To Treasurer (per receipt).....	\$378.00
To Royal Gazette (per bill).....	18.00

\$396.00



Front row, left to right—C. A. Burchill, Fredericton; H. H. Woodworth, Shediac, N. B.; S. Robertson, St. John, N.B.; W. R. Rodd, Sackville, N.B.; P. J. Donohue, St. John, N. B.; E. J. Mahoney, St. John, President; Charles F. Wade, St. John, N. B., Secretary; Thos. H. Wilson Fairville, Me.; M. V. Paddock, St. John, N.B.

Second row, left to right—H. J. Dick, St. John, N.B.; F. A. Sharpe, St. Stephen; S. A. R. MacDonald, Fredericton, Vice-President; E. C. Brown, St. John; W. C. Hawker, Maine, U.S.A.; S. H. Hawker, St. John; N. Barry Smith, St. John; E. R. W. Ingraham, St. John West; T. C. Donald, Halifax, N.S.; R. A. Leger, Sediack; H. T. Mowatt, St. John, N.B.

Third row, left to right—F. Smith, St. Stephen; W. E. Jones, Albert; J. McD. Cooke, Moncton; G. Y. Dibblee, Fredericton; Wm. Hawker, St. John, N.B.; J. E. Hawker, Centreville, U.S.A.; E. W. Mair, Woodstock; G. W. Fairweather, Sussex.

P.S.—This does not include all the members that were present at the meetings.

Regarding the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act, it will soon be necessary for the Society to take some active measures. Both the spirit and the letter of the law have been violated in the past, in several parts of the Province, and while some have lately complied with the requirements of the Act, there still remains work to be done.

The section regarding the registration of poisons sold seems to be ignored by many of our otherwise law-abiding druggists. The Poison Registers can be procured at a very small cost and there is no time like the present to make a start to remedy this irregularity.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. W. Ingraham,
Registrar.

The item of \$100.00 expense account re the Canadian Pharmaceutical delegates' trip started some discussion. After quite a number had spoken, and it had been discussed and explained, it was thoroughly satisfactory.

AUDITORS' REPORT

June 15th, 1909.

We, the Auditors appointed by the Council to examine the books of the Registrar and Treasurer of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society, report them correct.

Burpee E. Brown.
R. Harry Robb.

On motion the reports were received and entered on the minutes. (Carried.)

Report of delegates to C.P.A. were read, and on motion received and entered on the minutes.

President R. W. Rodd, in his retiring address, said in part: That the year just finished as President of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society had been spent very pleasantly. He had not been able to attend the Council meetings as often as he would have liked, but he had found the members all hard-working and painstaking in their Society work, and always ready and most willing to do anything to advance the interests of the Society at large. A large number of meetings had been held, at which a lot of hard work had been done, which benefited the whole Province. The usual number of examinations had been held (two in the year), and these had been very satisfactory. Two vacancies had occurred in the membership, one by death and the other by retirement, so that the Society had about its regular number. He thanked the Society and Council for the help given him in the year just ending, and would bespeak the same degree of assistance to his successor, which he knew would be given cheerfully and faithfully. (Applause.)

The Secretary read a telegram from the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society saying: "That M. A. J. Crease (Amherst, N.S.) would be the bearer

of greeting and good wishes to the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society on their 25th anniversary."

Mr. G. M. Fairweather (Sussex) brought up the point of country stores handling poisons.

After a lengthy discussion, on motion of G. M. Fairweather, seconded by I. C. Donald (Hamp-ton): "That a circular letter with the drugs on the Poison Schedule Act, stating the section violated, and punishment liable, be sent to the country stores through the Province." The following spoke to the motion: R. Leger, Struan Robertson, G. H. Hawker, T. H. Wilson, T. C. Donald, E. Clinton Brown, J. E. Hawker, E. W. Mair, and others. Moved in amendment by Struan Robertson, seconded by J. McD. Cooke: "That the regulation of the sale of poisons in country stores be left in the hands of the new Council." Amendment to the amendment, moved by H. J. Dick, seconded by G. H. Hawker: "That at the evening session we reconsider the poison sale question." (Carried.)

On motion the meeting adjourned.

At 8 p.m. the President called the meeting to order. On motion we proceed to the election of Council for 1909-10, all members named were put in nomination, and the election be by majority vote.

The President named T. C. Donald, H. H. Woodworth, J. E. Hawker, and F. Sharpe as scrutineers.

Mr. W. C. Hawker (Waterville, Me.), a member of the State of Maine Pharmaceutical Society, was welcomed, and given a seat at the right of the President.

While the ballots were being counted, the sale of poisons question was again taken up. Mr. G. M. Fairweather (Sussex) opened the discussion, and it was taken part in by a great many present.

Mr. A. J. Crease (Amherst, N.S.), representative of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, on entering was given a hearty welcome and a seat by the President. In responding, he presented the greetings and good wishes of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, and also tendered an invitation to the President and members of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society to the annual meeting of the N.S.P.S., which would be held at Yarmouth, June 22 and 23, and kindly explained how the sale of poisons was regulated in the neighboring Province of Nova Scotia.

After some further discussion, it was moved by G. M. Fairweather, seconded by H. J. Dick: "That the Council for 1909-10 take up the matter of the sale of poisons by country stores." (Carried.)

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. G. A. Burbridge to Mr. S. H. Hawker, giving his ideas of

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It KILLS the Colorado Beetle, commonly known as the Potato Bug, with certainty and despatch.

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WHILE AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

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Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

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Soluble, Elastic and Hard

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ITH additions of the latest improved capsule machinery recently made to our equipment, we now have the most complete—modern capsule plant in Canada.

Many new lines have been added to our list and we are better able than ever to handle private or special formula orders with every satisfaction to our customers.

Our new style Bland Capsules are now ready and show a decided improvement over any Bland Capsules heretofore offered.

Here with improved machinery we have cheapened the cost of manufacture and purpose sharing this saving with you.

We want you to couple our name with your capsule requirements and write to us for any special information or samples.

Frosst's capsules are furnished by your wholesaler when specified and your order so filled brings with it our guarantee of satisfaction.

Charles E. Frosst & Company
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a College of Pharmacy for the Maritime Provinces, and also enclosing plans for running same.

The scrutineers' report was read giving the Council for 1909-10, viz.: Messrs. Struan Robertson (St. John), S. A. R. MacDonald (Fredericton), Chas. F. Wade, E. J. Mahoney, E. Clinton Brown (St. John), E. W. Blair (Woodstock), R. E. Coupe (St. John), E. R. W. Ingraham (St. John), T. C. Donald (Hampton), J. McD. Cooke (Moncton) S. H. Hawker and H. J. Dick (St. John).

The Council-elect for 1909-10 met and elected the following officers: E. J. Mahoney (St. John), President; S. A. R. MacDonald (Fredericton), Vice-President; E. R. W. Ingraham (St. John West), Registrar; R. E. Coupe (St. John North), Treasurer, and Chas. F. Wade (St. John), Secretary.

Mr. Burbridge's paper re College of Pharmacy scheme was then taken up for discussion.

Mr. S. H. Hawker explained that Mr. Burbridge's letter to him had been before the Council, and it had been sent up to the annual meeting for discussion.

E. C. Brown, M. V. Paddock, and other members spoke.

Mr. Crease (N. S. representative) said that it gave him great pleasure to be with the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society at its 25th anniversary, and as Mr. Burbridge was not present he would like to say a few words re the College of Pharmacy scheme. As far as Nova Scotia was concerned it needed the college or something of that sort, for the proprietors could not teach the clerks for want of time. He was very much in favor of the scheme, and thought the committee formed might be continued, and take time on it as to location, etc.

Mr. S. H. Hawker thanked Mr. Crease for his remarks on the subject, and thought it was a necessity for our young men to have more advantages, he also would like to see the committee continue their work.

Mr. Wm. Hawker asked if it was necessary for all to pass the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Crease said it was compulsory to pass the O.C.P., and they must attend the final course at the O.C.P.

Moved by T. C. Donald, seconded by E. R. W. Ingraham: "That the Committee on the College of Pharmacy scheme be continued, and work with Committee from other Provinces." (Carried.)

Moved by T. C. Donald, seconded by Wm. Hawker, and carried: "That the Secretary's salary be fifty dollars."

Under the head of new business, Mr. E. C. Brown said that as we had a very representative gathering from different parts of the Province

they might be able to suggest some points for the new Council to work on.

Moved by C. A. Burchill (Fredericton), seconded by Geo. T. Dibblee (Fredericton): "That the Council arrange the annual meeting in 1910 to be held in Fredericton." (Carried.)

Mr. Crease thought the idea was good to change the place of the annual meetings, and if it worked as well in New Brunswick as it did in Nova Scotia it would prove very beneficial to all.

The matter of illegal store-keeping was then brought up. Mr. Wm. Hawker thought that a committee consisting of the President, Registrar, and Secretary would be a good Legal Committee.

Mr. Crease said that Nova Scotia had a Legal Committee consisting of the President, Registrar, and one other member, who did all of that work.

Messrs. MacDonald, Paddock, Fairweather, Ingraham, Brown, and others spoke on the question.

On motion of G. T. Dibblee, seconded by R. B. Travis, and carried: "That in case of any complaint of any member of the N.B.P. Society made to the Council of said Society that a drug business is being illegally carried on, it shall be the duty of the Council to at once investigate the complaint, and if it is well founded to at once institute legal proceedings against the parties violating the law. The communication of the member to the Council of the Society as to the fact of a violation of the law to be considered private."

The President said that we had Mr. W. C. Hawker, of the State of Maine Pharmaceutical Society, with us, and would like him to make a few remarks.

Mr. W. C. Hawker said in part: It gave him great pleasure to be with the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society at its annual meeting, during the business meeting, voting, etc., for which he felt very grateful to the N.B.P.S. He said in the State of Maine a committee of three examined candidates and did all the prosecuting, and it was their business to see that shops were run according to the law and had certified help. The scheme worked well, and they had no trouble.

Mr. E. R. W. Ingraham read his paper on the "History of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society." It was very much enjoyed.

On motion Mr. Ingraham's paper was entered on the minutes, and a vote of thanks tendered to the author.

Mr. Wm. Mowatt's paper, "History of Pharmacy," was read by S. H. Hawker, as Mr. Mowatt was not able to be present.

On motion Mr. Mowatt's paper was entered on the minutes and a vote of thanks sent to the author.

On motion W. R. Rodd (Sackville) was elected representative with E. Clinton Brown (St. John) this year to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association meeting at Banff. M. V. Paddock (St. John) and C. A. Burchill (Fredericton) as alternates.

Mr. Burchill explained his great satisfaction in the way the visiting members had been used, and thanked the Society for this appointment.

The Secretary was instructed to send a vote of thanks to the Mayor of St. John for kindly placing the City Council Chambers at the use of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

On motion the President's address was received and entered on the minutes.

Mr. W. R. Rodd thanked the Society for his appointment as delegate to the C.P.A., and also for the position he had held for the year just ending as President. His remembrance of it would always be very pleasant.

No further business, on motion Society adjourned.

Charles F. Wade,
Secretary N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

Thursday afternoon the visiting members, with their wives and lady friends were entertained by the St. John brothers to a sail up the beautiful Kennebecasis. The day was all that could be desired, and at 2.30 the steamer "Hampton" left Indiantown with a very jolly crowd. Refreshments, including cake, coffee, ice cream and fruit were served, and colored minstrels entertained on the trip. St. John was reached again about six in the evening, and everybody voted the affair a complete success. In the evening a dinner at the Union Club brought this highly successful anniversary to a finish. Covers were laid for forty-five, and the dinner was served in that style which is in keeping with the "Union Club, of St. John." The guests present were: A. J. Crease (Amherst, N.S.), W. C. Hawker (Waterville, Me.), Mr. T. Gibbard, H. L. Gouter, L. W. Barker, F. Fraser, and F. Moore.

Toasts and speeches were in order, and if anyone ever thought the New Brunswick druggists were poor speech-makers it was completely dispelled at this time. The "wee sma' hours" saw the finish, and the druggists and their guests dispersed feeling that the 25th anniversary of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society had been fittingly observed.

The toasts were proposed and responded to by the following members:

"The King" (God bless him)—By the President.

"Sister Societies"—Proposed by R. W. Rodd; responded to by W. C. Hawker, State of Maine Pharmaceutical Society, and A. J. Crease, representative of the N. S. Pharmaceutical Society.

"Visiting Members"—Proposed by S. H. Hawker; responded to by J. McD. Cooke (Moncton) and H. H. Woodworth (Shediac).

"Charter Members"—Proposed by J. McD. Cooke; responded to by C. P. Clarke (St. John) and J. D. B. F. Mackenzie (Chatham).

"Wholesale Trade"—Proposed by H. J. Dick; responded to by H. L. Gaulis (N. D. Chemical Co., St. John) and T. Gibbard (Canada Drug Co., St. John).

"Retail Trade"—Proposed by L. W. Barker; responded to by R. E. Coupe (St. John).

"The President"—Proposed by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie; responded to by E. J. Mahoney.

"The Ladies"—Proposed by R. H. Robb; responded to by R. Leger (Shediac) and W. S. Jones (Albert).

"Nestors of the Drug Trade"—Proposed by S. Robertson; responded to by C. P. Clarke (St. John) and Wm. Hawker.

"Chairman of Entertainment Committee"—Proposed by M. V. Paddock, in some feeling remarks which told what had been done all through the existence of the Society by Mr. Robertson, always ready, always willing to help in every way, and never seems to tire of helping the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society to advance. The present gathering was an item in this respect, and a sample of Mr. Robertson's untiring zeal; responded to by Struan Robertson.

"Entertainment Committee"—Proposed by R. Leger; responded to by H. J. Dick, G. H. Hawker, Geo. Allen, and S. M. Wetmore (all of St. John).

"First Candidate"—Proposed by G. S. Allen; responded to by R. H. Robb, N. Berry Smith, and Chas. F. Wade (St. John).

"Travellers"—Proposed by R. H. Robb; responded to by Fred. Monroe (St. John).

"St. John Druggist"—Proposed by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie; responded to by Struan Robertson and H. L. Gautier.

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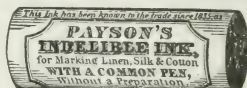
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BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association was held at Victoria, B.C., President E. S. Knowlton in the chair. The following members were present: From Victoria, Thos. Shotbolt, W. E. Foxwell, W. W. Gardiner, John Cochrane, F. W. Fawcett, and J. H. Emery. From Vancouver, R. R. Burns, E. S. Knowlton, J. N. Henderson. New Westminster, F. J. MacKenzie. The annual report of the Council was read and on motion adopted. The Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer presented his annual report, which on motion, was received and adopted. The report is as follows:

Vancouver, B.C., May 1st, 1909.

To the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen,—I beg to make the following Registrar's and Treasurer's report:

Receipts for Year Ending May 1st, 1909.	
Balance in Royal Bank, May 1st, 1908,	
as per last audit.....	\$ 933.28
Sale of Poison Books.....	11.50
Fees and Dues	\$2,400.25
	<hr/>
	\$3,345.03
Expenditure for Year Ending May 1st, 1909.	
Council Expenses	\$ 230.40
Examination Expenses	248.45
B. C. Record Account.....	402.00
Expenses Delegate C.P. Association.....	350.00
Printing and Stationery	76.05
Office Fixtures	38.00
Per Capita Tax C.P. Association.....	70.75
Sundry Disbursements	1,042.00
Balance in Royal Bank, May 1st, 1909..	887.38
	<hr/>
	\$3,345.03

I beg to state that while the balance in current bank account is \$45.90 less than at time of 1908 audit our bills payable is only \$239.95, as compared with \$412.25 of last year.

H. W. Ferguson, Auditors.
Chas. Nelson.

During the year ending May 1st, 1909, twenty-five have been registered as Licentiates of Pharmacy with our Association by affiliation, seven Certified Clerks by affiliation, and thirty-one apprentices.

Eleven candidates presented themselves for the Major examination and fourteen for the Minor. Of this number five were successful in the Senior and six in the Junior.

Seven applications have been received from members of our Association asking that their names be placed on the Retired List.

The response to all letters and circulars sent out from the Registrar's office was all that could

be desired, and I feel that you as an Association, and your Council in particular, have good reason to believe that the druggists in the interior as well as those on the coast take every interest in the workings and doings of the B.C.P.A.

(Signed) Jas. W. Browne,
Sec.-Reg.-Treas.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

President Knowlton then read his annual address, as follows:

During the years of 1908 and 1909 the affairs of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association have run very smoothly. We have had no litigation, but some slight legislation which may make a difference to some who have done business in insecticide, but as this legislation is similar to that obtained in Ontario, and I believe, in England, and was firmly determined on by the local Government, we could do nothing to stop it, when it was deemed to be in the interest of the fruit growing industry of this Province, and as the representatives of our Council who waited upon the Minister of Agriculture were assured by him that our Council would be consulted when the Government was forming the regulations under the Act, we have reasonable assurance that our interests will be protected to as great an extent as it is possible.

On April 1st of this year the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act came into force, and it does not seem thus far to have made a great deal of difference to the druggists. The courtesy and kindly treatment accorded the druggists by the Inland Revenue officers made the task of stamping the goods on hand as light as possible.

The resolution re patent medicines to the effect that we discourage as far as possible the sale of remedies which wholesale for more than \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$8.00 per dozen, and retail at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each, recognizing the fact that many manufacturers use the druggists to create a demand for their nostrums, and as soon as the demand is created, they set an arbitrary price on their preparations, and if the druggists simply took a firm stand these prices could not be maintained.

At the forthcoming meeting of the C.P.A. the Committee on Commercial Interests will endeavor to submit a set of formulae for simple household remedies to take the place of the much advertised nostrums.

The conditions of the trade in this country thus far have remained fairly good, but it should be our effort to keep them in that condition. One of the means of so doing, which I consider absolutely essential, is to trust one another. Quite recently in two of the large cities of the Province the coming together of the druggists having a

mutual understanding as to the universal prices on some of the remedies on which there was no regular price has resulted in much good. This is not an effort to raise the prices by any means, but simply that one druggist should not be selling at one price and another at another price, which often results in bad feelings, and must eventually tend to price cutting.

The development of this country thus far has been largely in increased population in the existing cities, towns and villages, but shortly a new section will develop along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and will require attention, and in arranging any change in representation by districts, this should be kept in mind.

I think that it might be a wise move if our Registrar, or some one else, preferably the former, were empowered to pay a visit to all parts of the Province and visit every store, not in the capacity of a detective, but to get into touch with the druggists and find out if their interests are properly understood and protected, and to give instructions to clerks and apprentices re examinations, registration, etc., and information re preparing for examinations. Thus our bond of union, I think, would be materially strengthened; and there may be some places where persistent and flagrant violation of our Act is made, and our druggists may not wish to make any complaint to the authorities, but could be pointed out on such a visit and he could try to have such matters righted, and thus good results would come to the druggists in some of the smaller communities. This would be carrying out some of the ideas expressed by Mr. Emery in his address a few years ago. I also think it would be a financial benefit to our Association.

There is one thing that I think the druggists could help towards in building up our country, and that is patronize as far as possible other lines of business in their own community, letting them know why it is done, and in turn to encourage them to exchange. It may cost us a little more temporarily, but it will pay us in the end; such as patronizing the local printer, the local post card dealer and the local jobber and manufacturer and commission men. If their lines of business are doing well, it helps our business. Next, I think it is incumbent for the druggist to sell his own preparations. Whether he makes them himself or has them made for him, is a question for him to determine, but we must see to it that the bulk of the preparations and sundry articles that we deal in shall bear as large a percentage of profit as it is possible to get out of them. This will largely be the solution of the price-cutting, for I think one of the greatest incentives of price-cutting is to get the greater volume of business when the marginal profit is

lower. Get paying side lines and advertise judiciously. This may be leaning to the commercial side, but we must pay our bills, and ways and means must be considered.

Our finances are in very good shape.

During the year we have lost two old members of the Association. Mr. J. Reed, of Vancouver, having been in the drug business for twenty years, passed away on November 12, 1909, in his sixty-seventh year; and Mr. Pinbury, of Nanaimo, B.C., who died in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Pinbury was a member of the first B. C. Council in the year 1891.

I trust many members of our Association will make it their business to attend the meeting of the C.P.A. to be held in Banff, and endeavor to make the meeting in the West the most successful that has yet been held. Most of the Eastern members will doubtless visit the Coast after the meeting, and I trust that individually and collectively we will give them as good a time as it is possible.

In conclusion, I must thank you for the courtesy extended to me during my term of office as President of this Association. The Registrar has been courtesy and attention itself, and also I must thank the Editor of the Record for the prominence he has given to any request made of him and the energy he has displayed in all pharmaceutical matters in this Province. The very best of harmony has existed in the Council during the past year, and I bespeak for my successor in office the same kindly treatment.

Thanking you one and all.

(Signed) E. S. Knowlton.

John Cochrane, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his able address, said he felt sure that the pleasure with which he had listened to the President's words of counsel and commendation had been the experience of all present. He had no doubt but that many of the suggestions it contained would prove of material and commercial advantage. As to the subject of price-cutting, this was indeed a very serious question, but he felt sure that if the druggists throughout the country would but stand together they could regulate the prices upon all proprietaries to the mutual advantage of manufacturer and retailer.

Joseph H. Emery, in seconding the motion, briefly referred to the benefit arising from standing shoulder to shoulder on questions affecting the interests of the trade.

The resolution was then put by the Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer to the meeting and carried with applause.

President Knowlton, in reply, said he thanked the members for their demonstration of appreci-



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ation of his efforts. He had just tried to do his duty in his office as President, and must say that he had passed through one of the most uneventful years in the history of the Association, a tranquility due probably to the efforts of his predecessors. With reference to the annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Banff in August, he would like to see as many as possible representatives of this Province. He could assure them that they would not regret the time and expense incurred by taking the trip to attend the meeting. He had no doubt but that a large number of those attending the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at Banff would come through to the Coast, and he felt sure it needed no urging from him to assure these visiting pharmacists a good time and that they may carry back with them the impression that the druggists on the Coast are alive.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL FOR 1909-11

The scrutineers made their report of the result of the ballot as follows:

John Cochrane (Victoria).....	86
R. R. Burns (Vancouver)	83
J. L. White (Greenwood)	48
W. M. Harrison (Vancouver).....	45
Walter Bews (Revelstoke)	42
N. E. Suddaby (Ferne)	32
C. J. Quinan (Kaslo).....	6
E. H. Hall (Eburne).....	5
Number of ballots cast.....	129
Spoiled ballots	2

The President then declared the first three gentlemen, namely, Messrs. John Cochrane, R. B. Burns, and J. L. White, elected to the Council for the next two ensuing years.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

The chairman of the Committee, R. R. Burns, then read the report of his committee appointed to consider the advisability of dividing the Province into electoral districts, as follows:

We beg to report as follows: We considered that the better way to obtain the view of the whole Association upon this question was to call for a plebiscite. The question asked by the ballot was as follows:

"Are you in favor of dividing the Province into Electoral Districts for the purpose of electing the Council?"

Number of ballots sent out.....	152
Number of ballots returned in favor. 82	
Number of ballots returned unfavorable	35

Majority in favor of division.....	47
Total number of votes returned.....	117

We therefore beg to advise the expressed view of the Association and would recommend that a

committee be appointed to make necessary arrangements.

R. R. Burns,
E. S. Knowlton,
Joseph H. Emery.

The report as brought in contained the following closing sentence: "We therefore beg to advise the expressed view of the Association and would recommend that, as legislation will be necessary to accomplish the desire of the Association, a committee be appointed to make necessary arrangements."

It was moved by R. R. Burns, seconded by J. N. Henderson, that the report of the committee be received and adopted.

After some discussion, it was moved by James W. Browne, seconded by W. W. Gardiner, that this report be referred to the Council, with the request to draft an amendment to Section 4 of the by-laws of this Association with the view of dividing the Province into Electoral Districts. (Carried.)

Messrs. J. H. Emery and John Cochrane were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Banff, August 3rd. Mr. Emery presented the annual report of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Record, which showed disbursements of \$636.25 and the amount loaned by the Association of \$402.00, and it was resolved that the appropriation be continued for the ensuing year.

THE NEW COUNCIL

Immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting the first meeting of the new Council was held, and the following officers were elected: President, F. J. MacKenzie, New Westminster; Vice-President, John Cochrane, Victoria; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. W. Browne, Vancouver.

THE LUNCHEON

The annual luncheon of the Association, which has become a very enjoyable feature of the meeting, took place at the close of the regular meeting, and was well attended. Various toasts were proposed and responded to by those present.

SEMI-ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association was held at Victoria, B.C., the following members being present: E. S. Knowlton, R. R. Burns, F. J. MacKenzie, New Westminster; J. Cochrane, J. H. Emery, Victoria. Several communications were read and ordered to be filed.

Application of Walter Herod for remission of part of the affiliation fee was granted. Mr.

Thomas Henderson thanked the members for the honor conferred on him by electing him an honorary member.

The report of the special committee, presented by Mr. Cochrane, stated that Mr. F. M. Henderson had decided to offer a gold medal annually to the candidate obtaining highest total of marks at the major examinations of each year.

The report of the special committee on the sale of arsenate of lead, etc., was presented by Mr. F. J. MacKenzie, and on motion was adopted. The following is the report: "That the proposed regulation to govern the issuing of licenses for the sale of certain poisons exclusively for agricultural and horticultural purposes be adopted."

The Treasurer's report was read, as was also that of the Auditors, Messrs. Nelson and Ferguson, and adopted.

The applications of A. C. Van Houghton, Nainimo, and A. C. McDonald for registration under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act were granted.

The following members were placed on the retired list: Messrs. E. A. McDonald, R. W. Mason, H. B. Howell, S. L. Howe, R. B. White, H. McDowell, G. L. Brown, and L. V. Newton.

The following was moved by Mr. John Cochrane, seconded by Mr. J. H. Emery: "That it having been brought to the attention of the Council that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act as to the sale and registration of poisons such as Corrosive Sublimate Tablets, are not being complied with as they should be, the Council wishes to impress upon the members the desirability of a strict compliance with the same, and their determination to enforce the Act in this respect."

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR

Lord Roberts' march to Kandahar furnishes one of the brightest pages in British history and the fall of the Afghan stronghold furnishes unequalled scenic effects for a great pyrotechnic production. One thousand men in all the brilliant costumes of the East will make this one of the big attractions at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. It will be entertainment and education in one and will help make your evening at the Fair one long to be remembered.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

L. W. Bigger & Co., Unity, Sask., have placed their order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for a line of the New Century Display Counter, with all the latest Jones ideas, preferring this to the imitation advertised as being patented in order to deceive their profession.

NEW LINE OF DISPLAY CABINETS MEETS WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS

There probably has never been a line of display fixtures placed on the market in recent years that has met with such wonderful sale as the Sectional Display Cabinets manufactured by the Gier & Dail Manufacturing Co., of Lansing, Mich. Although their goods are opening an entirely new field and have been on the market only ten months, they have sold over 7,000 of these cabinets in this short time.



This line of fixtures is built up on a very simple invention of pressing a continuous formation or series of pockets from one piece of steel. This pocket was first used in building a line of large floor post card racks that holds as many post cards as a half dozen small counter racks and makes the finest display of post cards that has ever been devised. These cabinets met with such remarkable sale that the manufacturers have built similar ones for displaying magazines, tablets, dime novels, sheet music and newspapers, in fact they now have a line comprising some thirty different sizes and styles, so that they can offer the retailer a fixture that will suit the conditions of his store. They also furnish steel pockets for fitting up side wall space for the various lines.

These fixtures are valuable to the retailer because they give him a display that is seen by every one entering his store, which, of course, increases his sales, but there is still a greater advantage, and that is saving of space—for example one of their cabinets occupying only one square foot of space displays more magazines or tablets than can be shown on a table fifteen feet long. The one shown below carries a stock of 400 tablets on only twenty-three inches of floor space.

Retailers that have put in these cabinets say that their sales have increased enough to pay for the fixture in sixty days. The fact that over 7,000 of these cabinets have gone into use in less than ten months is an indication that these fix-

1844 ~ 1907

THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH
SALTS"STERLING BRAND"
PURE

MERCURIALS

ACID PHOSPHORIC

(Made from Phosphorus)

All Strength

GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC

HYPO-
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PREPARATIONS

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ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC,
TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

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Patent Specialties*

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*Willing to place all new Medical Specialties
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Birthday, Comic, Etc.

Please send five dollars for the newest and
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Established 1895

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ASK FOR

"CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for
medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles.
For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA

PURE FOOD RULINGS FAVOR THE

Bohner's Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl



Ladle inside under cover. Handle resting
on Rod, always clean and ready for use

Because it is constructed in accord
with the pure food laws. It is im-
mune against flies, bugs, dust and
other contaminating influences and
makes for cleanliness, purity, the
preservation of your product. It pro-
tects your fountain and your patron,
and builds confidence for you in the
minds of an intelligent public. Better
be safe and sure from a

Bohner Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl

ALL JOBBERS HAVE IT

BOHNER MANUFACTURING CO., 42 State St., Chicago



"Anti-Splash"

THE MAGIC FILTER

Write for Terms :: Agents Wanted

FILTERS THE WATER
PREVENTS SPLASHING

Polished Brass, 15c; Nickel plated, 20c

Set up on display cards for Druggists,
holding one dozen

Anti-Splash Filter Co. & OWEN SOUND
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THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S

C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836

The Formula of our late Mr. H. Platen

H. PLANTEN & SON
93 HENRY ST. Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"The Pioneer American Capsule House"

ESTABLISHED 1891

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

TWO KINDS
NO SMELL

RATS
and
MICE



Roaches
and
Bed-bugs

LIT DRIES THEM UP

Most infallible remedy known Retains its strength for years

Sold in every Country in the World

Sold by all Jobbers: TORONTO, Ont. BUFFALO, N.Y., LONDON, Eng



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, 1/2 oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1/2 Oz.	\$ 5.35	5 gross
1 "	6.25	5 "
2 "	7.50	3 "
3 "	9.90	3 "
4 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	2 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	27.00	1 "
	39.50	

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

EXPERT BOTTLE BLOWERS

Millville, N. J., U.S.A.

H. SALLE & CO.

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Exporters and Importers of Crude
Drugs.

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Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb,
French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and
alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents

Offers for American Drugs Solicited.



Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail. We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

The Ohio Institute of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio

THE GENDRON MFG. CO. LTD.

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MAKERS OF ALL KINDS



OUR CATALOGUE
GRADE C
SHOWS THE ENTIRE LINE

THIS
TRADE MARK IS YOUR GUARANTEE

INVALID, ROLLING,
RECLINING & CARRYING
CHAIRS
Made in Canada



ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

H. A. Davidson, Moose Jaw, Sask., has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for one of the most complete outfits in Western Canada. The Show Cases are the beautiful Crystal Century Style, the All Glass Cases without holes in the glass, and the Fixtures are the O.C.P. Design with the Artistic prescription screen.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

Beattie & Argue, of Ottawa, have placed their order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for a beautiful outfit of the O.C.P. style. These fixtures will have all the latest Jones ideas, and will be a credit to this enterprising firm of pharmacists.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

Chas. Lugsdin is establishing a new pharmacy in Earls Court, Toronto, and has placed his order for the complete outfit with the Old Reliable House, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., after investigating other manufacturers' goods and prices.

A. MACCOOMB, Manager

Telephone MAIN 2377

The
Bryant Press

PRINTERS

Limited

Publishers, Bookbinders

44 RICHMOND ST. W.

TORONTO, CANADA

tures have their merit and that the retailer is taking to this way of displaying goods. The Gier & Dail Manufacturing Co. will be glad to give you suggestions concerning the best way to economize space in your store. Write for their catalogue, it has valuable information for any retailer.

SPECIAL LINES

Among the special values being shown by Bunting, Gillies & Co., Limited, for school opening, are the following:

No. 7,332, a new line of colored pencils, red and blue, to retail at one cent each. The same style of pencil is also stocked in a larger size, No. 7,132, retailing at two cents.

A pencil of remarkable value is the El Mayor, No. 92, rubber tipped and conic in shape, with a mottled finish which is sure to attract the children. The lead is better than found in most five cent pencils, and the low price should make it a leader.

No. 710, a display box, containing six dozen one cent penholders, is one of the best values ever shown by this house. The holders are finished in black, red and natural polish, with nickled tips, and compare favorably with any two cent line on the market.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Fifty-seventh annual meeting at Los Angeles, California, August 16th to 23rd, 1909.

Arrangements have been completed for operating a special train from Chicago via the Santa Fe route, leaving at 8.10 p.m., Tuesday, August 10th, 1909.

Special sleeping cars will leave from St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific Railway on train No. 11, at 11.30 p.m., Tuesday, August 10th, connecting at Kansas City with the Pharmaceutical Special from Chicago running through to Los Angeles without change.

Delegates from the North and Northeast will route their tickets by way of Chicago and the Santa Fe beyond. Delegates from the East and Southeast should have their tickets routed via St. Louis and the Missouri Pacific Railway to Kansas City, thence the Santa Fe.

For further information and sleeping car reservations in cars from Chicago, application should be made through Mr. G. T. Gunnip, General Agent, Passenger Department, Santa Fe Route, Chicago, Ills. For space in cars from St. Louis, application should be made to Mr. C. B. Gausen, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Missouri Pacific Railway, or Mr. Geo. C. Chambers, General

Agent, Passenger Department, Santa Fe Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Trusting that you will lend your hearty cooperation, and help make this meeting the largest in our history, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

Henry M. Whelpley.

St. Louis Member, Committee on Transportation.

A PLEA FOR REAL PHARMACY*

By William Mittelbach, Boonville, Mo.

In this age of mad experimentation, pharmacy is fast becoming a lost art, and a hand-me-down vocation. Ready made preparations is the goal toward which we are drifting, and which once reached will mean the quietus of our activities as artisans.

The Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary are both being filled up with compound formulas that will only end in increasing the manufacturer's business and lessen the pharmacist's opportunity to practice his art. The advocate of compound formulas will at once say that such compound formulas as are contained in our official guide books are intended to help the pharmacist. Do they do this? Is it not a fact that the great majority of those in business never think of making even the simplest elixirs, and rely on the manufacturer to make them, thereby educating the physician to specify certain brands? Already our shelves are being filled up with new proprietaries—those of the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary.

Is it necessary that we shall have fixed formulas at all, except in a very few instances?

Is it professional to advocate and promulgate such simple things as elix. potass. brom., elix. pepsin, and others of that class? Wouldn't it be better for the pharmacist, if his physician friend didn't know of these formulas, and would write out in detail his prescriptions? Wouldn't it be more satisfactory to the physician? He cares very little for the vehicle used in his prescriptions, and often would prefer to change the taste of his medicines. It is the active principle that he is concerned about. The base or vehicle of our elixirs may be pleasant to one patient and distasteful to another. Let the physician determine what is most acceptable, and trust to the pharmacist to make the combination extemporaneously.

Any prescription—and the great majority of our official compound preparations are nothing

* Read before the Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the last annual meeting.

more nor less than prescriptions—that can readily be compounded as called for, should not be so advertised as to make it a fixed or proprietary article. The idea of making such a simple mixture as compound acetanilid powder official is wrong. It is certainly not ethical. Even such preparations as the elix. phos. iron quinine and strychnine, and the comp. syrup of hypophosphites could be made up as called for, the physician writing out the prescription, varying the several ingredients as suits his case. He would then not be troubled with changes of color and deposits of the salts.

It does therefore seem that if we advocated the writing of prescriptions in detail, instead of pushing and building up these ready-made things, the pharmacist would be able to practise his art more in accordance with the teachings of our colleges.

The manufacture of preparations from fixed formulas is bound to go into the hands of the skilled manufacturing firms. They are equipped for it, and have the very best and most skilful manipulators. So let us get back to the old way, and give the pharmacist a chance to practice real pharmacy.

REPORT ON MEDICINAL CROPS AND ESSENTIAL OIL

Yielding Plants Cultivated by Stafford Allen and Sons Ltd., of London and Long Melford, Suffolk.

The late spring has kept growth back, but there has been an absence of frosts, which has very been beneficial. The crops made rather slow progress in the early part of May, owing to the excessive warmth without moisture, but the recent rains came just in time, and have greatly improved prospects all round.

Aconite (Aconiti Napellus).—The cultivation in England is only on a small scale. We look for an average crop.

Belladonna.—We look for quite a good crop. The growth has been delayed owing to the late spring, but the plants have not suffered by May frosts, as is so often the case with this rather delicate plant.

Camomile.—This looks well so far, and we hope for an average crop. Owing to the poor crop last season, the output of oil was not sufficient for the demand, and we expect a ready sale for the oil this season.

Dandelion.—Last autumn produced a very heavy supply, and prices of the manufactured products have declined. There seems every prospect of a good crop in the coming autumn.

Dill.—Looks likely to be up to the average, provided we do not have too much of this heavy rain.

Foxglove.—The second year plants have stood the winter well, and should bear a fair crop of leaf. The prospects for the first year plants are also good.

Hemlock.—An average crop, but late.

Henbane.—It is always difficult to forecast what this plant will do. If we have too much sun it does not grow; if we have too much rain it all runs to stalk. It has suffered rather from the one late frost which we had in the spring, and owing to the drought the plants have come on to bloom much earlier than usual, the growth being considerably stunted in consequence. There should be a good crop of flowers, though not so large as anticipated earlier in the season.

Lavender.—It is too early to say much as regards this, but the bushes look well and green, especially the younger ones.

Lettuce (Lactuce Viros).—Promises well for a fair average crop.

Peppermint.—Owing to the dry spell in May, the planting out of this was much hindered, but the recent heavy rains have greatly improved prospects, and we look for a fair crop.

Red Poppy Petals.—The crop will probably be up to the average, but we shall require warm weather to bring these on to best advantage.

Rosemary.—This suffered very considerably from the sharp frost we had during the winter.

Roses.—Promise well, and we look to a good supply of dry petals.

Rhubarb.—The young plantations look healthy and strong, and do not seem to have suffered at all from the cold winter.

Stramontum.—If the weather conditions continue favorable, we shall have a nice crop this season.

Valerian.—Greatly needed rain, and is very backward.

O. C. P. NOTES

The Ontario College of Pharmacy will commence its session on Sept. 7th. Up to the time of writing fifty-three students have registered.

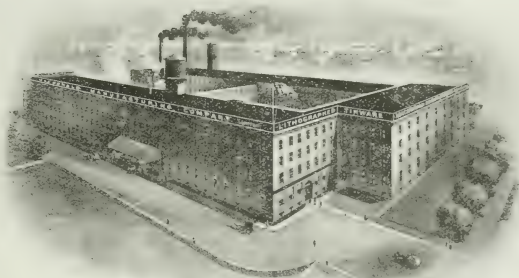
Mr. H. Bull, druggist, of Gore Vale, Ontario, was a caller at the College last month.

Dean Heebner, together with his family, is spending a well earned holiday at his cottage at Ceccebe Lake.

Prof. G. A. Evans, with his family, are at their cottage on Sparrow Lake, Muskoka.

The College is undergoing a renovating, and the decorators are busy at work freshening up the class rooms, etc.

Druggists' Tin Cans and Boxes



A complete line of Druggists' Tinware will be on exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. Our booth is centrally located—under the large dome in Process Building. We invite you to make it your meeting place.



Macdonald Manufacturing Co.

Montreal

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DADIOL TREATMENT

Radiation prolongs the life of a Horse's Legs. Completely removes by Radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a Horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, &c.

No Blister; No Laying Up;
No Hair Removed

No Hair Removed
Radiol Treatment runs down a worn Horse's legs and is a certain cure for Puffy Joints and Sprains. **Prevents Filled Legs.**

Sprains Prentens Filled Legs.
An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LIG WASH"
can save a lot of money when an injury to the legs makes it
impossible to get on a constant wage, whether it through a high
or a low rate.
The "RADIOL LIG WASH" is the only specific for sore
ligaments, however, be sure it removes the swelling, as a later
treatment, an inflammation.
One box of "RADIOL" will make a GALLON of
anyone Leg Wash.

"The Field" June 16th, 1906: -

"The Field" June 16th, 1906: -
 "We have been able to test some trial trees of
 'RAID' in woods of Windsor, Maine, and Prof.
 Sawyer, and have found 'RAID' to be very
 good, and we have also found it useful as a leg
 and the promoter in this."

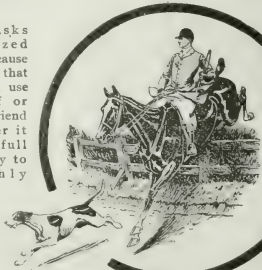
Write for Illustrated Book of and Uses of "Radiol,"
by Victor "The Radiologist" and his Associate
Ask your Chemist for "Radiol"

HELP!

Yes—We wish to help Chemists to become
 familar with the greatest advance in the
 treatment of Leg troubles, etc.. in horses, namely,— **Radiol.**

Below you will find a coupon entitling one *bona fide* Chemist to a full-sized flask of **RADIOL**, the minimum price of which is \$2.00.

These flasks are full-sized (12 oz.), because we believe that whether you use it yourself or send to a friend or customer it will give full opportunity to thoroughly test it.



You can purchase **RADIOL** in quantity from your wholesale house, or

9 St. Nicholas St.

Montreal

Manufacturers:

THE RADIOL CO (W. STEVENS & CO)
212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

I (full name)

Address (in full).

Qualification, etc.

wish to apply for a full-sized flask of "Radiol" free of charge, and herewith enclose cost of mailing and packing only, 25c.

Seal down in an envelope and address **Thomas Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal,**
our Canadian Agent.

TABLET-MAKING FOR THE RETAILER

By A. Schleimer. Ph. G.*

There is one thing that has always been a stumbling block in the course of average prescriptionists, and that is the manufacture of tablets on a small scale for stock, and for occasional calls on prescriptions.

Many methods and processes have been recommended from time to time, and while most of them have features more or less good, they are not practical as a whole.

I have spent considerable time in experimenting on tablet-making, with a view to enable me to make tablets as they might be called for, on prescription or otherwise, and to devise a method both practical and expedient. After a thorough trial, I am convinced that the average tablet machine is not in any way suited to the purpose, and a number of which I tried gave no satisfaction whatever.

A perfect tablet should be hard and compact enough to hold its shape with the ordinary handling that it will receive, and yet be sufficiently brittle to crumble between the fingers under pressure. I doubt very much if the ordinary hard tablet, such as is made by machinery on a large scale, and with which the market is flooded, is as soluble in the system as it should be.

Now this is a point that is often overlooked by the pharmacist when placing a preparation before a doctor, with the intention of having him prescribe it. Don't allow the argument that it "tastes good and looks good," to cover too much ground. Always bear in mind the fact that solubility and action are the main things. I am speaking now of preparations that you are likely to submit to your doctor. When you offer him a preparation that looks nice and tastes pleasant, it, of course, appeals to him; but when you can submit to him proof that it is more soluble and acts better than the "regular" line, you are offering him something for which he is looking, and the use of which he can see will be to his own advantage. He may prescribe a certain article because it looks good, but if he is convinced that an article is better in its action than any other he will use that article, irrespective of appearance.

TABLET TRITURATES.

In making the triturates, the principal knack is in having the condition of the powder just right, when it is pressed into the mould. Use the ordinary hard rubber mould that is carried in stock by your sundry house, that makes fifty 7-grain tablets. The first thing to consider is the proper calculation of the amounts of the in-

gredients, so that the finished tablet will represent the exact strength.

Of course, it is almost impossible to have a tablet exact as to the quantities of the ingredients, theoretically; but you can get them so correct, practically, that the difference is not worth considering.

Let us take, for instance, the ordinary tablet of calomel and soda. Now the mould is supposed to hold exactly one grain in each hole. A little thought will show you that as different substances have different specific gravities, a space which holds one grain of one powder, must necessarily hold more or less than one grain of another. For example, take a mould and pack it carefully with calomel; remove the calomel and weigh. Repeat the process with sugar of milk, and then with magnesium carbonate. We find that the calomel will weigh in the neighborhood of four grains, the sugar of milk about one grain, and the magnesia about one-fourth grain. The standard taken by the maker of the mould is sugar of milk, and the difference between the specific gravities of the powders ordinarily used, such as cane sugar, sodium bi-carbonate, etc., is so slight, considering the physiological action, as to be not worth considering. It is only when one or more of the ingredients show a vast difference in specific gravity, such as the mercury salts, that it is necessary to take note of it.

For example, if the mould holds four grains of calomel and only one grain of sugar of milk, and you wanted to make 100 grain tablets, you can readily see that to make them with any degree of accuracy it would not do to weigh out ten grains of calomel and ninety grains of sugar of milk. A little figuring will show that in order to bring out the finished tablet of the proper weight, it will take ten grains of calomel and 92½ grains of sugar of milk.

This tablet of calomel or calomel and soda is a very important one, as it is not only most frequently used, but one that most easily goes wrong, if not made and kept with proper precautions.

In the first place, light acts upon it, tending to partially convert the calomel into an oxide, hence the dark color so often seen. The same effect is also produced by heat, developed in trituration, for example, and also by the action of alkalis.

As calomel is commonly used together with sodium bicarbonate, which is an alkaline salt, it is necessary to be more careful in making these tablets than the ordinary ones.

To begin with, always use more material than is called for; do not weigh out the exact amount. In fact, when making only 50 or 100 tablets it is

*National Druggist.

a wise precaution to weigh out sufficient material to make double the quantity.

This is a very important point to remember, for two reasons: First, by having more tablets than you need you do not have to repeat the operation in case a few break or get soiled. Second, in case of a prescription for a special formula, you have them on hand in case of a renewal, which makes the price of the renewal practically all profit, as the cost of the tablets in most cases is simply the time involved.

Place the calomel and sugar of milk (or soda) in the mortar, replacing in all cases, where the bulk of the vehicle is sugar of milk, with 10 per cent. of cane sugar, powdered. The advantage of this is a firmer tablet that not only dries more quickly, but makes a more clean cut, whiter tablet, and is more soluble.

Triturate the ingredients in the mortar slowly and thoroughly, but with little pressure. After they have been thoroughly incorporated, add a little alcohol, drop by drop, just sufficient to dampen the powder so that it will cohere. The liquid used to dampen any powder to be made into tablets must always be one in which the ingredients are least soluble. Should the powder be an alcohol soluble one, such as salol, acetanilid, etc., water should be used. The idea is not to dissolve, but simply to moisten the particles so that they will pack.

If the liquid used has a solvent action on one or more of the ingredients, it will partially dissolve some of the powder, cause it to dry out before it can be handled, result in an uneven granulation in the mortar that cannot be reduced to the proper fineness.

The slightly dampened powder should be poured on the mould, which should lie on a glass or porcelain tile. The powder should then be worked into the holes, and firmly packed with a spatula. The best spatula for this purpose is a flat, wide one, made of horn, about two inches in width.

After the powder is thoroughly packed in the holes, a perfectly clean-cut tablet may be made by going over the mould with a clean piece of absorbent cotton, dampened with the liquid. The under side of the mould is then exposed for a second to a flame or draught of warm air, to ensure the tablets not sticking, and the tablets removed by pressing in the pins, after which they may be handled or dispensed in a few minutes.

In all cases, however, where they are made to be kept in stock for some time, in bottles, it is advisable to expose them in a warm place for about fifteen minutes. Keep tablets containing chemicals affected by light in a dark glass bottle or in a bottle covered with paper.

THE NEW CANADIAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY

We have just received from the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, a copy of the 1909 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory.

This is the sixth edition of this valuable work, which fills a very real need in Canada, and deserves a place on the desk of every business man, whether he is an advertiser or not.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory lists and describes 1,426 periodicals in Canada and Newfoundland. Of these 135 are daily, 1,015 weekly or semi-weekly, 262 monthly or semi-monthly, and 14 are published less frequently. This is a considerable increase over the last edition.

In addition to this, the Directory supplies a comprehensive Gazetteer giving the population, the chief industries, the railway, telegraph and banking facilities and other interesting features of every newspaper city, town and village in Canada.

A. McKim, Limited, are particularly well qualified to edit and publish this, the standard book of reference on Canadian publications. They are the pioneers in the advertising agency field in the Dominion, the McKim Agency having been founded in Montreal, in January, 1889, twenty years ago, by Mr. Anson McKim, who is still at the head of the business.

The price of the 1909 Directory is \$2.00.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

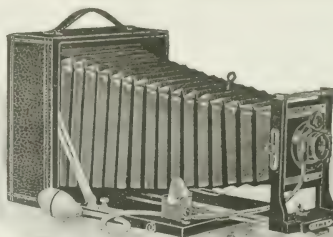
TORONTO.—Mr. W. H. C. Summerfeldt, of Bloor Street West, has ordered two new drug outfits. Mr. Summerfeldt is disposing of the fixtures now in his present store and replacing with new ones, and has also ordered an outfit for his Dovercourt Road store, which is well under way. After seeing the plans submitted by The Toronto Show Case Co., Mr. Summerfeldt felt that there was no further argument, and placed his order for the two outfits at the same time. These include many new features. All wall fixtures are of special design. The silent salesman and "Trianon Cabinets" are of the "Full Crystal" construction, all the glass being best British Plate. Patents covering these fixtures are owned and controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., whose reputation for quality will not allow of using cheap materials and supplying poor workmanship.

E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, has been awarded two gold medals and a certificate of merit for his exhibit at the Bombay Medical Congress.

High Grade CAMERAS

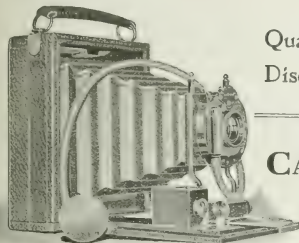
FITTED WITH THE

Best Lenses and Shutters



Quality Guaranteed
Discount to Dealers

Complete Line of Supplies
and Camera Accessories



CANADIAN CAMERA COMPANY

LIMITED

60-62 Front Street West - Toronto

WELLINGTON



Photographic Plates, Papers and Films
are acknowledged the best

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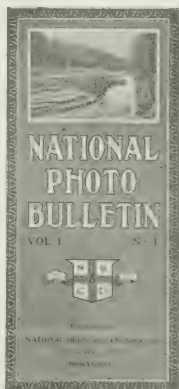
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**National Drug and Chemical Company
of Canada, Limited**

Montreal

TRADE NOTES

(Continued from page 457.)

R. C. Jamieson & Co. have purchased the business of the Speer-Stevenson Drug Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. T. Conner has purchased the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Gladstone, Manitoba.

Story & Baker, druggists, at Viking, Alberta, have given up business.

Dr. Dale has opened a new drug business at Bow Island, Alberta.

W. F. Stevens has opened a drug store at Belmont, Manitoba.

L. Hall has taken over the drug business of C. H. Morrison, of Virden, Manitoba.

W. M. Ivel has opened a new drug business at Broderick, Saskatchewan.

F. D. Keeley, recently with Keeley & Co., of Fernie, British Columbia, has started a drug business at Prince Rupert.

W. R. Lutz has taken over the drug business of C. G. Perry, London, Ontario.

Hawkins, Ltd., have purchased the drug business of Wm. Teeter, Hamilton, Ontario.

S. H. Webb has opened a new drug store on Danforth Road, Toronto, Ontario.

According to the Winnipeg Commercial, there is said to be an opening for a druggist at Young, Saskatchewan.

T. A. Hobbs has purchased the drug department of the general store of R. Pedlar, at Sparling, Manitoba.

J. Hilton and Mr. McFee have purchased the Fleming Drug Store, being one of the oldest established businesses in Brandon, Manitoba. Mr. J. W. Fleming, who for twenty years has been manager of the business, will in future devote all his time to optical work.

U. M. Milton has purchased the drug business of T. N. Jarvis, Ridgetown, Ontario.

Dr. G. H. L. Armstrong is opening a drug store at Richard's Landing, Ontario.

E. D. Briggs is opening a new drug store at Steelton, Ontario.

Seth B. Stevenson has purchased the drug business of W. A. Hurtell, corner of Bathurst and Ulster Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

Dr. John L. Wall is opening a drug business in Trenton, Ontario.

J. H. Pountney is opening a new drug store at 1,091 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario.

W. T. Kingston, of Prescott, Ontario, is starting a new business in Cardinal, Ontario.

Hawkins, Ltd., druggists, of Hamilton, Ontario, suffered a loss by fire recently.

Dr. W. H. Cameron has taken out a license for Victoria Mines, Ontario.

E. A. Richards, druggist, of Aylmer, Ontario, called on his old friend the Registrar of the College during the month.

Fred. W. & Roy A. Bond have taken over the drug business of their father, J. R. Bond, 453 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

R. C. Porter, Plun.B., has been appointed manager of the drug business of the late Henry Wade, Kingston, Ont.

The wholesale branches of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited, in Hamilton, Ontario, known as The Dominion Drug Co. and J. Winer & Co., have been merged into one business, which will be carried on at the warehouses of The Dominion Drug Co., McNab Street, and the business will be conducted under the name of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.

J. A. Teepoorten & Co. are opening a new wholesale drug house in Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Teepoorten was for twenty-one years connected with the wholesale drug firm of Henderson Bros., Victoria and Vancouver, and was one of the oldest travellers in British Columbia. The firm's warehouse will be situated at 330-2-4 Cordova Street, and expect to commence business about Sept. 1st.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION

Dr. Natalio de Fuentes (Pharm. Ztg.) proceeds as follows: 100 grams of starch is heated with 900 grams of water, until a homogeneous paste results. The paste is then mixed with 400 grams of gum acacia by stirring briskly in a mortar; when all lumps have disappeared, 400 grams of glycerin of 30 degrees are added. Forty grams each of sodium and potassium hypophosphite are dissolved in 600 grams distilled water. This solution is added, alternately, to 400 grams of syrup and 2,400 grains of cod liver oil, and these portions rubbed up with the mucilage base. Finally, 80 drops of oil of cinnamon and 20 drops of oil of bitter almond are added.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

D. Campbell, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, to the effect that after trying other manufacturers he has decided that their goods are the best, and has ordered a large addition to his present style fitting store.

The importation of hashish into Egypt is prohibited, and the practice of smuggling the drug is now resorted to. According to the London Daily Mail a large quantity of the drug was discovered in the possession of British soldiers arriving in an army transport. Large quantities were later found in British barracks at Alexandria and Cairo. The entire lots were confiscated.

Formulary

MERCURIC CYANIDE SOLUTION FOR SURGICAL PURPOSES.

A solution of mercuric cyanide (1:1,000) is frequently employed for surgical purposes. Dr. Le-maire proposes the following formula:

Mercuric cyanide	1	gram
Sodium borate	2	grams
Potassium chromate.....	0.05-0.075	gram
Fluorescein	0.001	gram
Distilled water, to make.	1,000	c.c.

This solution can be diluted as required at the moment of use.

SALOL PILL VARNISH.

Solutio Salolis Aetherea, B.P.C.

Salol	20	parts
Shellac	30	parts
Ether	30	parts
Absolute alcohol, sufficient to produce	100	parts

This solution is used for coating pills, which it is desired should act in the intestines only.

EMULSITE.

This is a basis for the preparation of emulsions. It consists of powdered tragacanth, 10; powdered acacia, 5; gluten, 5; glycerin, 20; distilled water, 50; alcohol, 10. The tragacanth, acacia and gluten are mixed, then rubbed with the glycerin and water and finally with the alcohol. From this strong preparation a 10 per cent. dilution may be made thus: Strong emul-site, as above, 10; glycerin, 10; water, 80. This is used for the preparation of emulsions, 30 parts being taken for every 10 parts of oil.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF COTTON SEED OIL.

Cotton seed oil	8	ozs.
Guaiaicol	2	drs.
Acacia	2 1/4	ozs.
Glycerin	1	oz.
Syr. orange	4	drs.
Calcium hypophosphite	128	grs.
Sodium hypophosphite	128	grs.
Wintergreen oil	1/2	dr.
Sassafras oil	1/2	dr.
Cinnamon oil	1/2	dr.
Distilled water to make.....	16	ozs.

Mix the cotton seed oil, guaiaicol, and essential oils, with the acacia, in a dry mortar; dissolve the hypophosphites in three ounces of warm water, pour the solution, all at once, into the mixture of oils, guaiaicol, and acacia and stir briskly in one direction with the pestle until emulsified; then add the glycerin, syrup and enough water to make sixteen ounces, and strain through a cloth.

Cresote might be added to this formula if desired, though the advantage is doubtful, as its

therapeutic effect is similar to that of guaiacol, which latter is less objectionable.

SOLUTION OF ALBUMINATE OF IRON.

Egg albumin, fresh	220	parts
Solution of iron oxychloride (dialyzed iron)	120	parts
Solution of caustic soda (density 1.33)	sufficient	
Aromatic tincture	2	parts
Cinnamon water	100	parts
Alcohol	150	parts
Water, sufficient to make.....	1,000	parts

Dissolve the egg albumin in 2,000 parts of water. Strain through a linen cloth, and pour quickly into a mixture consisting of the solution of oxychloride of iron and 2,000 parts of water. Neutralize the resulting liquid exactly with the caustic soda solution diluted one hundred times. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant the liquid, and wash the precipitate until the wash-water gives but a faint opalescence with silver nitrate. Decant, collect the precipitate upon a piece of linen cloth, let it drain well, and then place it in a tared flask with 2.5 parts of caustic soda solution. When solution is complete add a mixture composed of 2 parts of aromatic tincture, 100 parts of cinnamon water, and 150 parts of alcohol, and, finally, enough water to make the whole weigh 1,000 parts.

This solution, which is official in the Swiss Pharmacopoeia, should contain from 0.39 per cent. to 0.40 per cent. of iron. The iron is determined as follows: 10 grams of the solution are mixed with 10 grams of hydrochloric acid, the liquid heated to boiling, cooled and filtered, after the addition of sufficient water to make 100 c.c. to 50 c.c. of the filtered liquid is added 1 gram potassium iodide; the whole is allowed to stand for half an hour in a closed flask, protected from the light. The iodine liberated should require from 3.5 to 3.6 c.c. of tenth-normal solution of sodium thiosulphate.

WITCH HAZEL TRAGACANTH.

Tragacanth	160	grains
Glycerin	5 1/2	ounces
Water	5 1/2	ounces
Witch hazel water	5 1/2	ounces
Perfume	enough	

LATHERING BAY RUM.

The Pharmaceutische Zeitung through the Pharmaceutical Journal gives the following:

Myrcia acris oil, 16; lemon oil, concrete oil of nutmeg, clove oil, sweet orange oil, of each, 1; essence of rum, 75; alcohol, 90 per cent., 2,650. Dissolve. Meanwhile, dissolve ammonium carbonate, 45 or 90, in cold water, 4,500. Mix the solutions, set aside for a week, then filter through asbestos.

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Photography

REDUCING THE DENSITY OF NEGATIVES

The method of reducing the density of a negative at present in vogue consists of treating the image with a solution which is capable of dissolving away some of the superfluous silver. Now, this proceeding is all very well where we want to reduce the lighter parts of the image more than the darker, or even where we want to reduce the image equally all over. But far more often we want to reduce the darker parts without affecting the lighter ones. For this purpose, the standard methods seem to be useless, but I can thoroughly recommend the proceedings described below.

The negative to be reduced is first well soaked in water. It is then bleached. I recommend the bichromate-chloride bleaching solution I have often described in Photography:

Potassium bichromate.....	65 grains
Concentrated sulphuric acid...	400 minims
Common salt	1 ounce
Water to.....	10 ounces

This bath is not used as it stands here, but half an ounce is taken and added to one and a half or two ounces of water.

Into this diluted bleaching solution the negative is put, and the progress of the bleaching operation is carefully watched, chiefly by looking at the back of the negative. When the lighter parts have been chlorinated completely it will be found that a lot of unchanged silver remains in the darker ones. When the darker parts have been sufficiently bleached—the degree, of course, depending on the special circumstances of the particular negative—the plate is taken out of the solution and washed.

After washing is complete the remaining silver can be removed by a suitable reducing solution, i.e., one which dissolves silver without dissolving silver chloride. Howard Farmer's reducer, of course, will not do. I advise—

Potassium permanganate.....	4 grains
Concentrated sulphuric acid...	30 minims
Water	5 ounces

Or,

Basic ceric sulphate.....	30 grains
Concentrated sulphuric acid...	45 minims
Water	5 ounces

The action of both these solutions is very quick, and a few minutes' treatment only is required.

After all the remaining silver has been dissolved out the negative is again washed, and then redeveloped. I know of no better redeveloper than—

Metol	15 grains
Sodium sulphite (cryst.).....	45 grains
Sodium carbonate (cryst.)....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Water	5 ounces

This solution keeps well enough for a month or more if it be stored in a stoppered bottle and the stopper greased with a little vaseline.

I do not think the bleaching, if the solution I have recommended be used, will be found to go unevenly, except very seldom indeed. If, however, such should be the case, the bleaching must be carried to completion all over the negative, and then, after washing, the negative must be redeveloped. The fact that if things go wrong the operation can be stopped and the negative saved is a great thing in favor of the process. The redevelopment process opens up another possibility. We can stop redevelopment before all the high lights are blackened, and, after washing, fix, if such is desirable.

In the case in which the action of the bleaching solution has been uneven, and we have had to bleach the negative completely, this is our only alternative, unless we like to redevelop completely and try the bleaching again. I find that this method of incomplete redevelopment will give satisfactory results practically always, but I hardly like it as well as incomplete bleaching and reducing.

The bleacher seems always to act from the surface downwards; the redeveloper seems to act round the particles of the image to a greater extent. The centres of the particles appear to offer difficulties to the redeveloper. The already deposited silver on the outside seems to protect the silver chloride inside it.

Thus we find that before all the lighter parts of the negative have been completely redeveloped nearly all the silver has been deposited in the darker ones. To get any appreciable effect by this method, therefore, we generally have to reduce the lighter parts of the negative to some small extent as well as the darker ones.

I perhaps ought to add that if the permanganate reducer is used, one may get a yellow stain on the negative. This stain will disappear in the redeveloper, but I think it is best to put such a negative into—

Sodium sulphite (cryst.).....	4 grains
Concentrated sulphuric acid...	5 minims
Water	2 ounces

After it has been washed free from the red permanganate solution this sulphurous acid bath will very rapidly get rid of the yellow stain. After this treatment the negative is washed, and the process as described above continued, i.e., the negative is redeveloped.—R. E. Blake Smith, in Photography.

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Optical Notes

THE SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF AN OPTICAL PRACTICE

At the annual meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, of London, England, held May 3rd, an excellent paper on the above subject was read by Mr. Lionel Laurance, whom our readers will remember as having for a length of time edited the Optical Department of the Canadian Druggist, but who has now found a much wider and more profitable field for his talents and energy in the metropolis of the world. We append Mr. Laurance's address, for which we are indebted to the Optical and Photographic Trade Journal:

MR. LAURANCE'S ADDRESS

I have no intention to-day of dealing with the treatment of cases for the optician, but shall endeavor rather to mention some conditions which, if met with, should cause the optician to refrain from giving glasses on his own responsibility.

The definition of the word optician is "one who makes or sells glasses," or "one versed in optics." This good old name is varied by others such as refractionist, optometrist, optologist, doctor of optics, and bachelor of optics. I do not think that we gain anything by such attempts to show that we are other than what we are; and I personally like the name of optician, qualified by "ophthalmic," thus indicating that we are versed in optics and that our specialty is that of the optics of the eye, and that we may be consulted about these matters.

For an optician to supply proper lenses it is absolutely necessary that he should be able to test the sight. The dealer in spectacles who sells glasses without so doing, runs the risk, and his customer runs the risk, of improper lenses being supplied; also the risk is run of there being a pathological condition which, if neglected, might cause more serious trouble, even perhaps loss of sight or life.

There is no justification whatever for the claim that it is wrong for an optician to test the sight and sell glasses, but not wrong to sell glasses without testing the sight. Even the excuse that the purchaser takes the responsibility in the latter case, does not exonerate the seller from the onus of selling what he should not.

Among the conditions the optician is likely to meet with, and which, if met with, should cause him to send the case to an oculist are:

Conical cornea. Loss of accommodation in young people.

Undue degree of presbyopia. Rapidly increasing presbyopia.

High muscular insufficiency not due to refractive errors, but to anatomical conditions or abnormal muscular action.

Squint. Double vision. Reduced field of vision. Muscae and floating bodies.

Recent aphakia—unless tested under direction of the surgeon.

Large pupils. Unequal pupils. Pupils which do not respond to light.

Abnormalities of the eye.

Excessive or disproportionate pain or severe headache.

Sever photophobia. Seeing flashes of light. Lachrymation.

Stabbing pains.

Inflammatory conditions. Discolored or obscured irides.

Color blindness.

Cases where one eye is blind.

Nictitation. Nystagmus.

Nyctalopia. Hemeralopia.

Hemipopia. Tobacco amblyopia.

When the sight comes and goes. Sudden or transitory loss or diminution of sight.

Quivering or flickering sight.

Metamorphopsia. Megalopsia. Mycropsia.

Cases not understood.

The main safeguard for the optician is the visual acuity after correction. That is to say, normal vision should be attained in all cases where lenses are prescribed by the optician. The pin-hole, used effectively, is useful for deciding between reduced vision due to refractive error and that due to disease. This is a decisive test, although sometimes the optical results are not good owing to conical cornea, irregular astigmatism, etc., when vision is improved by the pin-hole.

THE BORDER LINE

There are cases in which eye trouble is but a symptom of organic or nervous disorder, and other cases in which the refraction is but part of an eye trouble. With respect to purely optical cases, I think unsuitable for the optician:

Ametropia in children generally.

Hypermetropia when excessively latent.

High and progressive myopia.

Spasm of accommodation.

The list I have given may be considered exceptionally large by some, but I believe that the greater the knowledge of the optician the more does he appreciate the limitations to the work of any non-medical optician, in that there are very many cases where not only the action of the light has to be modified by lenses, but treatment, local or general, is also required, or may be re-

quired, and only a medically trained man can decide whether it is or is not.

Again, some optical cases, although they can be treated without drugs, yet are better corrected under paralysis of the ciliary muscle.

Thus, the more skilled the optician, the smaller does the proportion of cases that he does not treat become, on the one hand, and the larger does it become on the other. For while the number of cases in which normal vision is not obtained by correction, and of those which are not fully understood, become smaller, the number in which the optician perceives conditions which should be examined and pronounced upon by an oculist becomes larger, as the optician becomes more experienced and trained.

It is clear that if a case be referred to a medical man and no medical or surgical treatment is needed, at least no harm results; but if a case which does require medical or surgical treatment is not so sent harm may result, and no sensible optician, who understands his work will take on himself the responsibility of deciding in doubtful cases.

Selling glasses where it is known that a condition cannot be remedied, or selling them when one is ignorant as to whether they will remedy the condition, is really unjustifiable. The client expects, if not the skill of the physician and surgeon, at least the skill of one who can differentiate between a condition purely optical and one which is not.

SUMMING UP

One might perhaps think that with these limitations to an optical practice on the part of the optician, there would hardly be any cases left for him to treat. Such is far from being the fact, for all included, they do not form a large percentage of the total number of cases that are likely to come into his hands; and apart from this aspect, it is but right that the optician should not attempt to deal with cases which are beyond his scope, and where he runs the smallest chance, I will not say of doing harm, but even of not doing all the good that might be done.

Also, I am sure that the best and most lucrative businesses are built up on the confidence of the public, the feeling being engendered that such a man is a safe man, a man who can be consulted and trusted with confidence.

The beginning and the end of an optician's work is optics. The optician works on light, he bends it and moulds it, before it enters the eye, so that on entry it has that direction or directions suitable for the eye it is provided for. If, however, he perceives or suspects conditions which are not the direct result of an optical error, the case is one which he should not treat

on his own responsibility. The optician works on light as an artisan works on metal, only he requires more technical and scientific knowledge than optical conditions.

The optician needs to know not only the science of optics, but also, to some extent, anatomy, and physiology, even if this be local, to an extent at least that may enable him to understand the organ he has to adapt the light for, and enable him to appreciate that there are conditions other than optical conditions.

The oculist and the optician are together engaged in looking after the nation's eyesight, and they should work in harmony. Opticians are trying to raise their status; but this can only be done by genuine work. I would like to see done away with the advertising of one's own personal merits—the advertising of being the only this, that, or the other—the claim of being capable of treating all cases of defective vision. Finally, I would like to see the medical profession recognize, appreciate and co-operate in, the good work done by opticians. I believe that if the oculist were invariably to send his prescription back to the optician who sent him the case, a far larger number of purely optical cases would be transferred to his care.

It is unreasonable to expect the optician, however conscientious he may be, to deliberately deprive himself of a customer for the benefit of a trade competitor, if he can help it; and, unfortunately for all, the oculist so very frequently sends his prescription elsewhere than to the man to whom he is indebted for the case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Laurence's lecture, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of the Chairman, supported by several members. The proceedings then terminated.

"Make it a Million" is the motto of the Canadian National Fair, Toronto, this year, and they are raking the world for exhibits and attractions that will make a million people pass between the turnstiles between August 28th and September 13th.

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DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE, also Solid Brick Store and Dwelling attached, in first-class condition. Easy terms. This is an old-established business in Western Ontario Village. Rare chance for Druggist, or for Doctor wanting to carry on Drug business in connection with practice.

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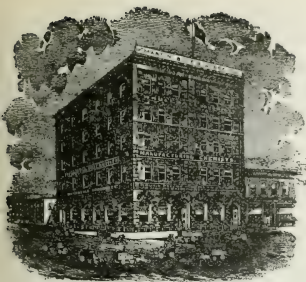
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WRITE US

Cloves.—The volatile oil of cloves, to which the antiseptic value is due, consists chiefly of a phenol called eugenol, of which about 80 per cent. should be present. Other constituents are a liquid terpene and a body resembling camphor called caryophyllin. Oil of cloves is somewhat heavier than most essential oils and more soluble in water, making it better adapted for these reasons for preservative purposes. Peek estimated the antiseptic value of oil of cloves as 1 to 1,000, and as good cloves contain from 16-19 per

cent. of volatile oil they would act antiseptically, if Peek's figures are acceptable, in 1 part to 160, or possess about four times the preservative power of cinnamon.

Allspice.—The volatile oil very closely resembles that of cloves, being composed chiefly of eugenol, together with a sesquiterpene not determined. The antiseptic value of the oil would probably compare with that of cloves on account of similarity of composition, but as much less volatile oil is present, the content being from 3-4½ per cent., the antiseptic value of allspice would be much less than that of cloves, being about the same as that of cinnamon.

Nutmeg and Mace.—The volatile oils differ somewhat in the amount, the content being 3-4 per cent. for nutmeg and about 8 per cent. for mace. The composition of the oils, however, is very similar, though the specific gravity of oil of mace is somewhat heavier and the specific rotary power somewhat less than that of nutmeg. The oils consist chiefly of pine, with some dipentene. Myristol and myristicin are also present. As the oils consist chiefly of terpenes the antiseptic action of the volatile oil would probably compare with that of turpentine, which has been found to have quite marked antiseptic properties, and these spices would probably compare with cinnamon for preservative purposes.

Pepper.—We have no record of the antiseptic value of pepper being investigated. Its pungency is due in large part to the volatile oil which is present to the extent of from about 5-1.7 per cent. This volatile oil consists of a terpene and a body called phellandrene. Another constituent is the crystalline base, piperin, which contributes to its pungency. While we have no record of an investigation of the antiseptic value of pepper, yet it probably compares with other spices.

Cayenne.—The pungency of cayenne is due to a crystalline alkaloid called capsin which is present in both seed and pods, but more abundant in the latter, where it is dissolved in the oil. As with pepper, we have no record of the antiseptic action being determined, though it doubtless acts to considerable extent as an antiseptic.

Ginger.—Ginger contains about 2 per cent. of a very aromatic volatile oil. Little, however, is known of its composition or of its antiseptic value.

Mustard.—The composition of black mustard and white mustard varies somewhat. Black mustard contains a body, sinigrin or myronate of potash, which when moistened with water forms by hydrolysis the volatile oil of black mustard, which consists chiefly of allylisothiocyanate. White mustard differs from the black in containing a sulphur compound, sinalbin. This is a

glucoside and like the sinigrin of black mustard form by hydrolysis a volatile oil which, however, differs in composition from the volatile oil of black mustard and is but sparingly volatile with steam, so that it cannot be obtained by distillation of the white mustard. While we do not have a record of the determination of the antiseptic value of mustard it is known to have considerable preservative power, Rideall stating that it is capable of destroying several varieties of bacteria.

Caraway.—The pungency and antiseptic action are due to the volatile oil, investigation of which shows the oil to really consist of two oils having different boiling points and capable of separation by fractional distillation. The first of these is a hydrocarbon, carvene, and the other carvol is an oxidized body, isomeric with thymol. The volatile oil has about the same antiseptic power as oil of cloves, but as the fresh fruit contains only from 4-6 per cent. of the volatile oil the spice would have somewhat less antiseptic value than cloves.

Anise.—Anise contains from 2-3 per cent. of a volatile oil containing a hydrocarbon but consisting chiefly of anethol, which on oxidation yields anesic acid, a substance possessing quite marked antiseptic power. This spice would compare with cinnamon in antiseptic value.

As seen from the above discussion, cloves possess much greater antiseptic power than most spices, due to the much larger content of volatile oil. While not closely determined it would appear that most of the spices would act antiseptically in about 1 part in 50, while cloves would possess about three times this preservative power and cassia buds about twice. While the value of spices consists chiefly in their condimental properties, yet the antiseptic value as shown above is sufficient to be taken into consideration in their use in various condimental foods, where the amount which can be employed will exert quite an appreciable antiseptic action, though in most cases not sufficient for completely inhibiting the growth of organisms present.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

COBALT.—Mr. C. H. Moore, in ordering his "Trianon Cabinets" from The Toronto Show Case Co., stated that he was about to order an "imitation," but after seeing the genuine article he changed his mind. Patents covering all essential points in the Trianon Cabinets are owned and controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is only a cheap "imitation."

The Canadian Druggist

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TRADE PROSPECTS

In a country such as Canada where agriculture is probably the leading source of revenue to the majority of its inhabitants, crop prospects are always anxiously awaited, and keen interest is taken in the outlook of the harvest; although the resources of Canada are not by any means confined to agricultural products, but in its mines, lumber, fish and other products there is a source of wealth, which is probably when taken altogether unequalled in any other country on the face of the globe.

The great wheat belt of Canada is undoubtedly in the Western Provinces, and the reports from that section of the Dominion point to a very large increase in the crop returns over any preceding year, not only as a consequence from the increased acreage, but also from the favorable conditions which have been very general, not only throughout the West, but through the greater portion of Canada. An estimate which appears to be quite reasonable gives the yield of wheat alone in that section as likely to be in the neighborhood of one hundred million bushels, and as mixed farming has been largely adopted by agriculturists instead of confining themselves to wheat alone, the output of the grain crops will be far beyond that of any previous year, and the amount of money in circulation consequently will be also large in proportion. This is not taking

into account the very large revenue derived from the ranching industry in the West.

This means a great deal not only to Canada as a whole, but to every individual within its borders, and the retail merchant cannot but benefit accordingly. Ordinarily speaking, we can see no reason why the coming fall and winter should not witness the best year of business that Canada has ever seen, and the stability of its business people has been strengthened by the last few years of comparative financial stringency, which on the whole has proved a blessing rather than otherwise.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a communication from the President of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., speaking of trade prospects throughout Canada. This Company with its branch houses in all the provinces from ocean to ocean is in a position to speak authoritatively and from actual observation "on the ground," and the views expressed correspond with those which we have given above.

EARLY CLOSING

The communication which appears elsewhere from a drug clerk in Baldur, Manitoba, brings to the front a question which has long been agitated amongst druggists, that of early closing, or rather, we would say closing at reasonable hours; because the word "early" has a different meaning to different people.

The difficulty, of course, has been that there is too often in the smaller town perhaps, one druggist, and in the large places possibly more, who obstinately refuses to be guided by any set rule as to the hour of closing, and who has but little regard for the health and the comfort, either of himself or his employees, to say nothing of the estrangement from his own family, and persistently keeps open as long as he thinks there is a customer to be served; especially if that customer can be drawn away from the competitor.

This unfortunately has been the case in the past, but we believe things are righting themselves, and druggists are getting closer together and becoming more united in all their business

transactions, and there is less of that feeling of greed and selfishness that formerly existed. There is no doubt that the only solution to the difficulty is in the individual town where druggists and their clerks will get together and come to a mutual understanding which will be for the benefit of all, lessening the hours of labor and still serving the public quite as well as under other conditions.

It is well that the subject should be agitated, and that the attention of employers as well as employees be called to the undesirability and the unprofitableness of late hours where a mutual understanding will bring about a more desirable condition.

A MUCH NEEDED CHANGE

In order that the druggist should take his proper position in the commercial world he must be fully equipped for his work. And many of the drug clerks who come to our colleges for the completion of their educational work are severely handicapped from the fact that in the large majority of cases they have served their apprenticeship in towns, where they have not all the advantages, educational and otherwise, which they should enjoy in order to make them successful in their calling.

We have from time to time spoken of the necessity for a more thorough training along real business lines, and have urged the adoption of a commercial course, such as is now given in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and we believe in one or two other colleges in the United States, thus fitting every man for the business side of his calling.

Another fact which is equally and perhaps more important, is that the student in pharmacy must go out into the world thoroughly equipped for undertaking everything that a chemist and druggist should do. The present system by which the college course is confined to one year does not afford ample time to obtain the thorough knowledge which is an actual necessity in these days, and although our graduates come out of the college well versed in their different studies, yet too much of it has been a matter of "cram," owing to the limited time for imparting instruction, and, of course, not as thorough as might be under other conditions.

One feature which we would lay special stress on is that of analytical chemistry, in which every student should be thoroughly grounded and become an expert before leaving the college. Take for instance, the case of the O.C.P. At the present time the course given is a very good one, but as we mentioned before, the time at the disposal of the instructors does not allow him that

completeness of study which is necessary to make the student a complete master of this important subject, and it is a matter of regret that in order to get this analytical course as it should be imparted, the School of Practical Science is really the only school where the student can obtain such instruction as will enable him to completely master analysis in all its details.

Nothing could be more useful to the druggists of to-day than to have such a complete knowledge of analytical chemistry as to be able to give a correct analysis of any article which might be brought to them, and not only would this prove a source of decided profit, as the analyst's fee would be in proportion to his ability, but it would also give the druggist such a standing in the community, that he should be looked upon not as a person only to hand out, it might be, a bottle of patent medicine, or any other article, which requires no special knowledge, but as a professional man with the qualification of chemist, which entitles him to take his proper place, and to receive proper fees for any work done.

The remedy for this, of course, must be in making the course of the college two years in place of one, and this would not be a hardship if the term of apprenticeship was reduced from four years to three, the latter being practically all that should be required of any youth of ordinary capabilities to serve in the drug store before taking up the college course. The present term of four years' apprenticeship prevents many desirable young men from entering the drug business, and if the term were reduced to three years with the college course of two years, the time consumed would be the same as it is at present, and there is no question that the students would go out into the world much better equipped as druggists than the present system can ever do for them.

THE TREND OF BUSINESS

Notwithstanding the number of pessimists that predict all kinds of rocks ahead in the drug trade we are inclined to be optimistic. The changes that have taken place in the last few years in the business world generally have of course affected the retail druggist, and it has had the effect of sifting out those that have not the natural commercial instinct, and the result has been, that the majority of those in business to-day are doing well from a money point of view, and that is what we are all in business for. The druggist who is buying as well as he can and getting a fair profit, and keeps his store clean and tidy, tries to please his customers, and takes advantage of all judicious advertising is not at all dis-

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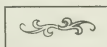
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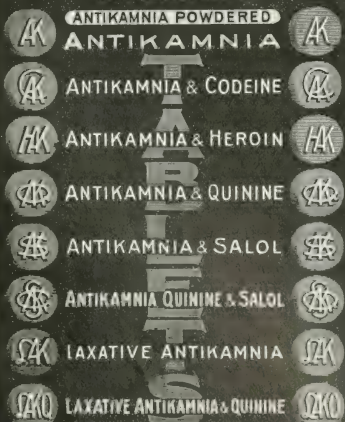
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satisfied with prevailing conditions, in fact would not return to the old machine way of doing business. The fact that the professional stand of the trade has gradually disappeared in this distinctly commercial age is perhaps to be regretted, but the fact, which is a stubborn one, must be accepted, and the druggist must get his business in line with others and handle side lines that are profitable, to overcome the loss of business that he had in the past. Druggists have large co-operative buying clubs, from which source they are enabled to buy at less than from the regular wholesale houses, while they have naturally lost the co-operation of the wholesaler in carrying on their business, so that each branch of the business, viz., the wholesaler, proprietary medicine man, and retailer are all running on their own lines, and as a consequence the contract plan which promised so well is practically a dead letter, and it is a problem under which conditions eventually the retailer would be better off. Time only can tell this.

The cut-rate store is to be deplored, but they are evidently here to stay, as the men running them are making money, but the retail druggist who attempts to sell at their prices and run long accounts will soon discover his mistake, as it is the cash principle that enables goods to be sold at the price they are. Our advice to all druggists is to get their business down to a cash basis. It has been figured that a man running a cash business and doing 25 per cent. less business than he did under the old credit system is quite as well off, and our advice to all druggists is to do everything in their power to get their business on such a basis, so that when goods are sold they will have the money for them.

LETTER BOX THIEF CAUGHT

E. G. West & Co., wholesale druggists, mailed a check to Scott & Bowne. It is presumed a letter box thief got hold of this, had it marked at the bank, forged the endorsement, and bought a ticket to New York at the C.P.R. ticket office, getting about \$85.00 change. The clerk in the ticket office did a little detective work on his own account, and finding the man who bought the ticket had him arrested. He is a man already well known to the police across the border, and is at present in jail awaiting trial not only on a charge of forgery, but also of robbing His Majesty's mails.

We are indebted to our contemporary, The Pharmaceutical Journal, for the major portion of the report of the C.P.A. proceedings, our reporter having failed to send in his "notes" in time.

THE NEW OFFICERS

There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the choice made in the selection of the officers for the C.P.A. for the ensuing year. Mr. Henry Watters is probably one of the best known and most deservedly popular pharmacists in Canada, and his



HENRY WATTERS,
President of the C.P.A.



ROBERT MARTIN,
Vice-President of the C.P.A.

election as President reflects credit on the board over which he has been chosen to preside.

Mr. Watters was born in Ottawa in 1853, and has been engaged in business in that city for nearly thirty years, being still an active member of the craft. He is a prize graduate of the O.C.P., and was Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Council of that College, and takes



J. TREMBLAY,
Sec. Treas. C.P.A.

a very deep interest in everything pertaining to his Alma Mater.

The Vice-President, Mr. Robert Martin, commenced his pharmaceutical career in 1871. He is also a graduate of the O.C.P., and has been in Saskatchewan since 1883. In 1888 he became the proprietor of the business he now conducts.

Mr. Martin was also a member of the Council of the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association.

The position of Secretary-Treasurer is one that requires a man of good judgment and large resources, and in Mr. J. E. Tremble the Association has that man. Mr. Tremble is another graduate of the O.C.P., and has been engaged in pharmacy since he was fifteen years of age, having started in business for himself in 1901. Mr. Tremble is the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, this being his sixth term in that position.

We look for splendid work from the newly elected officers and of the Association being in such excellent hands. The pharmacists of Canada are to be congratulated on their representative executive.

PRICES CURRENT

With this issue we give the full PRICES CURRENT and list of NEW REMEDIES. This has been corrected up to date of publication, and can be depended upon for accuracy. Our readers will do well to have this number of the Canadian Druggist in a convenient place for reference, as our "Prices Current" have proved to be a very valuable help to the trade.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The result of the election of Councillors of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is as follows:

- District No. 1—H. Watters, Ottawa.
- District No. 2—E. W. Case, Picton.
- District No. 3—J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.
- District No. 4—J. F. Taylor, Toronto.
- District No. 5—John Hargreaves, Toronto.
- District No. 6—C. T. Adams, Sault Ste. Marie.
- District No. 7—A. Stewart, Guelph.
- District No. 8—H. Southcott, St. Catharines.
- District No. 9—R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.
- District No. 10—Wm. Karn, Woodstock.
- District No. 11—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.
- District No. 12—E. R. Wigle, Wiarton.
- District No. 13—Albert J. Johnston, Sarnia.

All the old members with the exception of Messrs. Gibbard and Broughton have been re-elected.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

HAMILTON.—Mr. W. A. Howell is ordering a line of the patent "Trianon Cabinets." Mr. Howell was satisfied to pay for the genuine patented article rather than purchase the cheap "imitations."

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN (From Our London Correspondent)

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

This year's meeting of the Pharmaceutical Conference, which was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the last week in July, was a very successful gathering. The President, Mr. J. F. Tocher, acquitted himself well in the Presidential chair, and his thoughtful and masterly address will long be remembered by those who were privileged to hear it. As a practising pharmacist Mr. Tocher confined himself mainly to problems of the day concerning the craft of which he himself is such a distinguished member. His timely remarks on the questions of the increased duty on spirit and the granting of licences to sell poisons by unregistered persons attracted much attention in the press and among the craft generally. The number of delegates attending the Conference was well up to the average and the papers read by members were of a high standard of excellence. A new departure was made this year in including in the Conference proceedings, a discussion on the question "Should the dispensing of medical prescriptions be exclusively confined to pharmacists?" The President and other pharmacists, in addition to several medical men, took part in the debate, and in the end the matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the Conference to consider and if thought advisable, to confer with the British Medical Association on the subject. There was a consensus of opinion that it would be in the interests of the public if the dispensing of prescriptions was restricted to pharmacists. Mr. F. Ransom, who was elected President for 1909-10, may be relied upon to worthily uphold the traditions of this honorable office.

REORGANIZING THE FEDERATION

You reported last year an attempt to infuse new blood into the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations and to run it on lines which would make the Federation of more practical usefulness to the craft as a whole. At a meeting of delegates from affiliated associations at Newcastle during the Conference week two schemes were considered having for their object the reorganization of the Federation on modern principles. As a result of the discussion a scheme suggested by the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association was adopted. This proposes that as the primary functions of the Federation are to focus collective opinion, and promote union and concerted action on matters of common interest to pharmacists outside the scope of the scientific and technical subjects to which the

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Cayeput	Juniper Berries	Orange Turpenless	Sandalwood, W. I.
Caraway Seed	Juniper Wood	Origanum	Tansy
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British Pharmaceutical Conference proper is confined, the chief duty of the Federation should be the arranging of a joint annual meeting during Conference week, at which members of all local associations and pharmacists generally should have an opportunity for free discussion of topics conveniently distinguishable under the designation of trade interests. If any change was to be made in the direction of promoting assimilation by the Conference, and initiating a "commercial section" of that body, it should be on the lines followed by the American Pharmaceutical Association. If the reorganization is carried out efficiently there is no reason why the Federation should not be of real service to pharmacy in this country.

THE ANTINEURASTHIN CASE

Following the dismissal by the Mansion House Police Court magistrate of a summons under the Medicine Stamp Act against William Migge, of Eastcheap, London, for selling "anti-neurasthin" without a revenue stamp on the ground that it was food and not a medicine, the prosecution took the case to the High Court and on appeal the magistrate's decision was reversed, the court finding that as the substance was represented to be a cure for, or as affording relief to human ailments, it was liable to stamp duty. On the case again coming before the magistrate a fine of £1, with £5 ss. costs was imposed, "in obedience to the order of the High Court." The initial proceedings in this case were reported in the Druggist after the hearing of the summons in October last.

INCREASED SPIRIT DUTY

At the August meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society a report was received from the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, embodying the result of his attempts to obtain a rebate on the increased spirit duty, as proposed in the recent budget statement, in the case of spirit used for and in the compounding of medicines. Mr. Glyn-Jones stated that he had found the Chancellor of the Exchequer very sympathetic, and had requested him to confer with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as to the practicability of the scheme. The Commissioners expressed a desire to hear the views of those engaged in the wholesale trade as well as the retail, and accordingly a conference was arranged between representative manufacturers and five representatives of the Council. The manufacturers expressed strong doubt whether it was possible to obtain a rebate on medicines which are potable (a class including many of the tinctures in large demand), or preparations which although not potable, were such that the alcohol could be

easily recoverable. The representatives of the Society were unable to offer definite evidence of anything like a universal agitation on the part of their members for a reduction of the duty, and they were impressed by the statement as to the relatively small amount of trade in the articles which could be regarded as non-potable, and as not offering the temptation to recover the alcohol from which they were made. The Council of the Society decided that under the circumstance it was scarcely justifiable to ask the Chancellor to take further action in the matter. The conclusion forced upon one is that pharmacists are wisely meeting the situation by recovering the cost of the extra duty from their customers.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT

Two important cases under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, have been decided during the month. At Bradford, T. H. Walton & Co., Ltd., of Cleckheaton, were sued for a penalty of £5, under section 15, for selling a poison namely morphine, contained in a cough mixture, defendants not being registered chemists. Walton & Co. carried on business as wholesale druggists and chemists' packers, calling themselves almost anything, so it was alleged, except chemists and druggists, the use of which title would have constituted an offence, although they had a retail business. A preparation purchased from their shop was found to contain 0.58 grains of morphine, hence the proceedings. The defence set up was a denial that there was poison in the article sold and it was suggested that the morphine was put in the bottle after it had left defendants' shop. The judge, however, imposed the full penalty claimed and allowed costs.

At Brentford Police Court, a seedsman and nurseryman named Ernest Ponpard, of Twickenham, was summoned under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act for selling nicotine contained in a bottle of XI All Nicotine Insecticide, without labelling the bottle with the name and address of the seller. The total amount of nicotine in the half-pint bottle alleged to have been sold by defendant was 150 grains, but the sale was denied altogether, defendant saying that he had absolutely no record of it at all. He admitted keeping a supply of the insecticide in stock, but this was only for the use of his gardeners. The magistrates found that the sale had taken place and fined Ponpard 40s., with 63s. costs.

DEATH WHILE BEING SHAMPOOED

An unusual case of a lady dying while being shampooed has been investigated at Kensington. The lady visited the hairdressing department of Harrod's Stores and asked for a dry shampoo. The process of shampooing was to apply lotion,

tetrachloride of carbon, to the back of the head. Within two minutes of the lotion being applied the lady collapsed, and death took place shortly afterwards. Medical evidence suggested that death was due to the condition known as status lymphaticus, possibly accelerated by inhaling the vapor of the tetrachloride of carbon. The jury incorporated this view in its verdict.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

The holiday season has greatly interfered in business in drugs and chemicals this month, and since my last report changes in value have been very few. There has been a further drop in the price of morphine salts, the makers having reduced their charges to 3d. per oz. At the beginning of August citrates were also reduced as a consequence of the slack demand for citric acid caused by the absence of seasonable weather, but at the time of writing (August 11) all London is sweltering under almost tropical heat and the high temperature should occasion a welcome boom in citrates. Glycerin continues firm, and white refiners' pine remains at £84 per ton packed in tins and cases. The prophets, however, predict a rise in price of glycerin. The opium market remains quiet, buyers apparently holding off in the hope of being able to secure better terms later on.

OBITUARY

The deaths have recently occurred of Dr. August Vogl, an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. Charles Ekin, Ph.C., F.I.C., of Messrs. Savory & Moore, London; Mr. T. P. Gostling, formerly a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, and Mr. George E. Perry, a well known Birmingham pharmacist.

BOOKS

"A Text Book of Materia Medica," being an account of the more important crude drugs of vegetable and animal origin, designed for students of Pharmacy and Medicine. By Henry G. Greenish, F.L.C., F.L.S., Professor of Pharmacology to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

This work, which has now reached a second edition, the first one having been published under the name of "Introduction to the Study of Materia Medica," has been largely added to, and its scope considerably broadened.

Each section is prefaced by a short introduction, and the book includes a section which is of very great interest at the present time, dealing with Animals and Animal Glands and Secretions, and which consists of a brief outline of modern zoological classification.

It is a volume of over 600 pages and has 269 illustrations. A chapter on the History and

Commerce of Drugs has been added in this edition, which will be found very helpful, especially to the student in Pharmacy.

The work is one which commends itself very highly, dealing as it does with all branches of *Materia Medica* in such a way as to furnish students with a complete knowledge of this branch of their study.

Published by J. & S. Churchill, 7 Gt. Marlborough Street, London. The price is fifteen shillings net.

"Third Report of the Welcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum," by Andrew Balfour, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P. Edin., D.P.H. Cam., Director.

This third report of the Welcome Research Laboratories which has just been published by Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, London, England, is one that is far in advance of any previous report, not only as to the quantity of matter and size of the volume, but also in dealing with the largely increased number of subjects.

The object of these Laboratories which have been established in the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, are distinctly scientific. The aim being to promote technical education and the study, both bacteriologically and physiologically, of tropical disorders, to aid experimental investigations in poison cases, to carry out chemical and bacteriological tests in connection with water, to promote the study of disorders and pests which attack foods, etc., in the Soudan, and to undertake the testing and assaying of substances of practical interest in the industrial development in the Soudan.

The present volume is one of nearly 500 pages, and is profusely illustrated. On account of the great cost of production of this report the publishers now find it necessary to make a charge in each case as moderate as is consistent with the cost of publication, and any profit made is to be devoted by the Soudan Department of Education to a special fund for future publications.

The work before us is one which will be found of very great interest to those who are interested in research, and the completeness of the text makes it a desirable volume for bacteriological students.

The price of the report is \$5.00, for which it will be sent carriage paid to any address in Canada on application to the Toga Publishing Co., 101 Coristine Building, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, Que.

F. M. Murch, Toronto, has placed an additional order for the latest style of Display Counter with the old reliable firm, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

HIGHEST AWARD, JAMESTOWN, 1907

The Charles E. Sholes Company

Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers

HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT A VERY COMPLETE LIST OF NEW

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FRUIT SALINE, FOOT POWDER,
WILD STRAWBERRY, RENNET TABLETS,
MOSQUITO OIL, TALCUM POWDER, BABY TABLETS

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COST NO MORE THAN OTHER LINES

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The National Drug and Chemical Co.

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Why not handle a Soap whose Sale is Restricted to the Drug Trade?

LYMAN'S

MAPLE LEAF CASTILE SOAP

60 PER CENT. OLIVE OIL

1 Case 15 only 2 1/2 lb. bars	-	\$3.15 Case	1 Case of 100 large oval cakes	} each
5 Cases in one shipment	-	3.05 Case	1 Case of 200 small oval cakes	} \$4.00 Case
10 Cases in one shipment	-	3.00 Case	5 Cases, assorted	- - - 3.80 Case

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LYMAN'S EXT. LICORICE, in Sticks—4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 to a lb.

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LYMAN'S HEALTH SALTS, 10c. Tins

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Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

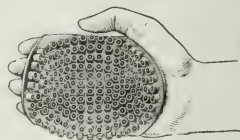


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BE Your profit on Wilson's Fly Pads is greater than upon any other well advertised proprietary article.



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¶ The best seller among all the toilet articles in its class. Made of fine soft rubber with vacuum cups and inner pencils, or articulators.

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Trade Notes

F. A. German has opened a drug business in Montreal, Quebec.

W. M. Ivel has started a drug business at Broderick, Saskatchewan.

Dr. H. W. Paddell has opened a drug store at Young, Saskatchewan.

J. A. Gallagher, druggist, Toronto, has sold his King Street store.

Dr. Brown has started a new drug business at High River, Alberta.

J. A. Monkman has started a drug business at Loreburn, Saskatchewan.

The Sanitary Pharmacy has registered as doing business in Montreal, Que.

F. O. Henry has purchased the drug business of J. Lucas, Arthur, Ontario.

E. Grant has purchased the drug business of R. Allen, of Roblin, Manitoba.

J. S. McLarty, druggist, at Thessalon, Ontario, has given up business.

A. E. Ahrens succeeds M. Davey in the drug business at Fergus, Ontario.

G. A. Ramsden, druggist, at Georgetown, Ontario, has sold his business.

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co., of Taber, Alberta, have given up business.

U. McMitton succeeds T. N. Jarvis in the drug business at Ridgeway, Ontario.

E. L. Taylor has purchased the drug business of P. L. Beattie, Gowganda, Ontario.

D. D. Keeley has started a drug business at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

The Gladstone Drug Co. has taken over the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Gladstone, Manitoba.

E. A. Rea has purchased the drug business of J. H. Nasmyth & Co., Woodstock, Ontario.

C. G. Gillanders, druggist, at Vancouver, British Columbia, has sold the Cedar Cottage branch.

Harold Baker has purchased the drug business of Dr. Gallagher, King Street East, Toronto.

W. T. Kingston, of Prescott, has purchased the drug business of C. S. Prouse, Cardinal Ontario.

J. A. Thompson, druggist, has sold his branch drug store on College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

A. W. Lawrence has purchased the estate of the Dr. Bellman Medicine Co., Collingwood, Ontario.

The stock of the drug store of S. Oldham, Bradford, Ontario, is to be sold by auction on Sept. 4th.

Wm. J. McCutcheon has started a drug and stationery business at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Dr. MacPherson has purchased the Red Cross Drug Store from Hill & Saunders, at Ryley, Alberta, the latter having removed to Camrose, Alberta.

Dr. A. E. Gordon, Vancouver, British Columbia, has opened a branch store in Granville Street.

C. S. Prouse, formerly of Cardinal, has purchased the drug business of W. H. Medley, Kingston, Ontario.

E. C. Chandles, druggist, at Brownlee, Saskatchewan, has opened a branch store at Keeler, Saskatchewan.

W. Hertel, of Bathurst Street, is opening a branch drug store at Yonge Street and Woodland Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

W. H. Twiddy has purchased the drug business of J. Albert Thompson, corner of Parliament Street and Wilton Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

F. W. Miller and W. E. Arens, proprietors of the Shoal Lake Pharmacy, at Shoal Lake, Man., have dissolved partnership, Mr. W. E. Arens continuing the business.

NEWS ITEMS

Jas. P. Richards, the representative of the Beaver Flint Glass Co., has just returned from Europe, after visiting some of the principal glass centres. We think that the drug trade of Canada may look for some new ideas in glassware, as no doubt they are always ready to adopt any new lines.

Henry Schofield, druggist, corner of Elm and Teraulay Streets, was fined \$20.00 and costs for selling cocaine without a prescription. The drug was sold to a nurse whom it appears has become addicted to its use. The fine imposed was the minimum one.

D. L. Thompson, 394 Yonge Street, Toronto, has been charged before the Police Court with practising medicine without the necessary qualifications.

An important change in wholesale drug circles is the closing of the old firm of J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, the pioneer firm in the drug business in Western Ontario. The business being now a branch of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., will be conducted under that name.

It is stated that the American Druggists' Syndicate will shortly establish a Canadian branch in Toronto. This company is a co-operative concern, and is said to have some 12,000 druggists of the United States amongst its shareholders.

The annual Pharmacists' Lawn Bowling Club Tournament is in progress as we go to press, having commenced on Monday, August 30th, and will last for several days. The tournament last

year was a splendid success and the present year's games will undoubtedly be quite as interesting. Druggists, doctors and dentists are eligible for membership in this Club.

The Brown-Lee Chemical Co., manufacturers of patent medicines and other specialties at Guelph, Ontario, have gone into liquidation.

W. A. Twiddy, druggist, Eglinton, Ontario, was fined \$20.00 and costs on the charge of employing as manager of a branch store in North Toronto, a person who is not a graduate of the College of Pharmacy.

The Waters Bill introduced into the State Legislature of Michigan, requiring manufacturers of paint to print on the labels of their package the formulas of the contents, has been killed in the House. Not because the legislators were convinced of the injustice of a measure requiring the manufacturer to give away his most valuable business asset—his formula—but because they feared that the bill would benefit the "white lead trust."

A number of well known English manufacturers of proprietary preparations have been unable to secure the admittance of their products into Australia, the Australian authorities basing the exclusion on the ground that the wrappers of the preparations in question contained extravagant claims as to their curative value. The article will be delivered to the consignee, however, if the importers will remove the objectionable wrappers and circulars.

OBITUARY

G. S. Pepper.

We regret to have to record the death of Gordon Stanley Pepper, only son of Mr. T. J. Pepper, the well known druggist, of Woodstock, Ontario, which occurred on August 20th.

The deceased was a graduate of the O. C. P., and has been associated with his father in the drug business since his graduation. Since the formation of the City Regiment he has also taken an active interest in local military affairs, and was First Lieutenant of D.C. of the 22nd Oxford Rifles.

"Stan," as he was known to a host of friends, was a very popular young man, and liked by all, and the sad news was received with deep regret.

Complying with one of his later wishes, the funeral was one of a military character. The funeral cortege was a very imposing one. The services were conducted at New St. Paul's Church by Dean Wallace, Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Pengelly, of Chicago, and the Rev. J. Granger, of Okohama.

PRESENTATION

Mr. James M. Hargreaves, the popular manager of the Western Drug Trading Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, was the recipient of a handsome kit-bag, with an engraved brass plate on it, by the members of the company.

The accompanying address, which we give herewith, speaks for itself:

Winnipeg, August, 1909.

Dear Mr. Hargreaves:

We, the undersigned Directors of the Western Drug Trading Co., desire to express our appreciation of your faithful and untiring services and efforts on behalf of the Company. As a token of our appreciation we would ask your acceptance of the accompanying kit-bag, presented to you with our united best wishes for your future success. We are,

Yours very sincerely,

Thornton Andrews, A. T. Connell,
R. J. Pelton, A. J. Brooking,
J. K. Brown, E. Nesbitt,
Frank Whaley.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to the President of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, Manitoba, for their kind invitation to a luncheon and social outing in connection with their annual convention, which was held August 12th, which we were unable to accept.

We are in receipt of college announcements from the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Montreal College of Pharmacy, Kansas City College of Pharmacy, Buffalo College of Pharmacy, Chicago College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, Ohio State University College of Pharmacy, Albany College of Pharmacy.

REACTION OF IODOFORM IN THE PRESENCE OF CHLOROFORM

A small quantity of iodoform is dissolved in a slight excess of chloroform and a crystal of lead nitrate dropped into the mixture. Almost immediately a light rose color is developed, which passes into dark rose and finally into Solferino red.

With bromoform in place of chloroform no color is produced in the cold; this fact enables the differentiation between the two liquids. Upon warming slightly a wine red color appears, which gradually darkens until it passes into a reddish brown. The reaction is remarkably sensitive. It enables one to characterize iodoform and to distinguish between chloroform and bromoform.

For rubbing, bathing, liniments and
external preparations,
Physicians are prescribing and
Hospitals are using

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

FOR SALE BY

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO
MANUFACTURERS
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SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI B.P.

MAKE YOUR OWN BY USING

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Concentrated Nitrous Ether 1-20

GUARANTEED STRENGTH

MADE IN CANADA

PRICES :

4 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.40 8 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.20 16 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.10

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED

148 Van Horne Street

Toronto, Ontario

TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., LIMITED
 Laboratories: 449 to 457 King Street West

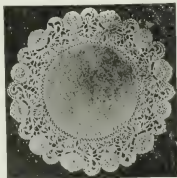
This illustration represents the newly enlarged Laboratories of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, recently erected on West King Street, near



Spadina Avenue, Toronto's new wholesale and manufacturing section. This building has a floor space of nearly thirty thousand square feet and forms the home of a most complete and up-to-date Laboratory. It is quite artistically constructed of stone and brick and is an ornament to the city. It is well lighted and possesses many advantages over the average Laboratory. It is worth a visit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

The illustrations shown here represent two of a range of Lace Paper Doilies shown by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited. These are made of fine



white paper, embossed and cut into many beautiful designs, and, containing no coloring matter, are absolutely sanitary. The full line is described in an illustrated circular which will be mailed on request.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

FORT WILLIAM.—Mr. M. J. Neville has installed a new set of fixtures and has ordered a complete line of the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen for immediate delivery from The Toronto Show Case Co.

MODERN INTERIOR HARDWOOD FINISH

Now is the time to have your office or store fitted up in an artistic and attractive style and up-to-date.

The Waterloo School & Office Furniture Co., Limited, of Waterloo, Ont., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue, make a specialty of all kinds of fine woodwork. Parties intending building or refitting their places will do well to communicate with this firm before placing their orders. Their extensive plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and labor-saving devices, and in the construction of their product the very best materials and workmen are employed. Their facilities and wide experience in their line enables them to manufacture high class work at a minimum cost.

You will do well to write them when you require their services. They will be pleased to submit their best prices with suggestions at your command.

**INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTIC EXHIBITION,
 FRANKFURT**

The obvious necessity of avoiding unnecessary weight in the construction and equipment of airships and aeroplanes would on first thoughts appear to render such an accessory as a medicine case quite superfluous. When it is remembered, however, that at the present time the practical work connected with the science of aviation is often attended with considerable risk, the need of some provision for first aid treatment in the event of accident is obvious.

For such purposes ordinary medicine cases are quite unsuitable, owing to their weight. The well known firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of London, now issue Tabloid First Aid Equipments, specially designed for use of aviators. These equipments are marvellously compact and light, and within the space of a few square inches contain a comprehensive selection of Tabloid Compressed Bandages and Dressings, and other suitable accessories for use in case of accident.

Japanese pharmacy is making rapid strides, as is evidenced by J. Shimida's book entitled "The Pharmaceutical Cyclopaedia." The work contains particulars of the pharmacopoeias of all countries, with formulas of many kinds of unofficial preparations, and numerous articles on pharmacy, chemistry and pharmacognosy. It is the first book of the kind published in the country, and is to the Japanese pharmacist what our Dispensatory is to the druggists of the United States.



THE FEATURE

OF THE

Canadian National Exhibition

AN EXHIBIT FOR DRUGGISTS

The New Innovation Silent Salesman Wall Case

The New Artistic Prescription Case

The New Monarch Show Case

The New Craftsman Show Case

The New Eureka Display Counter

The New Century Display Counter

All at our Exhibit in the Process Building

IF YOU ARE NOT ATTENDING THE EXHIBITION SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND SUPPLEMENTS

JONES BROS. & COMPANY, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:
29-31 Adelaide St. West
TORONTO
Canada

**DRUG STORE BUILDERS
TORONTO, ONT.**

BRANCHES:
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
WINNIPEG

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER

Some few months ago the Department of Inland Revenue issued Bulletin No. 167 on Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi, being a report on the analysis of seventy-seven samples collected in different parts of Canada, and it showed that forty-nine out of this number were not up to the standard. Of this forty-nine, four contained no Ethyl Nitrite (Nitrous Ether), and fifteen others less than one-half of one per cent., which indeed is a very poor showing. It has been proven beyond doubt by such men as the late Professor Harrison, of London, and Dr. Squibb, of New York, that Nitrous Ether, when properly made and if kept in full bottles tightly corked, will be of standard strength even after standing months, and for this reason it would seem advisable for the druggist to adopt some method of making this article just as required, and store in small bottles tightly corked, away from the light and heat.

We draw our readers attention to the advertisement in this issue of Chemical Laboratories, Limited, who are now advertising this commodity and making the same right here in Canada. The article as sent out by them is guaranteed to be practically pure Nitrous Ether or Ethyl Nitrite, containing a small percentage of alcohol, and is sufficiently strong to produce a spirit of B. P. strength by diluting one in thirty, but they advocate diluting one in twenty and allowing the excess for deterioration after mixing, for concentrated Nitre itself will not deteriorate if kept tightly corked. Care must be exercised in handling this article, as it boils at below 100 degrees F., and should be cooled well with ice before attempting in any way to handle it.

Should any of the readers desire to see the bulletin we mention above, by writing to the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa and asking for a copy of Bulletin No. 167, in due time the same will come to them.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM OF TARTAR

The adulteration of branded articles is claiming more attention at the present time than ever before. Although considerable has already been done to protect the buyer, there yet remains a great amount of care to be exercised by the drug trade as well as those in other lines, to discriminate between the pure and the adulterated articles they put into their stocks. The recent Bulletin No. 180 issued by the Inland Revenue Department deals with Cream of Tartar. Every merchant that handles Cream of Tartar should carefully study this report. This journal calls attention to the large number of samples that were adulterated. Some did not contain any

Cream of Tartar at all, but were composed of a mixture of alum and phosphate. There were a number marked genuine, the percentage running as low as 81 per cent. The fact that Gillett's Cream of Tartar is rated as absolutely pure 100 per cent. is worthy of the attention of all druggists that aim to carry only the best. Pure Cream of Tartar costs no more than the adulterated kind, and it is the duty of every druggist to protect his customers. As a man is known by the company he keeps, so is a druggist known by the goods he keeps.

GREAT PROGRAMME THIS

Finest Bill of Special Attractions the Canadian National Ever Presented

The programme of special attractions at the Canadian National Exhibition which has just been issued shows that the entertainment part of the big Fair is to be more extensive than ever before.

The programme in front of the Grand Stand is divided into three parts of an hour each. The first hour is given to vaudeville and the bill has to be well squeezed to get it in on to the four stages in that space of time.

The second part is given over to the Military Tournament, which includes the musical drive by the Artillery, the musical ride by the Dragoons, and a dozen competitions in many of which the corps will be matched against corps.

The third hour is filled to overflowing with the British Army Quadrilles and Tattoo with ten massed military bands, the march past, the Siege of Kandahar and the Battle of the North Sea.

The whole concludes with a fifteen minute display of everything that is new in fireworks.

Add to this bill, the model military camp, the blowing up of ships by submarine mines on the waterfront, harness horse races, daily displays of Japanese day fireworks, athletic sports, etc., and it will be readily admitted that this is the greatest bill of specials the Canadian National ever presented.

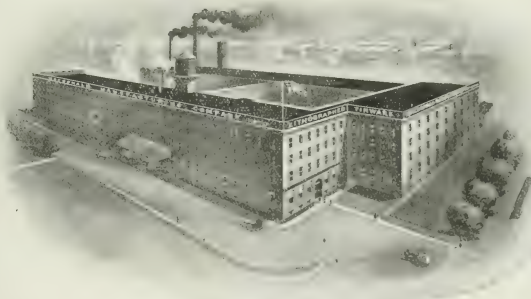
ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

Jos. Cadieux, Ottawa, has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for their well known B. P. outfit and the original design of New Century Cases.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

W. H. G. Gibbs, Selkirk, Man., has placed his order for a complete outfit of Crystal Century Cases and Eureka Display Counters with the old reliable house, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Druggists' Tin Cans and Boxes



Holiday season through, your attention will now be devoted to fall and winter lines. Your requests for samples and prices will receive our best attention.



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Everything in MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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HOHNER HARMONICAS

GUITARS

STRINGS AND FITTINGS

MANDOLINS

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Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb,
 French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and
 alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

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TO OUR DRUGGIST FRIENDS

Come in and get acquainted during
 Exhibition—make use of us. Send
 your enclosures and mail in our care.
 We will welcome old and new friends.

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BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

Annual Meeting

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the week commencing on July 26 last. Mr. James Fowler Tocher, of Peterhead, whose photograph is herewith reproduced.



JAMES FOWLER TOCHER

presided over the various gatherings. The President is a representative of the best type of British pharmacists. He was educated at Aberdeen University and at Birmingham, and passed the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1890. He is also B.Sc. (Aberdeen), Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a well known pharmaceutical research worker. In addition to a lucrative dispensing business, he has a large practice as an analyst, and although only forty-five years of age he is already one of the most successful pharmacists in Scotland.

The business portion of the Conference opened on the morning of July 27 at Armstrong College, the President being supported by Sir Edward Evans (Liverpool), Mr. J. Smith (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. E. S. Peck, and Mr. E. White (London), Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, Mr. N. H. Martin, and others. A cordial welcome having been given to the delegates by the local

pharmacists, the University, and the medical profession, Mr. Tocher delivered his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Taking as the title of his remarks "Some Problems of Interest to Pharmacists To-day," Mr. Tocher first pointed out that it was at Newcastle-on-Tyne that the Conference was inaugurated forty-six years ago. This was an event of the greatest importance to pharmacists.

The fundamental difference, he continued, between the British Pharmaceutical Conference—an assembly of pharmacists meeting annually in different places for friendly intercourse in an unofficial manner and promoting pharmaceutical research in all its branches on the one hand—and the Pharmaceutical Society—a statutory body, with official residence in London, and in possession of a charter with powers and duties under various Acts of Parliament, on the other hand—cannot be too often emphasized. The unofficial body, for one thing (without considering its inestimable services in research), unencumbered with legal responsibilities and duties as a body, can discuss freely if it cares, problems which a body like the Pharmaceutical Society, and its Council particularly, cannot do, because the latter body has to administer Acts of Parliament, and in doing so is in a quasi-judicial position. Here we are advocates, pleaders in court, with a cause which we deem a righteous one, and we can enter into negotiations with outside persons or bodies of persons at any time, whenever we find it necessary for our own protection or for the safety of the public so to do. For instance, in an unofficial and friendly manner we could discuss questions of mutual interest with unofficial groups of members of the medical profession—questions which are scarcely ripe for treatment by the official bodies. We could thus often facilitate a change in the laws and leave the Pharmaceutical Society and its Council to deal with the problems in their ripper form, and to administer (as it is their duty to do) the new laws brought about by combined action and public opinion.

Proceeding, the speaker took a brief retrospect of pharmaceutical events since 1841; he described how the great object of Jacob Bell was achieved when the Pharmacy Bill of 1852 was passed. The rate of growth had been slow but sure. Alluding to the passing of the 1868 Pharmacy Act, he said the company problem came before them as the result of a defect in this Act. It could not be reasonably expected of the Legislature to foresee the probable advent of companies and to divine the legal judgment with respect to a "person." "The licence problem," he added, "was forced upon our attention in quite a different way. We were told that the facilities for the purchase

of arsenical and other preparations in large demand for agricultural and horticultural purposes were inadequate in many parts of the kingdom. A sort of an investigation was held, the outcome of which was that Parliament gave power in April, 1908, to local authorities to grant licences (where they consider necessary) to sell mixtures of one or two very potent poisons, namely, arsenic and nicotine. The number of the poisons is restricted to two; the purpose for which the poisons are to be used is restricted to one, namely, the destruction of weeds and of parasitic life in the domains of agriculture and horticulture; and finally the licence for the sale of such poisons is presumed to be given only in cases where, through there being no chemists and druggists in the vicinity willing to sell, the facilities were inadequate for their purchase by the public."

He expressed himself in favor of an amendment of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, providing that no licence be granted to any unregistered person, whose place of business was less than six miles from any chemist and druggist who could meet the requirements of the public in respect of the preparations mentioned in Section 2 of the Act.

Discussing some economic problems of the day, he did not suppose that they as pharmacists would seriously dispute the validity of the principle of imposing a tax on alcohol as a beverage, but when the tax operated upon the ailing and weak poor, as well as on the healthy rich, the tax became at once just and unjust—just to the pleasure-seekers and unjust and cruel to the sick. As long as alcohol is used as a solvent of active constituents of drugs, so long will this tax have an injurious economic effect on hospitals, friendly societies, and the sick poor generally. If, instead of taxing necessary medicines ordered through the legitimate channel—the medical profession—the Government would place a heavier tax on nostrums, and a heavy tax on proprietary medicines not so ordered, and not based on a combination of novelty and worth, the State would not only do a service to humanity by limiting the misuse of drugs, but would also furnish the Pharmaceutical Society with funds to enforce the law and protect the public. The average price of drugs and the character of prescribing a hundred years ago and to-day have engaged my attention. Mr. Tocher proceeded: All I have time to say here is that the pharmacist pays on an average almost exactly one-half what he paid a hundred years ago for the same drugs. As far as prescribing is concerned, the character of the prescribing in 1810 is equal to, if not distinctly superior to, that of 1909. I invite members to compare the samples I give of both, and consider

whether the time has not come for a thorough-going agitation as to methods of prescribing. The fact that medicine is now less empirical and is becoming more scientific in its practice is not a valid reason for predicting the decay of prescribing. This is one of the problems which such a body as a joint committee of the British Medical Association and the Conference might fitly take in hand. It is the best thing and not the handiest thing the patient ought to get.

In conclusion, he referred to the revision of the British Pharmacopoeia, and suggested that in such minor matters as the use of the word "part" and the definition of the word "minim" precision of language is desirable. It should always be clear to the reader that either parts by weight or parts by measure is meant when "parts" are stated, and on more than one occasion it is not quite clear which is meant in the present edition. The student also, who wishes to verify that "minim" is the volume at 60 degrees F. of 0.9114583 grain of water must after trial look with admiration and awe on the chemist who makes such wonderful weighings. An indication that this relation of volume to mass is arrived at by computation after observation rather than by direct observation would be more consistent with scientific method.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address, on motion of Mr. N. H. Martin, seconded by Mr. J. Smith. The secretarial report and financial were next read, considered satisfactory, and adopted.

PAPERS COMMUNICATED TO THE MEETING

Among the papers communicated were the following:

"Some Experiences in the Testing of Drugs by Bio-Chemical Methods, with Special Reference to Digitalis, Squill, and Strophanthus," by William Martin, M.A., M.D.; "The Estimation of Extractive and Glycerin in Spirituous Galenicals," by W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., and E. J. Chappell; "The Chemical Constituents of *Cimicifuga Racemosa*," by Horace Finnemore, B.Sc., F.I.C.; "Commercial Emulsions," by E. W. Pollard, B.Sc.; "Antimonium Sulphuratum," by F. H. Alcock; "The Determination of Antimony in its Sulphide Preparations," by D. Lloyd Howard and J. B. P. Harrison, F.I.C.; "Concerning the Quantitative Determination of Free Salicylic in Bismuth Salicylate," by J. B. P. Harrison, F. I. C.; "Ung. Paraffini," by J. H. Franklin; "Note on Fluid Extract of *Cascara Sagrada*," by C. Symes, Ph.D.; "Cacao Butter," by W. B. Cowie and B. M. Brander; "Refractometric Examination of Galenical Preparations," by W. B. Cowie and T. O. Broadbent; "The Chemistry of *Euphorbia Pilulifera*," by J.



We're Sending Men to the "Gillette" Stores

Is your store one of these?

And will they know it?

We spend every year, in advertising, a sum greater than the combined sales of all the other safety razors in America. Behind that advertising is the best razor in the world—the razor that always makes good.

You know the result. Men everywhere—in every section of Canada, as well as throughout the world—are convinced that the GILLETTE is the razor they want.

4,000 of them, on an average, buy GILLETTES every day. Are you selling your share, and getting your share of the profits?

Identify your store with the GILLETTE! Display it in your windows and on your counters! Keep your GILLETTE signs in plain sight! Show the Pocket Edition at every opportunity! There's money in it. No specialty in your store will pay you better for your work.

If you are coming "Back to Montreal" this month don't fail to come and see us. We want to shake hands with you, hear your GILLETTE experiences and suggestions, and show you the Canadian home of the GILLETTE. It is by far the largest safety razor factory in Canada, and a credit to the thriving, busy old City of Montreal—the manufacturing and commercial metropolis of Canada.

The
Gillette Safety Razor Co
of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:

63 ST. ALEXANDER STREET - MONTREAL

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the
Royal Stables.



No
Blemish.

Directions
with
every Box.

50 YEARS SUCCESS

Ask your wholesale house for "Lameness in the Horse." It is beautifully illustrated on art paper

Veterinary Surgeon to H.M. THE KING
OF ITALY, writes:

"I have always had splendid results from its employment."



212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, Eng.

For Sale by all Jobbers

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL

Save Money on Rubber Goods

We would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario

Soluble, Elastic and Hard

Capsules and Perles



WITH additions of the latest improved capsule machinery recently made to our equipment, we now have the most complete—modern capsule plant in Canada.

Many new lines have been added to our list and we are better able than ever to handle private or special formula orders with every satisfaction to our customers.

Our new style Blaud Capsules are now ready and show a decided improvement over any Blaud Capsules heretofore offered.

Here with improved machinery we have cheapened the cost of manufacture and purpose sharing this saving with you.

We want you to couple our name with your capsule requirements and write to us for any special information or samples.

Frosst's capsules are furnished by your wholesaler when specified and your order so filled brings with it our guarantee of satisfaction.

Charles E. Frosst & Company
Montreal, Canada

S. Hill; "Note on the Separation of Strychnine from Brucine," by G. Pinchbeck, F.C.S.; "The Use of Alcohol in Pharmacy," by D. B. Dott, F. R.S.E.; "P-Hydroxyphenylethylamine, an Active Principle of Ergot, Soluble in Water," by Dr. G. Barger, B.Sc.; "On Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil," by E. F. Harrison, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.; "The Comparative Examination of the Halogen Absorption of Oils by the Methods of Hubl, Wijs, Hanus, and McIlheney," by J. S. Remington and H. Lancaster; "Note on the Determination of Gingerol in Ginger," by H. Garnett and J. Grier.

It was decided to hold next year's meeting at Cambridge, and Mr. F. Ransom, F.C.S. (Hitchin), was elected as the new President.

SWEET OIL OF ALMONDS

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London and Long Melford, England, advise us as follows:

Owing to the great scarcity of almonds, and to the high prices asked (and obtained) for the small consignments that come on the market we have, with regret, to again advance our price and now quote Ol. Amygdalae PB. at 2s. 2d. per pound, and the "Pallid" Oil at 2s. 4d. per pound, subject to our usual discount of 2½ per cent. for cash. New crop almonds should begin to arrive about the end of September, when we expect to materially reduce our price.

ICHTHYOL COMPANY'S JUBILEE

This company celebrated last month the completion of their first twenty-five years' existence. It may be recalled that when their sulphur-preparations "Ichthyol" (the ammonium-preparation) and "Ichthyolate" (the sodium-preparation) were put on the market they were regarded with a good deal of suspicion; but Professor Unna's endorsement of their value paved the way to general recognition, and ichthyol is now a recognized part of the materia medica.—Chemist and Druggist, July 17, 1909.

MORE "JONES" DRUG STORES

C. W. Campbell, Winnipeg, has placed his order for some specially designed fittings with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, after experimenting with other makers.

The Cullen Drug Store, Toronto, has placed an additional order for more wall fixtures with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, to enable them to cope with their rapidly increasing business.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Montreal, August 24th, 1909.

The Editor, Canadian Druggist,
Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry of the 9th inst. for our opinion with respect to the prospect of the drug trade for the coming season, we beg to reply as follows:

The drug trade, like every other trade, is influenced by prevailing conditions. The statement you frequently hear, that people must be drugs anyway and that business must be good in consequence, is an exploded idea. Perhaps no line of business feels more quickly than the drug trade good or hard times.

Speaking for this company, trade has steadily increased, each month showing better than the same month last year, and we think we have now arrived at the period in the year when we can state with confidence that the prospects for the autumn and coming winter were never brighter in the history of this country. The state of development in the Western Provinces has now assumed such large proportions that all the rest of the Dominion feels the effect, more or less, of the crop output of that country, and as reports now to hand are of a most sanguine nature, and conditions in all other Provinces are in most cases above the average, it looks as if the drug trade of Canada was in line to enjoy a period of good trade if not prosperity.

Commencing with the Maritime Provinces. They have labor troubles there which will very materially affect districts, but, on the other hand, the apple crop in the Province of Nova Scotia, lumbering operations in New Brunswick, and an average year for the fishermen promise at least an average year for these Provinces. Our own trade is increasing quite satisfactorily in the Provinces named, and we do not see any reason why favorable conditions should not be maintained until next spring at least.

In Ontario and Quebec our representatives report favorable conditions as to crops. In some districts fruit is exceedingly good, while generally speaking the field crops are fair. Our own business in Ontario and Quebec is increasing, and we look for an even greater volume of trade during the autumn and winter.

The most conservative estimate we have heard within the last few days gives the wheat crop of the West as one hundred and five million bushels. This tremendous quantity of this staple product

at the high prices now prevailing, should give to the farmers of the West more cash in hand than they have ever enjoyed before; in round figures it means one hundred million dollars more money set in circulation in Canada.

A fair crop and high prices are not the only things to be considered in connection with Western development; the transportation companies are this year in better position than ever before to handle the crop; storage facilities have even increased beyond the increased production, and the banks are this year in position to assist in the movement of the crop to a greater extent than during the past three years at least.

All these things combine to make the autumn and winter easy, and it is to be hoped that the drug trade will make hay while the sun shines and not indulge, as is too often the case, in speculation or too extravagant living.

The Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta appear to be equally favored. Damage by hail is reported in all three Provinces, but if we accept a recent statement of the Regina Leader that only thirteen places out of two hundred and seventy-one heard from suffered damage averaging 10 to 25 per cent., and sixty-one points were damaged from 2 to 5 per cent., as representing the average of all the Provinces, the total damage would not be appreciable in so large an output of grain.

Another good feature with respect to the West is the fact that the wheat is not so much depended upon as formerly. Oats, barley and other crops are raised in increasing proportions; the Province of Saskatchewan alone expects this year a crop of fifty million bushels of oats.

With respect to British Columbia—reports seem to be somewhat conflicting. In the newspapers we read accounts of shortage in the salmon pack, while other accounts indicate exceptional runs of salmon, on certain days at least. Other branches of industry are active beyond normal, and nowhere in the Dominion is there greater activity in nearly every line of trade as is shown in British Columbia's towns and cities. Vancouver is going ahead with leaps and bounds, and property of all kinds is increasing rapidly in value, indicating favorable conditions throughout the Province.

Reviewed therefore from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we think we are justified in our prophecy that the coming fall and winter will be the best experienced by the drug trade in many years.

Yours truly,

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

D. W. Bole,
President.

EARLY CLOSING

Baldur, Manitoba, July 29, 1909.

Editor Canadian Druggist,
Toronto, Ontario:

Dear Editor,—I have here a problem which I understand has been a subject of much discussion amongst the fellow-druggists and clerks of the Western towns. It is that of whether the drug stores in towns of five hundred population and under should keep open until 10 and 11 o'clock at night, or if they would be justified in closing at eight.

I think it is very unfair to clerks and druggists where there is only one or two in the store, especially when, as I think, it is unnecessary. Of course I am only one, and this is open to discussion.

If drug stores in Western towns would close at 8 o'clock, I think they would make it pay just as well without any great inconvenience to the public. There are cases where calls for drugs are necessary after 8 o'clock, but such is not often the case, and if so there is generally someone around who can supply their wants, if they take a little trouble to find them. During one year's clerking in a store only once has a call after 8 o'clock been necessary.

Now if the drug stores in these small towns would close at 7 or 8 o'clock five nights in the week the public would form the habit of coming to the store before that hour. This would also give the clerks a chance to enjoy a little more fresh air and sleep, instead of being inside from 7 to 10 or 11 o'clock at night. I think it is a great mistake and entirely unnecessary for druggists to keep open so late at night. I have talked with many clerks and travellers, and all seem to think it a wise proposition.

I hope the readers of the Canadian Druggist will give this their kind consideration. I would also like to have the opinion of the Editor of the Canadian Druggist. Thanking you,

I remain yours sincerely,

H. E. Ramage,

Drug Clerk,

Baldur, Manitoba, Canada.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

OLDS, ALTA.—The Olds Drug Co. are extending their display space by equipping a new section with the Trianon Cabinets. These are the fixtures, patents of which are controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any imitations on the market are merely "attempts."

Did You Ever Notice

that the druggists throughout the country who do the largest trade are always the fellows who are not afraid to buy enough of any good patent medicine in order to get a lot of free advertising.

On the other hand did you ever notice the shiney coat and frayed at the bottom pants on the man who is always knocking patent medicines and talking about the professional aspect of the drug business.

That ought to be enough to convince you of the wisdom of writing The Merrill Medical Co., M'f'g Chemists, Toronto, regarding exclusive advertising proposition for

**MERRILL'S RELIABLE FAMILY REMEDIES
THE ROYAL ENGLISH TOILET PREPARATIONS
MERRILL'S HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES**

Don't wait for a traveller.

Write to-day

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont.

EUROPEAN AGENCY

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motors and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Furniture and Upholstery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Imitation Jewellery and Precious Stones,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 24% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."



OUR No. 1 BURNING OUTFIT

SEE THIS LIST OF OUR RETAIL PRICES

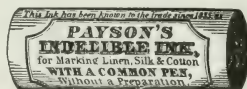
No. 1 complete	\$ 1.80
No. 2 "	3.50
No. 3 "	5.00

We are putting the best outfits on the market that have ever been made and our prices are the lowest.

Send for catalogue and trade discount.

The Acme Supply Co., Ltd.

118-120 Duke St. - - TORONTO, Ont.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion

SAL HEPATICA

REVISED PRICES FOR CANADA.

Small	size, Per doz.	\$2.85
Medium	" "	6.80
Large	" "	14.50

\$20.00 lots less 5% trade discount

50.00 " " 10% " "

Terms, 5% 30 days.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.

277-279 GREENE AVE.
BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

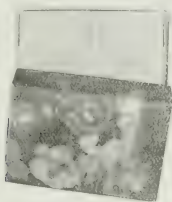
CANADIAN AGENTS:

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal
THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto



CHRISTMAS PAPETERIES

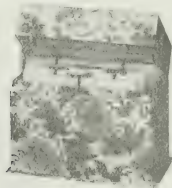
On calling at the show rooms of Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter our attention was directed to a magnificent display of Christmas papeteries in packages of many designs and colors, of which the following are a few: Trunk designs in differ-



ent shades and material; Bug, Juvenile, Sweet Peas, Poppy, Minuette, Holly, English Holly, Roses, Holly with Buds, Medallions, Pansies, Baskets, and very many beautiful water scenes, also marine scenes; a number of packages serviceable for Handkerchief Boxes and Ribbon Boxes. They also show some pretty designs in black and



white. The papers are put up in linen of different shades, white, cream, etc., also kept in azures of cream and white, all ranging in prices from 15c. to 50c. per package. A few of their best designs are shown in the illustrations on this page.



They also show a complete line of special Post Cards, such as Ocean to Ocean, local views in Northwest Territories, views from all the provinces, a complete line of new comics, a complete line in New Year's and Christmas Post Cards of the very latest designs, besides a specially selected line suitable for all other holidays.

The attention of the trade is directed to the above firm's ad. on another page.

VALENTINE & SONS

The Valentine & Sons Publishing Co., Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, have now become a Canadian company, working under a Dominion charter, as The Valentine & Sons United Publishing Company, Limited, and greater developments may be looked for by this concern in the near future.

Their work is already known throughout the Dominion, and from what we have seen and the private information we have had given us, many new and attractive lines will be added to their already extensive range of goods.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

J. A. Peltier, Three Rivers, P.Q., has ordered an entire outfit in the beautiful O.C.P. design from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The silent Salesman Cases are of the well-known New Century style, which has a well-earned reputation of being one of the most beautiful cases on the market.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

The following figures concerning our trade with the United States will be of interest:

In 1869, merchandise from the United States formed 34 per cent. of the imports of Canada. In 1889, 45.86 per cent., and in 1909, fiscal year ending March 31st, 60.4 per cent.

The total value of Canadian imports from the United States in the year 1905 was \$152,000,000, of which eighty-nine million were manufactures. In 1906, imports amounted to \$169,000,000, of which one hundred millions were manufactures. The imports at the same time from Great Britain being in 1906 fifty-seven millions, and in 1907 fifty-four millions. Of the eighty-nine millions classified as manufactures amongst the imports from the United States we find that the drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines amounted to three and three-quarter million dollars.

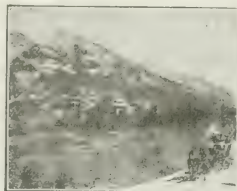
THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

OLDS, ALTA.—Mr. O. S. Moore is another recent convert to the Trianon Cabinets, and is having a line of these installed. The Toronto Show Case Co. control the patents covering every essential point in these fixtures, and any other fixtures represented as the same are merely "attempts."

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

ANNUAL MEETING AT BANFF, ALBERTA

The selection of Banff for the place of annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association showed wisdom in choosing a spot unequalled anywhere for the grandness and beauty of its scenery, and those who were privileged to attend the meeting found it a delightful spot most picturesquely situated. Here in the very heart of the mountains, the C. P. R. has built an excellent hotel for the use of visitors. It nestles at the foot of Mount Rundle, a great giant, the two peaks of which tower nearly 10,000 feet high, and is the junction of the Rivers Bow and Spray. On Sulphur Mountain are natural springs of undoubted medicinal value, and the views are far



C.P.R. HOTEL

stream between its banks, the snow-capped Cascade closes the vista in the distance.



THE NATIONAL PARK

more extensive than is common in a mountain region.

Close by the hotel verandah the River Bow foams and boils over its falls, and looking up

A few yards lower down, the actual junction of the Rivers Bow and Spray takes place peacefully and picturesquely.

At Banff the Canadian Government has set aside some 5,000 square miles as a reserve, to be kept for all time as a National Park in its natural condition. In it is every kind of scenery, and some idea of its beauty may be gained from this view. We are gazing down the valley of the Lower Bow. We see the water cutting its way through steep banks, beautifully wooded; we see on all sides the huge mountains thrusting their bare, precipitous sides through the trees and dwarfing all beneath, and, above all, the snow peaks jagged against the sky, but touched with the clouds, and shining pure and white in their everlasting mantle of snow.



VIEW OF RIVER

The
Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Is on
Every Wrapper
of



Jobbers sell less than dozen at \$3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at \$2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine **CASTORIA** Always

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

President.

In the National Park the Canadian Government has taken steps to preserve some of the typical animals of the Dominion from extinction. In a corral of 800 acres is a herd of buffalo, a mere remnant of the thousands that once covered the plains, and even stopped trains by their numbers. Now indiscriminate slaughter has killed them off, and the only survivors of the race are the herd at Banff. They seem increasing and thriving and now number in the hundreds, so that the breed may yet be saved from destruction.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was held at Banff, Alberta, commencing August 4th, with President G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, in the chair.

The President's address, which was afterwards referred to a special committee, commenced by congratulating the Association on the selection of Banff for its annual meeting, and for the excellent attendance. Reference was made to various matters of interest to pharmacists which had happened during the past year. The matter of legislation which had been enacted in various provinces was commended, as was also the general standard of education throughout Canada. The President also advocated reciprocity of diplomas as a step towards imperial reciprocity, thus making pharmacists throughout the Empire on equal footing.

The Patent Medicine Act passed by the Dominion Parliament which was now in force was also referred to, as well as other matters generally affecting the interests of pharmacy.

It was decided to limit all speeches to five and ten minutes each, in order that the session should not be unnecessarily prolonged.

A special committee was appointed to amend the constitution in reference to the standing of pharmacists present at any annual meeting, but who are not delegates from their various provincial associations, the question having arisen from a query from Mr. W. Hawker, of St. John, N.B., as to the standing of non-delegates; and the President ruled that all matters mentioned in the clause governing the action of the Council was under the exclusive control of the Council, but in all other matters every member enjoy equal privileges.

Mr. H. Watters, Ottawa, moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. R. Leonard, Winnipeg, pledging the Association to use its influence in securing for pharmacists in military and marine services and the N.W.T. Mounted Police Force proper recognition and standing as commissioned officers.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Tremble, Montreal, presented the financial report.

The report of the Canadian Formulary Committee was presented by Mr. Watters, in the absence of Mr. John Hargreaves. It reviewed the work done during the past year, and suggested the appointment of a Research Committee by each provincial pharmaceutical association.

The report of the Educational Committee was presented by Mr. Robt. Martin, Regina. It stated that but little had been done during the last year, and advised continued attention to the procuring of uniform standards, such a course being vital in view of "Reciprocity in Diplomas."

Mr. Watters, Chairman of the Education Committee of the O.C.P., presented a system of instruction by preceptors, which appeared to meet with the hearty approval of the members.

Mr. J. H. Emery, Victoria, in the absence of Mr. Cochrane, presented the report of the Legislative Committee, which dealt with the operations of the Patent Medicine Act, and outlined some of the weaknesses of that Act, affecting both pharmacist and the general public.

The matter of cheaper alcohol was also referred to, as was the sale of carbolic acid, some valuable suggestions in reference to the latter subject being made in the report.

Mr. E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, reported on commercial interests, which dealt with the drug market during the past twelve months, and also on the matter of "price protection," calling attention to the great need of a satisfactory contract between the manufacturer and distributor. It also suggested the adoption of an uniform line of household remedies by pharmacists. The various reports were then referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

It was moved by Mr. R. M. Johnston, Charlottetown, seconded by Mr. R. Martin, Regina, that a committee to consist of a delegate from each of the provinces be appointed to carefully consider the financial standing of the Association. The motion was carried, and the President named the following committee: Messrs. J. E. Tremble, H. Watters, E. C. Brown, J. W. Morrison, R. M. Johnston, J. H. Emery, J. Young, J. Findlay.

Mr. H. Watters moved a resolution dealing with the "cut-rate" problem, which was as follows:

"That whereas the merchandising of articles of commerce at prices inconsistent with sound economic principles is detrimental to correct business methods and immoral in its effects on the trading community; Be it resolved that this Association strongly condemns the tendency to market goods at prices bearing no relationship to the cost of supplying them to the consumer, and would urgently exhort pharmacists to cultivate more just and self-respecting methods, and would

also place itself on record as opposed to the distribution and sale of any article of merchandise on which the manufacturer refuses to guarantee a fair legitimate profit; and in the matter of proprietary medicines would urge the members to decline to handle any article marked to sell at 25 cents and costing more than \$2.00 per dozen, and similar proportional rates for 50c. and \$1.00 articles, and requiring a guarantee from manufacturers that these prices will be rigidly observed and protected. We further express disapproval of any recognition of the necessity for cut-rate tactics, and pledge this Association to oppose every manifestation of it."

Considerable discussion took place on this resolution, and the delegates appeared to be unanimously in accord with its principles. The resolution was referred to a special committee which brought in the following recommendation, and which was carried on motion of Messrs. Watters and Leonard.

Your committee to which was referred the motion of Mr. Watters dealing with the cut-rate evil, begs to approve the policy there set forth for the better conduct of commercial pharmacy, and further beg to recommend the prosecution of a vigorous campaign in promotion of that policy. Conformably with this view we recommend the adoption of the following resolution: "That the C. Ph. A. now in session assembled has duly and fully considered the existing and increasing cut-rate evil, and having concluded that a policy of exclusion is the only method of effectually terminating this condition of trade, and as a process of testing this plan, do recommend that each and every Provincial and Territorial Association in the Dominion of Canada do seek to have all druggists or members in their several territories exclude from their business and cease to sell the Dr. Chase remedies from January 1st, 1910, unless these remedies be placed on a contract plan basis that will effectually stop price cutting and afford the retailer a proper rate of profit on or before October 1st, 1909, and that the Commercial Section of the C.P.A. be authorized to amend this resolution from time to time as may be required in order to cover any other articles or products demanding similar recommendations."

Second Day.

The report of the special committee on amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws was presented by Mr. Watters, who recommended an amendment to Section 2 of the Executive Council, adding an additional clause as follows: "To give final decision and effect to all resolutions passed by the Association in session."

It was deemed necessary in this way to establish the status of the Executive Council.

The section on finance was amended to declare that the per capita tax is payable by all paying members in business in the provinces.

The quorum was fixed at ten.

The special committee on the President's address made several recommendations. These reports were on motion adopted.

The financial statement as presented by the Secretary showed receipts, \$994.15; expenditure, \$675.05, leaving a balance on hand of \$453.10. The Auditor's report was also attached.

A paper on "Some Pharmaceutical Uses of Oleic Acid" was presented by Mr. Henry Watters, and ordered to be printed in the report of the proceedings.

A very interesting paper was also presented by Mr. J. H. Emery reviewing the progress of pharmacy during the last year. This paper was also ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report dealing with the matter of the Canadian Formulary, and approved of the action of the O.C.P. Council instructing Mr. Watters to interview the Minister of Inland Revenue in regard to the object of the work, and it recommended that Messrs. Gibbard, Tremble, and Watters be a committee for the purpose.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Hargreaves, Gibbard, and Tremble was appointed to continue the efforts already begun to have Canada represented on the next revision of the British Pharmacopoeia.

The report also recommended a strong propaganda in reference to the Canadian Formula, and advised delay in the publication of a new edition of the Canadian Formulary.

Amongst other recommendations was one that no action should be taken in the matter of manufacturing a line of "Ethical Formula" domestic remedies until the pharmacists throughout the Dominion signified their strong desire for such a line.

A resolution by Messrs. Martin and Johnston was carried, instructing the Secretary to correspond with the various colleges of pharmacy with a view to having one of them inaugurate a correspondence course in pharmacy available for students throughout the Dominion.

A resolution was also passed which condemned the evil influence of indecent and misleading advertisements, and calling upon the Federal Government to adopt regulations regarding said advertising.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1910.

Third Day.

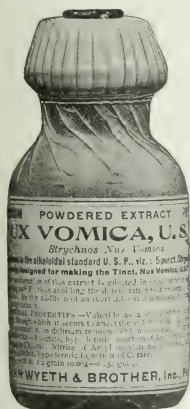
On the opening of the session a resolution was presented by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. J.

WYETH'S

STANDARD POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and

retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA,

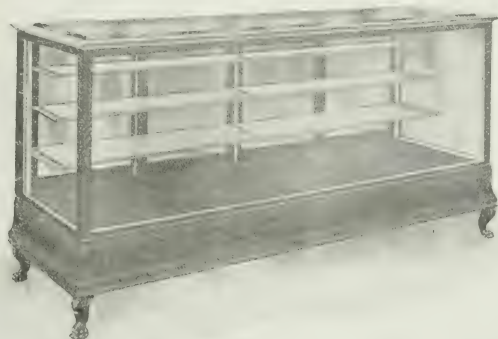
INCORPORATED

PENNSYLVANIA

LYMANS, LIMITED, Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada

The Waterloo School & Office Furniture Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factory at WATERLOO, ONT.



**Manufacturers of High
Class Modern Interior
Hardwood Finish of
All Kinds** ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Our Specialties:

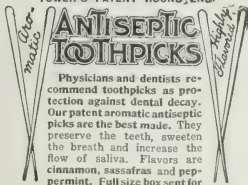
**BANK FITTINGS
OFFICE FITTINGS
STORE FITTINGS
HOTEL FITTINGS
POST OFFICE FITTINGS**

Also Fittings and Furniture for
Public and Private Buildings of
every description. Estimates fur-
nished on application.

NOTE—We have a large stock of
modern Show Cases, similar to cut, on
hand. These we will sell at a consid-
erable reduction. List of sizes and prices
sent on application.

THE WATERLOO SCHOOL & OFFICE FURNITURE CO., LTD.

TOWER'S PATENT ROUND END



Physicians and dentists re-
commend toothpicks as pro-
tection against dental decay.
Our patent aromatic antiseptic
picks are the best made. They
preserve the teeth, sweeten
the breath and increase the
flow of saliva. Flavors are
cinnamon, sassafras and pep-
permint. Full size box sent for

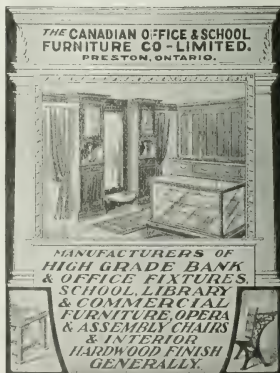
15c, postage and coupon below. We are the larg-
est manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.

CUTLER TOWER CO., 164 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Correspondence invited with dealers, hotel &
dentists and physicians.
We want dealers and agents everywhere. Agents
are making from \$5 to \$10 a day.

CUTLER TOWER CO., 164 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
(Enclosed find 15c, for which please send me one box of
300 Aromatic Antiseptic "Toothpicks" *Free*.)
My guest's name is
My druggist's name is
Your truly (Name)
(Address)

THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL
FURNITURE CO.-LIMITED.
PRESTON, ONTARIO.



Young, "That the election of President be the first order of business after the retiring President's address in all future meetings." The resolution, however, was lost on a division.

J. H. Emery, in the point of order, asked for the sense of the meeting on the status of the Vice-President, and said that the office should carry its own responsibility and duties, and not be looked upon as in the least committing the Association of the policy of following into the Presidency which was concurred in by those present. The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:

President—Mr. H. Watters, Ottawa.

Vice-President—Mr. R. Martin, Regina.

Secretary Treasurer—Mr. J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

Auditors—Messrs. J. G. A. Filion and C. E. Scarff, Montreal.

Finance Committee—Messrs. J. E. W. Lecours, Montreal; G. E. Gibbard, John Hargreaves, Toronto.

Chairmen of Committees:

Legislation—John Cochrane, Victoria.

Canadian Formulary—John J. Hargreaves, Toronto.

Progress Pharmacy—J. H. Emery, Victoria.

Education—G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.

Commerce—J. A. Burbidge, Halifax.

Committee on Publication of Canadian Formulary—Messrs. Hargreaves, Watters, Martin, Gibbard, Tremble.

Among those present at the meeting were: G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, Ontario; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que.; Hon. G. E. Hughes, R. M. Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Wm. Hawkes, E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N.B.; W. R. Rodd, Sackville, N.B.; J. W. Morrison, Amherst, N. S.; A. R. Leonard, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Young, Nepeawa, Man.; Robert Martin, Regina, Sask.; A. D. Ferguson, Wolsely, Sask.; G. H. Graydon, Edmonton, Alta.; J. McFarlane, Esterhazy, Sask.; J. Nicoll, Battleford, Sask.; Miss Simpson, Innisfail, Alta.; J. D. Higinbotham, Lethbridge, Alta.; C. S. Pringle, Medicine Hat, Alta.; A. Young, McLeod, Alberta; J. Findlay, Calgary, Alta.; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, B.C.; J. H. Emery, Victoria, B.C.; C. Nelson, Vancouver, B.C.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

W. J. P. Alexander, Lethbridge, Alta., has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for a line of Silent Salesman Case and New Century Display Counters of the original design with the "Jones" improvements.

MEETING OF PHARMACISTS OF DISTRICT No. 13

A Highly Successful Gathering

The druggists of No. 13 District, which comprises the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, were called together at Windsor, on August 10th and 11th, by their representative on the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Mr. A. J. Johnston, of Sarnia. The gathering was a grand success, as druggists from all parts of the district were present, to the number of 25.

The meeting was held at 3 p.m. in the parlor of the Crawford House, and was presided over by Mr. A. J. Johnston, who gave a very interesting address on the work done recently by the Council in protecting the rights of the Ontario druggists.

Mr. J. F. Roberts, of Parkhill, another representative of the Council, gave a talk on the advantages of such meetings as this, to draw the trade closer together, with the idea of having their profession more fully recognized, and to be more able to help fight for the rights of their calling when circumstances such as the proposed amendment of the Pharmacy Act, introduced by Mr. P. H. Boyer at the last session of the Legislature are forced upon the druggists. Other druggists present discussed many topics of interest to all, which were fully explained by Mr. Roberts.

At this juncture those present decided on forming an association of the members of the Thirtieth District, and the following officers were elected:

President—Arthur Wilkinson, Windsor.

Vice-President—C. H. Gunn, Chatham.

Secretary—A. B. Johnston, Sarnia.

Treasurer—A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg.

Executive Committee—H. O. Fleming, Windsor; P. T. McGibbon, Sarnia; W. A. McLaren, Watford; W. W. Turner, Wallaceburg; A. F. Stewart, Wheatley.

Mr. John Hargreaves, of Toronto, Chairman of the Research Committee of the College of Pharmacy, then gave an hour's talk on the manufacturing of the preparations in the new Canadian formulary, exhibiting samples of each. This proved very interesting and instructive to all, and every minute was enjoyed by those present, as was shown by the hearty way in which they responded to the vote of thanks tendered Mr. Hargreaves, and several present expressed their intention of getting busy on these formulae in their own laboratories. Any district would be well repaid in securing the services of Mr. Hargreaves for a similar lecture.

It was here decided to meet again in Windsor in 1910, at the call of the President. The meeting was then adjourned.

DRUGGISTS'



TORONTO SHOW

5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE —

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

R. W. McCLAIN, Gen. Manager (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

WALL CASES



CASE CO., LIMITED

DEFRIES STREET

FIT A DRUG STORE FROM THE FRONT WINDOW TO THE BACK DOOR

W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co)

HARRY CHINN, Superintendent

Immediately after the close of this session, Messrs. Bert Smith and Geo. Rason, of Frederick Stearns & Co., invited all to take a launch ride around Belle Isle. On returning they were entertained at supper in the handsome casino on the island. The rest of the evening was spent enjoying the sights at the electric park.

On Wednesday morning at nine o'clock a visit was made to the laboratories of F. Stearns & Co. in Detroit, and an hour and a half spent in viewing the interesting home of Kasagra and The Nyal Remedies. The rest of the morning was taken up inspecting the laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co. During the walk through the different buildings the able guides pointed out all the interesting and instructive points in connection with the manufacture of P. D. & Co.'s products.

At 12.30 all journeyed by yacht, under direction of Mr. W. Grant, to the Detroit Canoe Club, where they were entertained at a sumptuous dinner. After this they were given an auto ride to all the interesting parts of Detroit and Grosse Point, returning to the Tuller Hotel, more than satisfied with their outing.

This gathering will be remembered by all present as one of the most enjoyable two days' outings they had ever had. Much credit for the success is due to the hospitality and good fellowship of Messrs. Bert Smith and George Rason, of Frederick Stearns & Co., and Mr. W. Grant, Canadian manager of Parke, Davis & Co.

SHORTEN THE HOURS IN YOUR STORE

In justice to yourself, your family, your clerks, your calling and the public, shorten the hours in your store; you can if you want to, and if you are the right sort of a man at heart, you will—and you'll make just as much money, if not more, than you have been making. Just try it and see. This thing of spending sixteen and seventeen hours a day at one's business is foolish in the extreme. Long hours have been the curse of the drug business for years, and the main thing which has retarded its progress in the past. Our calling is centuries behind the times in this respect, and present tendencies demand that we do something toward shortening our working hours, or else suffer the consequences; for, as it is, it is next thing to impossible to get desirable boys to learn the drug business, as other lines are offering many more flattering inducements. It is present conditions we have to deal with and not those of the past. The excessive long hours in the average drug store are unnecessary and uncalled for, and it will not be long before steps will be taken that will put a stop to this ancient and barbarous custom.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

MEDICAL ADVERTISING IN MINNESOTA

The Legislature of Minnesota has enacted a law prohibiting the advertising of specialists who claim to cure venereal and other diseases of the sexual organs. The text of the statute is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. Any person who shall advertise, in his own name or the name of another person, firm or pretended firm, association, corporation or pretended corporation, in any newspaper, pamphlet, circular or other written or printed paper, or the owner, publisher or manager of any newspaper or periodical who shall permit to be inserted or published in any newspaper or periodical owned or controlled by him, the treatment or curing of venereal diseases, the restoration of 'lost manhood' or 'lost vitality,' or shall advertise in any manner that he is a specialist in diseases of the sexual organs, or diseases caused by sexual weakness, self-abuse, or excessive sexual indulgence, or in any disease of like causes, or who shall advertise in any manner any medicine, drug compound, appliance or any means whatever whereby it is claimed that sexual disease of men and women may be cured or relieved, or miscarriage or abortion produced, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months.

"Sec. 2. Any person publishing, distributing or causing to be distributed or circulated any of the advertising matter herein above prohibited shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as prescribed in Section 1 of this Act.

"Sec. 3. The production of any advertisement or advertising matter published or distributed contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be of itself prima facie evidence of the guilt of the person or persons advertising to cure any such disease hereinabove mentioned, or of the publishers who publish any matter such as herein prohibited.

"Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval."

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

E. Hyman, of Gerrard St., Toronto, has placed an additional order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for Silent Salesman Cases of the original New Century design, which has been copied so often by imitators.



*The food that
"Assists Nature."*

Benger's Food can be prepared to suit any degree of digestion. Old and young, weak and strong, enjoy and benefit by it, and leading physicians prescribe it:—

A Doctor's Testimony.

"I am a thorough believer in the food, and have had many years' experience of its excellence."

Brought up on Benger's.

"I am sending you a photo of my three children brought up on your food, and I am greatly thankful for the benefit I have received from it."

Benger's Food prepared with milk is a complete food.

MANUFACTURERS: BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Benger's Food is sold in this and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Drug Stores.

LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

**In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts**

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

SELLING AGENTS

John Cowan Co. Ltd.

Montreal Chemical Works

3 Dalhousie Street - Montreal

**For Fall and Winter Trade
stock up with**

Nasmith's
CHOCOLATES

It is gratifying to the retailer
to know that every purchaser
will be pleased.

Order through the

National Drug & Chemical Co.,

or direct from

THE NASMITH CO., Limited,
66 Jarvis St., TORONTO

Retailers Attention!

**Stock
Cæmentium**

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

**All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited**

DILLONS LIMITED

455 St. Paul Street - - Montreal

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

STUDENTS OF PHARMACY

We give you a **CORRESPONDENCE COURSE** in Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Prescription Reading and Instruction in Practical Dispensing, which is invaluable to all Canadian students of Pharmacy. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars.

The Regina Correspondence Course of Pharmacy

A. NUTTALL, Ph.C., Canada and United States

Room 12, Williams Chambers, REGINA

Goods Made in Canada by Canadians

Don't forget we manufacture a full line of Pharmaceutical and Nonsecret preparations.

We have exceptional facilities for turning out private formulas.

We execute mail orders promptly.

We are the largest manufacturers of Non-Secret preparations in Canada.

We carry a full stock both in Montreal and Winnipeg.

We consider quality always before price.

We want your trade and will do our best to serve you.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Toronto **Montreal** **Winnipeg**

A New Book DRUGGISTS and DISPENSERS **Practical Show Card Instructor**

THIS book contains a thorough, progressive course of instruction for making all styles of show cards required by the Up-to-Date Druggist and Soda Fountain Dispenser. The alphabets and exercises for practice are presented in an easy and attractive form of graded lessons, fully illustrated in every detail. This book tells you how to get the best results, and then shows you how. You first read the way to do it and then see how it is done by the illustrations.



Everything is simple and easy to understand, showing how to begin, use of materials, and inexpensive methods for making an endless variety of high class show cards designed expressly for Drug Store and Soda Fountain use, and the same can be made at a fraction above the cost of common, blank cardboard.

The book contains fifty full page lettering exercises and new show card alphabet charts that are up-to-the-minute with practical instruction. Over 200 show card and price ticket illustrations are reproduced from plain rapid work to artistic designs. Many are finished with scroll and background designs in air brush effect, together with explicit instructions how to do the work in all branches in a neat and satisfactory manner.

This book will enable any Druggist or Dispenser to become an expert in show card publicity,—the kind that attracts attention and increases business. The interior of every store and show window represents valuable advertising space of unlimited possibilities, and neat show cards are assistant clerks.

Page size of book 6 by 9 inches, 112 pages. **ORDER NOW** and get a copy of this new book. Price \$1.00, postpaid direct from the Publishers.

Selling Agents—**THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Canada**

N.W.T. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Northwest Territories Pharmaceutical Association was held at Banff, Alberta, on August 3rd.

The meeting opened with President Findlay, of Calgary, Vice-President Graydon, Edmonton, and Secretary-Registrar Martin, of Regina, in attendance, and also Messrs. J. D. Higinbotham, of Lethbridge; A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley, Sask.; J. Nicoll, Battleford, Sask.; H. W. Chambers, Dicksbury, Alta.; J. G. McFarlane, Esterhazy, Alta.

President Findlay called the meeting to order and asked for the minutes of the last meeting, which were read, and on motion were adopted. The next order was election of officers, which was taken up with the following results:

President—J. D. Higinbotham.

Vice-President—G. A. Graydon.

Secretary-Registrar—R. Martin.

Auditors—Messrs. Gibbard, Toronto; Tremble, Montreal; Emery, Victoria, and Knowlton, Vancouver, being present as visitors. On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, they were elected as corresponding members.

Mr. Higinbotham, the new President, having taken the chair, called for the Council report for the year. The Secretary presented it. This report outlined in detail the operations of the Council for the year, including the financial statement and the auditors' report.

This report was, on motion, received, and after a lengthened discussion referred to the Resolution Committee. The discussion centred around the schedule of poisons appended to the Act which the general merchants are permitted to sell under restrictions. Mr. Chambers pointed out the lax conditions under which strychnine is distributed by officers of "improvement districts" as imperilling the safety of the public and enquired as to just what the regulations called for. Nearly all the members and Messrs. Knowlton and Gibbard took part in the discussion.

The financial statement showed as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand	\$15,290.23
Annual fees	1,128.00
Exam. fees	450.00
Registration fees	1,975.00
Interest	476.29
	\$19,319.52

Disbursements.

Salary account	\$ 433.32
Delegates to C. Ph. A.	400.00
Annual meeting	270.95
Express, etc.	60.16
Printing, postage, etc.	155.20
Balance	17,999.89
	\$19,319.52
Profits for year	2,067.52

The number of new members registered during the year was:

By examination 12

By reciprocal diploma 39

The auditors report all accounts correct with vouchers and balances properly adjusted.

On motion the Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

Afternoon Meeting.

The Association re-assembled at 3 p.m., all the attending members present.

Mr. Ferguson, for the Resolution Committee, recommended that the Council report be adopted; that the retiring officers be accorded the thanks of the Association; that a cheque for the per capita of the Association be drawn in favor of the C. Ph. A., the same to cover two years' assessment, and that the Secretary-Registrar's salary be increased to \$600 per year; the by-laws to be amended in accordance. On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Ferguson then moved, seconded by Mr. Graydon, that the rule governing notices of motion be waived, which was carried unanimously, and the motion to amend the by-law fixing the Secretary-Registrar's salary at \$600 was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graydon, seconded by Mr. Findlay, a cheque for \$134 was drawn in favor of the C. Ph. A.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. McFarlane, a committee composed of the President, the Secretary-Registrar and the examiners was appointed to consider the education of apprentices during their time of service and report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Findlay, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Martin, Higinbotham and the mover and seconder were appointed delegates to the C. Ph. A. convention.

Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. McFarlane, moved the waiving of the rule governing notices of motion, which was carried, and the same gentleman moved the amending of the by-law fixing the pay of examiners, making the same \$20 per day for examiners and \$10 for presiding examiners, which was adopted.

On motion, the financial statement as presented by the Secretary-Registrar and also the auditors' report, were adopted.

The Association then adjourned to the call of the President.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE.

W. F. C. Brathwaite, Winnipeg, Man., has placed two additional orders for fixtures and Crystal Gem Cases, with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, after experimenting with other makes.

A DRUGGISTS' EXHIBIT

The main feature at the Canadian National Exhibition of interest to pharmacists is the magnificent display of Drug Fixtures and Show Cases in the Process Building, made by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto.

The booth that displays the beautiful cases is the finest in the whole exhibition, and of course was made by themselves, it is made of solid quartered oak in their new Silver Gray finish and is enriched by mahogany panels and carving.

They show a magnificent Prescription Case, known as the "Artistic," and it does not belie its name, as the rich wood, handsome carving and bright glass effect form a whole that is a gem.

They also show sections of Patent Medicine and Tincture Cases to match their well known O.C.P. Design.

The feature of the exhibit, however, is what they call the "Innovation" Silent Salesman Wall Cases, which is certainly an innovation, as it consists of a Silent Salesman and Wall Cases combined, and completely solves the problem of the narrow store. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Their two new Display Counters, the "New Century" and the "Eureka" are also in advance of any other styles, particularly the latter, which seems to fill a long felt want, as it is a counter that looks like a show case.

The new designs of Silent Salesman, the "Monarch" and the "Craftsman" are perhaps the most artistic designs in cases ever put on the market and appeal to lovers of the beautiful at once.

Messrs. Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., were awarded the Silver Medal for their last year's exhibit, and if there were a higher award should get same for their magnificent showing this year.

THE OTTAWA FAIR

The Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa is next to the Canadian National, the finest in Canada, and this year will be greater than ever, as the Government have lent a helping hand.

To druggists one of the most interesting exhibits will be that of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, the well known drug store builders, who have a branch at 178 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Their exhibit in the Main Building will consist of fixtures especially for Druggists, including Patent Medicine Cases, Tincture Shelving, Display Counters, etc., and a full line of their beautiful styles of Silent Salesman Cases.

They are showing their new Eureka Display Counter, especially for Druggists, for the first

time in Ottawa, and it is worthy of a careful examination, being the most complete fixture of its kind.

The Central Canada Exhibition opens on September 10th and lasts till September 18th.

SCIENTIFIC SCINTILLATIONS

In making dialyzed iron, the potassium of ammonium chloride, newly formed, aids in forming the soluble hydroxide of iron.

A dry mixture of sodium bicarbonate and alum will give off carbon dioxide when added to water, according to an English patent.

Gold leaf is 1-300,000th inch thick, silver leaf 1-120,000th inch, and aluminum leaf 1-60,000th inch. All become transparent when heated.

Metallic gold is slightly soluble in a mixture of hydrochloric acid and alcohol or glycerin, but not in the pure acid.

Aluminum is now cheaper than copper and promises to replace the latter for many purposes, such as electric wiring, cooking vessels, sheathing, etc.

Hop soap is not a Chinaman but a toilet soap containing hop extract or oil to act as a "tonic to the skin."

Gelatin which is entirely free from soluble salts cannot be precipitated by tannin, and albumin free from inorganic salts cannot be coagulated by heat.

Borax entirely prevents the precipitation of gelatin by tanning.

Polishing leather for use on steel and hard metals is made from walrus or buffalo hides, by special processes of tanning.

Whisky is "aged" and at the same time deprived of a portion of its fusel oil and foreign flavors by filtration through long columns of wood charcoal.

A French chemist says that bread containing cane sugar is more palatable, more nutritious, more digestible, and lighter than ordinary bread. He wants the French bakers to add from 5 to 15 per cent. of sugar to their bread.

Bodies insoluble in alcohol are sometimes more soluble in water containing a little alcohol than in pure water, contradictory though it may seem. This is true, particularly of colloidal substances.—By Prof. W. L. Scoville, in Bulletin of Pharmacy.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

J. S. McKeown, Belleville, Ont., has placed an additional order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for the original design of New Century Display Cases.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited

STRAFORD, LONDON, ENG.

EXCELLENCE

"Sterling"
BRAND

RELIABILITY

SECOND TO NONE

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemicals INDUSTRIAL
MERCURIALS HYPOPHOSPHITES
CALE PREPARATIONS BISMUTH SALTS ETHERS
PHOSPHORIC ACID
ESSENCES SICCATIVES ACIDS COLLOIDIONS

*The Largest Import House in Holland in
Patent Specialties*

Firma, van Dijk van Laethem
DEN HAAG LEIDEN AMSTERDAM

Head Office : Den Haag, Holland
A B C Code, 4th Edition used

*Willing to place all new Medical Specialties
on the Market*

Illustrated Post Cards

Brown, Black and Colored
Birthday, Comic, Etc.

Please send five dollars for the newest and
finest German novelties at wholesale rates.

Established 1895

VERLAG ANT. GERSTENKORN
HAMBURG

ASK FOR

"CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for
medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles.
For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA

PURE FOOD RULINGS FAVOR THE

Bohner's Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl



Ladle inside under Cover. Handle resting
on Bowl. Wash, Clean and ready for use.

Because it is constructed in accord
with the pure food laws. It is im-
mune against flies, bugs, dust and
other contaminating influences and
makes for cleanliness, purity, the
preservation of your product. It pro-
tects your fountain and your patron,
and builds confidence for you in the
minds of an intelligent public. Better
be safe and serve from a

Bohner Patent Crushed Fruit Bowl

ALL JOBBERS HAVE IT

BOHNER MANUFACTURING CO., 42 State St., Chicago



"Anti-Splash"

THE MAGIC FILTER

Write for Terms :: Agents Wanted

FILTERS THE WATER
PREVENTS SPLASHING

Polished Brass, 15c; Nickel plated, 20c

Set up on display cards for Druggists,
holding one dozen

Anti-Splash Filter Co.  OWEN SOUND
:: ONTARIO ::

THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S

C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836

The Partnership of Mr. & Mrs. H. Planten

H. PLANTEN & SON
93 HENRY ST. Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"The Pioneer American Capsule House"

ESTABLISHED 1891

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

TWO KINDS
NO SMELL

RATS
and
MICE



Roaches
and
Bed-bugs

IT DRIES THEM UP

Most infallible remedy known Retains its strength for years
Sold in every Country in the World

Sold by all Jobbers: TORONTO, Ont. BUFFALO, N.Y., LONDON, Eng



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½ oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1 ½ oz.	\$ 5.35	5 gross
2 ½ oz.	6.25	5 "
3 ½ oz.	7.50	3 "
4 ½ oz.	9.90	2 "
6 ½ oz.	12.75	2 "
8 ½ oz.	15.00	1 "
10 ½ oz.	20.00	1 "
12 ½ oz.	27.00	1 "
16 ½ oz.	39.50	1 "

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EXPERT BOTTLE BLOWERS

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.



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ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

The following letter from W. H. G. Gibbs, Selkirk, Man., explains itself:

Jones Bros. & Co.,

Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—Your cases came to hand a week ago and opened up very satisfactorily. They are being admired by everyone coming into the store. I know I did not make any mistake by placing my order with you.

The Crystal Century Cases are beautiful cases. I am also well pleased with the Eureka Display Counter. As well as being ornamental, it is one of the most convenient counters a Druggist could have for his small packages.

Yours truly,

W. H. G. Gibbs.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

The Warne Drug Co., Peterboro, Ont., have placed their order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for specially designed fittings and the original design of New Century Cases.

Formulary

LICORICE PREPARATIONS OF THE SWISS PHARMACOPOEIA

— SYRUP OF LICORICE

Licorice root	20 parts
Ammonia water	5 parts
Water	100 parts
Alcohol	10 parts
Syrup, a sufficient quantity to make	100 parts

Macerate the licorice twenty-four hours with 5 parts of ammonia water and 100 parts of water. Evaporate down the strained liquid on a water-bath to 10 parts, and after cooling, add 10 parts of alcohol. Let stand twenty-four hours, filter and add sufficient syrup to make 100 parts.

SOLUTION OF LICORICE EXTRACT

Licorice extract (in sticks), any desired quantity.

Chloroform water, a sufficient quantity.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

The sticks of licorice extract, in fragments, are allowed to remain in contact two days with chloroform water. The liquid is decanted and the operation repeated as long as the decanted liquid is strongly colored. Unite the clear liquids and determine the content of dissolved matter by evaporating 10 grams on a water-bath and drying the residue carefully at 100 degrees F. Then evaporate down the total solution to such a volume that a solution may be obtained containing 45 per cent. of dissolved extract. After cooling, add 10 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol.

LIQUID IODOFORM

Potassium hydroxide	35 grams
Water	25 grams
Oleic acid	50 grams
Alcohol, 95 per cent.	30 grams
Iodine	30 grams

Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the water, then pour the oleic acid and alcohol into this solution of potassa. With continued stirring, add the iodine, and, finally, a few drops of potassium hydroxide solution to discharge the reddish color of the liquid. Let the mixture stand for several days in a dark place, when it will separate into well-defined layers. The upper aqueous layer is decanted. The lower layer is syrupy liquid, having a pronounced yellow color and a strong odor of iodoform.

This syrupy liquid is so-called "liquid iodoform," it is miscible with water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, terpinol, eucalyptol and creosote; it dissolves guaiacol, and is readily absorbed by the skin. These peculiar and

varied solubilities are likely to give this liquid iodoform a wide range of application.

PARAPHENO

Camphor	2 oz.
Menthol	20 grains
Soft paraffin	3 oz.
Liquid paraffin	6 fl. oz.
Phenol	1 oz.

Rub the camphor, menthol, and phenol together. Melt the paraffin on a water-bath; when melted add the petroleum, and when it begins to cool add the camphor mixture and stir well.

FOR DISGUIISING QUININE

Chocolate	2 av. oz., 90 gr.
Ext. of licorice, purified.	2 av. oz., 90 gr.
Fluid ext. of yerba santa	1 fl. oz.
Honey	5 fl. oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	60 gr.
Saccharin	16 gr.
Oil of sassafras.....	6 drops
Oil of anise	6 drops
Oil of cinnamon	10 drops
Oil of wintergreen.....	15 drops
Water, to make.....	16 fl. oz.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR INSECT STINGS

A mixture which is very effective in allaying the irritation resulting upon the stings of insects is prepared according to the following formula:

Formaldehyde (40 per cent.sol.) ..	15.0 parts
Acetic acid	0.5 part
Canada balsam	1.0 part
Xylene	5.0 parts
Oil of star anise	sufficient

The mixture may be put up in small bottles, and it is applied by means of the stopper, which is preferably of glass.

In place of the acetic acid, 0.4 gm. of acetone may be used.—Apoth. Ztg.

CAMPHOR TOILET WATER

Menthol	12 grains
Camphor	1 ounce
Oil of orange	10 minims
Oil of orange flowers.....	15 minims
Oil of lemon	25 minims
Oil of bergamot	50 minims
Oil of rosemary.....	10 minims
Tincture of benzoin	1 drachm
Orange flower water.....	2 drachms
Alcohol	6½ ounces

LIQUID AND PASTE FACE ENAMEL

A contemporary gives the following formulas for such preparations:

LIQUID

Precipitated chalk	1 oz.
Zinc white	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Bay rum	1 fl. oz.
Ext. white rose.....	1/2 fl. oz.
Rose water, to make.....	20 fl. oz.

PASTE

Precipitated chalk	2 oz.
Zinc water	2 oz.
Glycerin	6 fl. dr.
Ext. white rose	2 fl. dr.
Rose water	sufficient

TAR SHAMPOO

Tar	1 oz.
Linseed oil	10 drs.
Potassium hydroxide	2½ drs.
Alcohol	75 minims
Oil of rosemary	½ dr.
Water	q.s.

Mix the tar with the linseed oil, and heat on a water bath to 140 degrees F. Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the alcohol and one and one-half ounces of water; add the solution to the heated oil with constant stirring. Continue the heat until saponification is complete, and make up to four ounces with water. Stir gently until cool, and add the oil of rosemary.

PEROXIDE VANISHING CREAM

The formula given below is furnished by a manufacturing chemist, who markets a peroxide cream made according to it. His cream is white, flaky and smooth; it is a trifle softer than the average cream, which, the maker says, prevents it from drying out and cracking. It disappears after a few moments when rubbed upon the skin, leaving no greasy feel. It is said to whiten the skin and retard the growth of hair. Here is the formula:

Stearic acid	3 ozs.
Sodium carbonate, crystal, C.P.	2½ drs.
Anhydrous wool fat	4 drs.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Sodium borate	1 dr.
Solution of hydrogen dioxide	4 drs.
Water	16 ozs.

Perfume as desired.

Mix the water and the glycerin and heat to about 90 degrees C.; in this mixture dissolve the sodium carbonate and the sodium borate. Melt together the stearic acid and the wool fat on a water-bath. Having the two mixtures at the same temperature, about 90 degrees C., pour the solution of the sodium salts into the melted fat and acid, gradually, stirring constantly. Heat this mixture on the water-bath for half an hour, or until effervescence ceases, stirring gently the while. Set aside until cool; then heat in the solution of hydrogen dioxide, and the desired perfume. Again set aside for twenty-four hours; beat up fluffy and put into jars, taking care that it does not come into contact with metallic articles.

Chas. Hudson, (Zelandia, Sask., is ordering a complete line of the original design of New Century Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

The Soda Fountain

CALISAYA PHOSPHATE.

Elixir calisaya, N. F.	4 oz.
Cinnamon water	4 oz.
Rose water	13 oz.
Solution of acid phosphates	2 oz.
Sugar	18 oz.

Dissolve sugar by percolation.

ACID PHOSPHATES.

Potassium phosphate	80 grains
Magnesium phosphate	160 grains
Sodium phosphate	80 grains
Calcium phosphate	240 grains
Orthophosphoric acid	8 oz.
Water, to make	128 oz.

M.

BANANA SYRUP.

Bananas	Two
Simple syrup (10 pounds to gallon)	2 pints

Slice the bananas and bray them in a mortar until all lumps are reduced, and add the syrup in small quantities, mixing thoroughly after each addition. Care should be taken to employ ripe fruit and to peel it thoroughly. This syrup is to be made fresh every day, and what is left over at night should be thrown away. If customers are informed of this fact by a small sign placed in a conspicuous position near the soda fountain it will serve as a first class advertisement and convince them of the excellent quality of your syrups.

When drawn with cream only a small quantity of the latter should be used, but with ice cream it forms a very palatable mixture.

EGG PHOSPHATES.

Orange, lemon or other syrup.	
Phosphate	a generous dash
Chopped ice	scoop 1
Egg	No. 1
Plain soda	enough to fill 14-ounce glass

The orange, lemon or other syrup should be poured into a mixing glass, and the dash of phosphate added. Then the ice should be inserted, and the egg broken over this. The mixture then should be placed in a shaker and agitated vigorously for about fifteen seconds. The mixture then should be poured into a glass, and a little of the thin soda stream squirted into it, but the dispenser should complete the drink by filling the glass with the large stream. It should then be strained into a clean, highly-polished fourteen-ounce glass, with or without nutmeg on the top, as desired. This beverage should be served with two straws.

The milk egg drinks should be sweeter than the phosphate egg drinks. The following formula will show that more syrup should be used:



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND
 TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' BRAND TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND
 TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND
 TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND
 TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

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WINNIPEG, MAN.—W. F. Brathwaite

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DR. MARTEL'S PILLS with bonus, brought down to \$2.40 per dozen!

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1/12 " Special Martel's Pills, netting you 5 00

7 pounds Assorted Herbs (112 ozs. at \$4.00, netting you 5 60 — 14 60

Your investment of \$17 thus brings you \$38.60, or 227% Net Cost \$2 40

2nd Offer—If the above is too large, invest \$8.50 for Half Dozen and receive through your Jobber—

1/2 dozen Regular Martel's Pills \$8 50

1/6 " Regular Martel's Pills, FREE, netting you \$4 00

4 pounds Assorted Herbs, FREE, netting you 3 20 — 7 20

Your investment of \$8.50 thus brings you \$19.20, or 225% Net Cost \$1 30

3rd Offer—With your purchase of 1/3 dozen Martel's Pills \$5 67

You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/12 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you \$2 00

2 1/2 pounds Assorted Herbs, netting you 2 00 — 4 00

Net Cost \$1 67

Goods cost you \$5 67. Goods sell for \$12 00. Your profit over 100%.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Pure Cream of Tartar

DRUGGISTS As you are interested in knowing about the quality of goods which you are supplying to your Customers we recommend that you get a copy of Bulletin No. 180, issued in June by Inland Revenue Department of Dominion Government.

It will show you that claim we always make of having chemically pure goods is correct.

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR

You need not take our word for it—see what the Chemists employed by the Government say on the question. There is possibly no article adulterated and tampered with as much as Cream of Tartar. The Government Chemists report that many samples examined did not contain any Cream Tartar at all, but were composed of a mixture of phosphate and alum.

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR is the only brand reported in the bulletin as being 100% pure.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

MILK EGG DRINKS

Chocolate, coffee, or other syrup	
Chopped ice	scoop 1
Egg	No. 1
Milk	

The syrup should be placed in a mixing glass, the ice and milk added, and the mixture should be shaken for about fifteen seconds, and finished with the thin soda stream. It then should be strained into a fourteen-ounce glass and topped off with nutmeg, if desired. Straws and a napkin should be served with this beverage.

PINEAPPLE SUNDAE

Cut a slice of pineapple in four pieces, place points together in a sundae dish, place a No. 12 scoop of vanilla cream and pineapple ice mixed on the pineapple, over this pour a ladle of crushed pineapple, then quarter one-half of a banana and place over the cream, bringing points together at the top. Top with cherry.

MISSION SPECIAL

On a special round dish place three half pears, in centre of same use one No. 12 disher of vanilla cream, pour over this juice from pears; then one small scoop of nuts and top with whipped cream and cherry.

DOLLY DIMPLE

Cut in halves a fresh peach; place them on a special dish and place between them a disher of vanilla cream over which pour a ladle of crushed raspberries, top with whipped cream and cherry.

GRAPE DE CLARE

In a six ounce stem glass place one conical dish of vanilla cream, pour around it pure grape juice, and top with cherry.

FLORODORA SUNDAE

Quarter a banana, put ends together in deep sundae dish; use one No. 12 disher of vanilla cream; pour over this a ladle of crushed pineapple; top with whipped cream and cherry.

MERRY WIDOW SUNDAE

Take a six ounce stem glass in which place four lady fingers; add one No. 12 disher of walnut or pecan cream; on this place a spoon of meringue; top with nutmeg and cherry. (Below we give formula for the meringue).

MERINGUE

Take the whites of six eggs beaten stiff and beat in one quart simple syrup; flavor with vanilla.

CHERRY PUNCH

Take a plain pineapple and float pure grape juice on top. This should be served in a twelve ounce lemonade or stem glass.

FLORIDA FRUIT

Prepare a syrup as follows:

Vanilla extract	1 dr.
Orange essence	1 dr.
Lemon essence	1 dr.
Pineapple juice	1 oz.
Strawberry juice	1 oz.
Soda foam	sufficient
Syrup, enough to make.....	32 ozs.
Tincture of cudbear.....	sufficient to color

This may be served in 12-ounce glasses.

FRUIT PUNCH

Strawberry syrup	10 ozs.
Orange syrup	10 ozs.
Pineapple syrup	10 ozs.
Lemon juice	2 ozs.

Use one and a half ounces of this to large glass one-third full of shaved ice, then fill glass with soda, add a few strawberries, a slice of pineapple and a slice of orange, and serve with straws.

GINGER FIZZ

Prepare a syrup as follows:

Ginger essence	1 to 2 ozs.
Lemon essence.....	2 drs.
Solution of citric acid.....	2 drs.
Syrup, enough to make.....	32 ozs.

Serve "solid" like ginger ale syrup, adding a small spoonful of finely powdered sugar to the drink when serving.

EXCELLENT ORANGE SYRUP

Grate the orange peel into some sugar, using only the outer or oily part of the peel; then rub it into the sugar, letting the sugar absorb the oil. Cut the oil with an ounce of alcohol to every half gallon of finished product. Then let the sugar, orange peel and alcohol stand for two hours, and finally add the orange juice and enough water to make the required amount. Eight oranges will make a gallon of splendid orange syrup if this formula is used.

Lemon syrup is made in the same way as orange syrup, but I have found that in making lime phosphates it is better to use the prepared lime juice than to attempt to make it in the store.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

F. E. Livingstone, of Dundurn, Sask., writes Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., as below:
Messrs. Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I have already purchased two of your 8 ft. New Century Show Cases and have been entirely satisfied.

I would ask you to book me for another 8 ft. case of the same kind, terms as per last order. Ship Knock Down.

Yours very truly,

F. E. Livingstone.

Photography

MAKING PRINTS FOR PRESS PURPOSES, ETC., QUICKLY

The following method of working may be found useful to those who want to make a print in a great hurry from a negative that is not yet developed. The developer and hypo should be kept in solution form ready for immediate use, and a dark room accessible at any time will be required. When the negative has been exposed, it is developed and fixed in the usual way, and then is washed in running water for about three minutes. The sheet of bromide or gaslight paper is placed in a bowl of water with the negative, until limp; the film of the paper is brought into contact with the film of the negative, and the two are taken out together and gently squeezed into contact with the aid of a blotting pad. When any surplus water on the glass side of the plate has been wiped off, the exposure may be made in the usual way. Negative and paper are then put back into the water, the paper is gently peeled off, and developed. For this purpose we may use the same developer used for the negative if this is of a non-staining character. The print is washed for about six minutes and pinned up to dry. A good way of drying it quickly is to raise the window about a foot and pin the print by one corner to the bottom of the window frame. The draught thus caused will generally dry the print in from ten to twenty minutes, the whole process taking about an hour.—F. F. Wells, in Photography.

DROPS FROM A BOTTLE

Photography suggests an easy method by which a liquid may be prevented from running down the side of a bottle instead of dropping from it as desired. The bottle should be made repellent with a little vaseline on one side, except on the lip or rim whence the drops must fall. White wax dissolved in benzine, painted on to the bottle and allowed to dry gives a much neater result.

SEPIA TONES ON BROMIDE PAPER

A very pleasing sepia tone may be obtained on a bromide print by toning it in platinotype solution and then redeveloping it in a weak developer. Make up a developer as follows:

Potassium chloroplatinite	20 grains
Bichloride of mercury	10 grains
Citric acid	90 grains
Water	10 ounces

When ready to develop add to this not quite half a dram of a ten per cent. solution of bro-

mide of potassium. Place the print in this solution and rock the tray gently till the right tone is obtained. Wash well in running water and then redevelop in the developer used for bromide prints—any formula which one is accustomed to use will answer—diluting the developer by adding to it water, four times the quantity of the developer.

The tone will be a very pleasing shade of sepia, and may be made warmer by omitting the bromide of potassium from the developer.

Amidol is one of the most satisfactory developers for bromide prints. A formula which gives excellent results is made of three hundred grains of sulphite of soda, five grains potassium bromide, five grains of citric acid, thirty grains of amidol and twenty ounces of water.

The image comes up very quickly, but this does not indicate over-exposure, and the print should be allowed to remain in the solution till it gains density.

It is a very clean developer and produces prints of fine black, resembling engravings in quality.

Amidol does not keep well in solution, so it is not advisable to mix more than is to be used at the one time of developing.

A GOOD COMBINED BATH

The print may then be toned in the following combined bath: One pound of hypo and 160 grains of lead acetate are dissolved in two quarts of water. The solution is allowed to stand for two or three days, and is then filtered, and fifteen grains of gold chloride are added, and the bath will then be ready for immediate use.

The following advantages are claimed for this bath for the amateur worker: It is cheap and is easily made. It can be used over and over again. Whether newly mixed or after use, it may be kept for months. It will give tones ranging from red to a deep purple. It is free from double toning.—Photography.

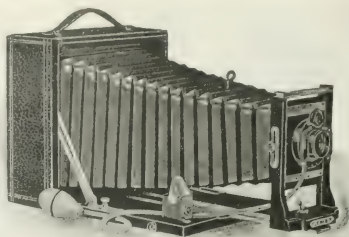
MAKING THE MOST OF EVERY EXPOSURE

In a recent issue of Photo-Revue those tireless experimenters, the Messrs. Lumière, made public their new method of factorial development, which is certain to win for it many advocates among those who have hitherto eschewed this line of procedure. The method permits of correcting over-exposure and ameliorating under-exposure, and is dependent upon the variation of the time of development and the quantity of alkaline solution added to the developer according to the time of exposure. It differs from the method of

High Grade CAMERAS

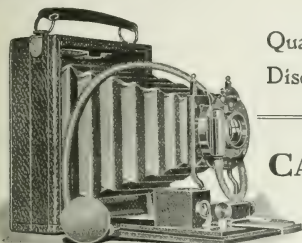
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ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

H. A. Davidson, of Moose Jaw, Sask., ordered a complete outfit by mail from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for one of the largest Drug Stores in the West and wrote the following letter:

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.,

Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—Car of fixtures and cases opened out on Monday, July 28th, in fine shape and everything satisfactory.

Thanking you for the treatment I have received, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

H. A. Davidson.

The same day the letter was received Mr. Davidson called at the Head Office in Toronto and reported personally that he was more than pleased with the outfit in every respect and also that another large outfit for the same city for another business had been equally satisfactory, and as a proof placed an additional order for more fixtures for still another business in which he was interested.

W. P. J. Alexander, Lethbridge, Alta., is purchasing from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, a complete line of Silent Salesmen, also a line of the New Century Display Counter, the original design, which is being copied and exploited under another name by imitators.



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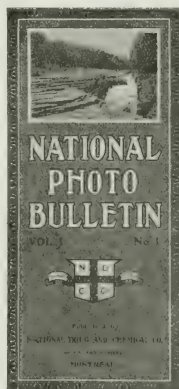
W. B. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist



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Send in your list at once then note how your sales of photographic goods increase.

**National Drug and Chemical Company
of Canada, Limited**

Montreal

Watkins in that the initial developer is very weak in alkali.

In the Watkins method a normal developer is employed, with the result that the times required for the appearance of images show but slight variations for great difference in exposure. Thus it becomes very difficult, if not impossible, in the case of over-exposure, especially if slight, to determine the exact time of first appearance of the image. Moreover, the composition of the bath being constant, the time of development presents the only means of correcting the effects of under and over-exposure, and it is impossible with this limited means of control to make the most out of every exposure.

In the Lumière method an initial developer containing only half strength of alkali is used to accentuate differences in the times of appearance of images according to the various times of exposure. The time elapsing between the application of the developer and the first appearance of the image determines the exact relative proportions of the reducer and alkali which should be present in the developer to produce the best possible result from any particular exposure; and, likewise, the exact quantity of one or the other which should be added to the initial or trial solution to produce those proportions. This information has been arrived at experimentally by the Messrs. Lumière, and since the time of appearance varies with different brands of plates, it has been calculated for three different Lumière emulsions, the results for Sigma plates being recorded in the table below. A little careful experiment, however, would enable one to adapt the method to any brand of plates. This could be done to advantage, especially by the beginner—not only because it is possible to secure from a plate eight times over-exposed practically as much brilliance in the negative as from one which has received correct exposure, but also because of the educative value of knowing approximately the degree of over or under-exposure.

The formula advocated by Messrs. Lumière is made up as follows.

A	
Water	1,000 c.c.
Pyro	30 grams
Commercial sodium bisulphite.....	10 c.c.
B	
Water	1,000 c.c.
Anhydrous sodium carbonate.....	35 grams
Anhydrous sodium sulphite.....	75 grams
Potassium bromide	5 grams

The normal developer contains one part of A, two parts of B and nine parts of water; but for this new method only one part each of A and B are used with nine parts of water for the trial solution.

DEVELOPMENT TABLE

Temperature 59 degrees to 63 degrees Fahr.

Time required for first appearance of image on Sigma plates, minutes and seconds	Exposure in f-stops	Developer to be added immediately after first appearance of image	Total time of development, minutes
2.25 to 2.40	8 times normal	20 parts A	18
2.41 to 3.15	4 times normal	10 parts A	18
3.16 to 3.30	2 times normal	Nothing	15
3.31 to 3.50	normal	10 parts B	12
3.51 to 4.15	$\frac{1}{2}$ normal	15 parts B	13
Longer	$\frac{1}{4}$ normal	20 parts B	13
		—Photo Era.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES IN THE DRUG STORE

When the Canadian Druggist first proposed the sale of photographic supplies by druggists, which was some years ago, many of our readers were incredulous as to the desirability of making this addition to their stock. Time, however, has justified the suggestion made, and druggists all over Canada are now handling this line of goods, thus serving a double purpose. In the first place handling goods which afford a fair margin of profit and are yet in keeping with the druggists' stock in trade, and in the second place, bringing in customers for these goods who perhaps would never enter a drug store for any other purpose, with the result that purchases in other lines are very frequent.

To those druggists who have not yet added photographic supplies, we would suggest giving the matter consideration, as the camera has come to be almost a necessity with a large proportion of the people, whether they are travelers or stay-at-homes. The outlay need not be large, and it is a branch of trade which can be easily learned, and just as easily developed, if proper attention is given to it.

It is also a department which can be well advertised, as amateur photographers usually are very proud of successful work, and would willingly have their finished products exhibited in the store windows.

A window practically devoted to photographic supplies interspersed with some photographic views of local scenes is always a source of attraction. Druggists both in cities as well as in smaller towns find this side line one of the most attractive that can be added to the general stock.

R. H. Norris, Nokomis, Sask., has placed an order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for an extensive outfit of Silent Salesmen Show Cases.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA



RECTE ET SUAVITER

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba was held at Manitoba Hall, 291½ Portage Avenue, in the city of Winnipeg, on Thursday, August 12th, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning. The following members were present:

J. F. Scott, Brandon; Henry Brenton, Winnipeg; C. C. Parker, Manitou; E. M. Sanders, Carman; Frank Whaley, Winnipeg; S. I. Cumming, Manitou; W. Young, Neepawa; Walter Pulford, Winnipeg; R. T. Butchart, Minnedosa; D. E. Clement, Brandon; J. Mooney, Elkhorn; J. L. Gerow, Winnipeg; J. P. Bengé, Winnipeg; F. L. Brown, Winnipeg; F. E. Arkell, Winnipeg; J. A. Fulkerson, Arden; G. C. Fordyce, Winnipeg; E. Casselman, Emerson; E. Nesbitt, Winnipeg; P. F. Braund, Winnipeg; C. H. Cranston, Winnipeg; A. I. Brooking, Winnipeg; R. T. Hoskin, Winnipeg; C. A. Baird, Winnipeg; E. H. Bate, Winnipeg; R. Shaw, Winnipeg; C. D. Sutherland, Winnipeg; T. T. Malcolm, Dauphin; A. R. Leonard, Winnipeg; R. A. McRuer, St. Boniface; O. S. Smith, Winnipeg; J. A. Hobbs, Morden; R. C. Jamieson, Winnipeg; R. J. Pelton, Winnipeg; A. M. Sutherland, Elmwood; A. T. Andrews, Winnipeg; G. W. Bartlett, Arden; M. Westaway, Miami; A. T. Connell, Winnipeg; C. W. Campbell, Winnipeg.

Financial Statement for Year Ending May 31st, 1909.

Income.

To balance on hand, Feb. 13, 1908.....	\$ 2,352.68
" Arrears of fees.....	1,256.00
" Arrears of Lecture Fees.....	945.00
" Examination Fees, "Major," 1908.....	135.00
Current Year:—	
Registrations and Renewals—	
Licentiates	\$1,750.00
Licentiates' Clerks	110.00
Clerks	107.00
Apprentices	106.00
	2,073.00
" Lecture Fees	1,720.00
" Examination Fees	405.00
" Poison Books	60.10
" Prosecutions	65.00
" Interest	68.99

\$ 9,380.77

Assets.

To Cash on hand.....	\$ 2,431.84
" Arrears of Fees.....	342.00
" Poison Books	86.00
" Diplomas	27.50
" Furniture and Fixtures	1,808.75
" College Property	13,176.53

Expenditure.

By H. E. Bletcher	\$ 800.00
" W. C. Graham	15.00
" Examiners' Fees, "Major," 1908.....	60.00
" Examiners' Mileage, "Major," 1908.....	10.00
" Examination Exp., "Major," 1908.....	38.00
" H. E. Bletcher Bonus.....	200.00
" H. E. Bletcher, May, 1908.....	175.00
Registrar's Salary, 3 months, 1908.....	150.00
Current Year:—	
" Printing and Stationery	113.25
" Postage	24.00
" Supplies	49.20
" Legal Expenses	219.00
" Exchange	11.10
" Diplomas	35.00
" Furniture and Fixtures	308.75
" Medals	30.00
" Expenses Delegate to C.P.A.....	200.00
" Annual Dues, C.P.A.....	75.00
" Poison Books	104.00
" Prosecutions	82.40
" Registrar's Salary	650.00
" Examiners' Fees	120.00
" Examiners' Mileage	24.20
" Examination Expenses	73.50
" Mileage Council Meetings	55.00
" Registrars' Trip Covering the Province	396.00
" General Expenses	77.79
" Auditor	10.00
College:—	
" Principal's Salary	2,100.00
" Caretaker	165.00
" Fuel	119.00
" Light	47.57
" Water	9.87
" Books and Apparatus	22.10
" Supplies	123.71
" Announcements	94.20
" Insurance—Three years	68.00
" Taxes	32.41
" General Expense	55.88
" Balance	2,431.84

\$ 9,380.77

Liabilities. Nil.

C. W. Campbell,

Winnipeg, August 10th, 1909. Treasurer.

The Registrar's Report was read as follows:
To the Council and Members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba.
Gentlemen,—I beg to report that since the last annual meeting of the Association, there has been added to the register the names of 37 members, 8 certified clerks, and 39 apprentices.

The register which is laid before you contains the names of 170 licentiates actively engaged in

Holiday Papeteries

The most satisfactory circumstance about our range of Holiday Papeteries for this year is the size of the orders placed by the Trade who have had the opportunity of seeing them. Do not be persuaded into placing orders for American or other lines until you compare our values and designs. Over one hundred different numbers of our own manufacture.

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW SHOWING SAMPLES

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers

TORONTO

business, and 31 acting in the capacity of clerks, also sixteen branch stores are operated by members. Of this number eight members in business, nine members acting as clerks, and five branch stores are in arrears to the Association, as per the list of arrears attached to the financial statement. The number of certified clerks enrolled is 27, of which 12 are in good standing, and 38 apprentices appear in good standing. As to the clerks and apprentices, it is impossible to state definitely how many are engaged in the Province, as we have repeated registrations where the applicant does not continue in the business or removes from the Province, and no notification is given to your Registrar in the matter. To enable a more accurate list to be compiled, your Council amended the By-Laws to provide for a demand being made on all members to furnish the Registrar with a list of their employees, and in accordance therewith a form was mailed to each member in June last requesting this information, but up to the present the returns have been very indifferent. It is the intention to continue urging replies until all members respond.

During the year a thorough survey of the Province was made, in accordance with the instructions of the Council, and 79 towns were visited. A very considerable amount of outstandings were collected, together with securing some new registrations, also in three instances where stores were being run by unqualified individuals, arrangements were effected for the disposition of the businesses to qualified men. One prosecution was instituted and a conviction secured, the defendant being fined \$20.00 and costs of the court. During the year one conviction was secured in the city by the Association, and also two cases were prosecuted by the Department of Police for the sale of carbolic acid.

During the year 16 students attended the Minor Course of Lectures and 18 the Major Course; 15 candidates presented themselves for the Minor examination and 23 for the Major. Of the latter 18 were students of the college and four were graduates of outside colleges who took the license examination. The number of successful candidates were 14 at the Minor and 21 at the Major. The Association Silver Medal was awarded Mr. T. A. Sexsmith at the Minor, who was also successful in securing it at the Major; Miss Agnes Stuart was awarded the Flexon Chemistry Medal at the Major examination.

A much greater amount of time has been devoted to the affairs of the Association during the past year, and it is the earnest desire of the Registrar to afford every possible attention as to enquiries and information, and with all due respect he would say that to successfully conduct the

business of the Association, the co-operation of the members is necessary.

Sgd. W. D. Macdougall,
Registrar.

Moved by Mr. E. Nesbitt, and seconded by Mr. A. R. Leonard, that the Registrar's report as read be adopted. Carried.

The Auditor's report was read as follows:
To the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba:
Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in submitting herewith the report of an audit of the books of the Association kept by the Registrar, namely, Cash Book, Bank Pass Books and vouchers, and the minute book as to expenditures authorized by the resolution of the Council, also the Registrar's statement of cash receipts and expenditures prepared for this annual meeting, all of which I find correct.

I have verified the cash balances as shown by this statement of June 1st with the pass books of the Banque d'Hochelaga and the balances on hand in the bank are certified to by the account ant of the said bank by certificate dated August 10th, 1909, which is attached to this report.

The bank pass books show the following balances on hand June 1st:

Current Account	\$ 240.00
Saving's Account	2,163.19
	<hr/> \$2,403.19

In addition to the above mentioned, the Registrar had cash on hand to the amount of \$28.65, making a total cash balance on hand and in bank of \$2,431.84, as shown by the Registrar's statement.

I find that all expenditures shown by this statement have been duly authorized by the Council as shown by the minute book.

TITLE TO COLLEGE PROPERTY

I find in the possession of the Registrar a certificate of title in the name of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba, issued by the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 88,513, covering the following described property:

West half of lot 37 and east half of lot 38, all in block four (4). Plan of survey of part of lot one, Parish of St. John, registered in Winnipeg Land Titles Office Division as 129.

INSURANCE

I find on hand fire insurance policy, No. 7,992,288, in the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, issued for three years, expiring August 31, 1911, covering the following property:

College Building	\$3,000.00
Furniture, Fixtures, Utensils, etc.	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$4,000.00

WHY?

DO THE LEADING DRUGGISTS
STOCK PHOTO GOODS?

THERE'S MONEY

IN THEM,
AND ALSO A DEMAND THAT
MUST BE SUPPLIED IF YOU WISH
TO RETAIN YOUR CUSTOMERS.

YOU WILL

obtain full particulars by sending us a
postal request to-day.

Defender Photo Supply Co.

Factory, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

131 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

LIMITED

MANCHESTER & LONDON



A.B.C.
COUGH
PASTILLES

SELL WELL!

PLEASE EVERYBODY!

SENT OUT IN 4 lb. GLASS SHOW JARS

A.B.C. Pastilles, also Glycerine Pastilles, Voice Jujubes, Delectable Jujubes, Magnum Bonum Jujubes, Menthol Pastilles, Menthol and Eucalyptus, Glycerine and Black Currant, Cinnamon Pastilles and many others.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS IN CANADA

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

All accounts against the Association being paid, there are no liabilities, so that the amount shown as assets, \$17,872.62, represents the present worth of the Association, as compared with a present worth of \$17,178.71, shown by the last statement. It will be noted, however, that in the previous statement no amount was put in for arrears of fees, and in the present statement of assets the item of arrears of fees amounts to \$342.00.

I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the very large amount collected during the year from these arrears, the total amount collected by way of arrearages was \$1,256.00. Since the statement showing the arrears of fees on June 1st was issued, the sum of \$65.00 has been collected, so that at the present date the amount outstanding in arrearages is \$277.00.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

This item has been increased during the year by the purchase of a safe and other office fixtures, amounting to \$308.75, making a total charged against furniture and fixtures of \$1,808.75. In view of the fact that a large part of this amount is made up of small fixtures which will show some depreciation from year to year, I would suggest that 5 or 10 per cent. be deducted annually to cover depreciation.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have found the books of the Association neatly and carefully written up by your Registrar, Mr. Macdougall, and am indebted to him for valuable assistance given me during the audit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) E. E. Lightcap,
Auditor.

Moved by Mr. E. Casselman, seconded by Mr. T. T. Malcolm, that the Auditor's report as submitted be adopted. Carried.

The President's address and report of the Council was read by the President:

Gentlemen,—It is my pleasure to address the members of our Pharmaceutical Association at this your annual meeting, and I need scarcely state, that to do so in the presence of such a representative gathering, affords me very much pleasure.

With the permission of the members and my colleagues on the Council Board, I will deviate somewhat from the regular procedure, and incorporate the report of the Council along with the few remarks which might ordinarily be considered as constituting an address from your President.

First, therefore, regarding the Council meetings, and the deliberations of this body during the past year, I would say, that we have held

seven regular and two special meetings, all of which have been regularly attended by your Councillors. In this connection I might also say, that I take it as a significant fact, that at none of the meetings held in other years has there been such a full attendance as during the past twelve months.

Before proceeding to draw your attention to one or two features which particularly come to my mind this morning, I am going to tell you a few homely truths; I refer to the indifference which many members maintain to the deliberations of your Council. Now, gentlemen, I feel sure that it is not due to a real lack of interest in the proceedings, but rather to an attitude that many are content to sit back and watch with an indifferent eye the action of those which you have called upon to act as your Executive.

I need not tell you, gentlemen, that in many cases, where a criticism of the judgment of your officers may have been felt or expressed, it is due more frequently than otherwise to the fact that the criticizing member has not made himself conversant with the conditions, nor of the many circumstances which may have surrounded some particular line of action. Now I say this in all good feeling, and only do so in the hope that I may thereby stimulate a greater interest in our Association, and encourage the fullest possible criticism in all cases where some real effort has been made to familiarize one's self with the affair under discussion. In this connection let me just cite one instance which shows the lackadaisical attitude which some members maintain: The Registrar, acting under the instructions of the Council, addressed a letter to every member of the Association, asking for replies on a printed form, giving the names of all clerks and apprentices in their employ, and incredible though it may seem, more than sixty per cent. of the members so addressed failed to extend the courtesy of a reply. Now I need not tell you, gentlemen, that there arise occasions when just such information is needed, else it would not be sought, and if a complete record of your books is to be kept, it is absolutely essential that the members do this, their very little part, to facilitate the work.

Your Council delegated as their representatives to attend the Banff meeting of the C.P.A., your President and Mr. A. R. Leonard. I will not enlarge at this time on the work accomplished. Suffice it to say that it was a splendid meeting and the deliberations augur well for many helpful reforms in Canadian pharmacy during the next twelve months. If, however, there is one feature that should appeal more readily to the members than another, it might be the more general use

of the Canadian Formulary as a text book to be found in every pharmacy. It should appeal to the pharmacist first of all from an ethical standpoint, for it at once enjoins the physician to look at the pharmacist as a man capable of preparing for his prescribing preparations of therapeutic worth, as palatable and miscible as those now marketed by pharmaceutical houses on a larger scale. It should, secondly, appeal to you from a monetary standpoint, for it is evident that the profit accruing from such manufacture would thereby revert to the retail druggist.

In this connection I might say that Mr. C. W. Campbell, who represents Manitoba on the Canadian Formulary Committee, as appointed at the 1908 meeting of the C.P.A., has provided us with a set of samples of many of the products of this formulary, and the members will have the privilege of examining these for themselves, they being kindly loaned from the O.C.P., upon request to Mr. John Hargreaves, of Toronto, in whose store these preparations were manufactured.

During the past year your Council has arranged to place in the hands of each member, a copy of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, the workings of which have now become familiar to you all.

Regarding the promiscuous sale of certain poisons, such as Paris green, by other than registered pharmacists, I might say that the Registrar was instructed to write a letter to the press in answer to a query appearing therein, that the sale was in fact contrary to the Pharmaceutical Act. At a later meeting of the Council it was decided that while there was recognized hardship to some retail druggists, on the other hand it would be unwise to attempt any extreme pressure of the Act in this connection, for it was felt that these few articles had come to be such largely used drugs, particularly in the agricultural districts, in many of which there might even be no qualified druggist, thereby necessitating the sale by hardware or other merchants, and in view of the fact that we have reason to believe that a strong feeling existed in the minds of some of our lawmakers that such restrictions would border on class legislation, it was deemed advisable to refrain from undue coercion in this matter.

Passing then to one or two features of the Council's work, I will draw your attention to the step taken by that body in recommending that the Registrar make a tour of the Province, calling upon as many members as possible, straightening out any infringement of the Act, and determining where existing any feeling of discontent among the members, and I might say that I firmly believe it was one of the wisest moves made by your Council. In many cases real wrongs were

righted, and where possible imaginary misunderstandings were dispelled, every possible effort also being made to acquaint the members regarding the working of the Pharmaceutical Act as it particularly pertains to our Province, also as to the intent of the Proprietary Act, and gladly giving any information desired along these lines.

One other good feature brought about by this trip, was the bringing together of the Registrar with the different members, too many having concluded somehow or other that the Registrar was either too far away, too mythical, or too indifferent, to trouble himself regarding any such information, and I am glad to say that many have already spoken to me in approval of the move, and I believe much good was indirectly accomplished. For while our Registrar may be a man of few words, if the members will but take the trouble to address him at any time, I am sure that they will find that he is ever willing to supply, or to see that you are supplied, with the information desired.

It was found necessary to revise the By-Laws of our Association to comply with the recent amendments to our Act. This expense was undertaken and accomplished to our satisfaction, so that now we have our Act and By-Laws in good form.

At the last meeting of the Council, the matter of the inauguration of a preliminary examination was brought up, and will be open to you shortly for discussion.

Also a motion proposed by Mr. Leonard that no diploma be granted to a graduate until the age of twenty-one years be reached; this also is a matter which shortly you will be asked to discuss.

Regarding the finances of your Association, I am pleased to have had placed before you at this time a statement of the financial year ending May 31st, 1909, and in order that you might more clearly criticize this statement, I would draw your attention to the fact that in it there appears the business transacted during the past fifteen months, due to the changing of the end of our fiscal year from March 1st to June 1st. By so doing we will hereafter be able to show a much clearer statement, as all the funds at our disposal for the year will have by that time been received and all disbursements allotted, the closing of our books with the closing of the college doors, holding our annual meeting between then and the opening of the college year in September, as we have done this time, making this possible. The reasons for the wisdom of this move are at once apparent, and I just mention them, as in succeeding reports you will hereafter have a

clear cut twelve months business, instead of fifteen months, as actually appears in this year's statement.

Having therefore this fact in mind, also the fact that in this year's expenditure you will find several unusual items, a repetition of which will scarcely be called for during the coming year, so I take it, that you are able to present a favorable showing, particularly in view of the fact that the attendance at the classes this last year was much smaller than usual, thereby considerably lessening the revenue usually obtained from this source.

You will be advised by your Auditor's report of the wisdom of writing off a certain percentage each year on the valuation set upon your college building and appurtenances. This course, needless to say, is well advised. On the other hand it would be well, to my mind, to have a yearly valuation placed on our college property, if an accurate estimate were to be sought, for we have been particularly fortunate in possessing a real estate asset of constantly increasing value.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to thank the members for their attention during my somewhat lengthy report, and I can only assure you that it is a great pleasure indeed to me to see so many members here. Nor would I forget to express my gratitude to your Vice-President, Mr. Nesbitt, in his ever willingness to act in my behalf during my necessary absence from the city, also to your indefatigable Registrar, Mr. Macdougall, whose grasp of clerical affairs in connection with the workings of our organization is most thorough and complete, also to the other officers and my colleagues on the Council Board, whose deliberations are at all times most harmonious, and who have at all times an eye single only to the best interests of pharmacists in general and particularly to the betterment of pharmacy as it exists in our Province of Manitoba, to these gentlemen I would also bear witness of my indebtedness.

All of which I respectfully submit.

(Sgd.) W. Young,
President.

Moved by Mr. W. Pulford, seconded by Mr. E. Casselman, that the President's address and report of Council as presented to the meeting be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The President and Mr. Leonard, having just returned from the annual meeting of the C.P.A., the President requested Mr. Leonard to give a cursory report of the proceedings.

Mr. Leonard addressed the meeting. After expressing the pleasure it gave him to attend the pleasant entertainment accorded all the delegates by the Territorial Association, the work of the

different sections was reviewed. The following vital points were elucidated:

PROGRESS OF PHARMACY

Canadian Formulary; its merits and its extended use and usefulness.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

The rearrangement of the college course.

The inauguration of a mail course to supply the portions of the Dominion not now supplied with college facilities. Any college at present recognized may institute this course.

LEGISLATION

Nothing of importance in this section had occurred this year, though the benefit of last year's Patent Medicine Act was more fully appreciated.

COMMERCIAL SECTION

This was probably the most interesting and most important at the present juncture of any part of the proceedings, and the recommendation of the C.P.A. as to the exclusion of patents was viewed by the meeting in such a favorable way that the following resolution was unanimously passed. Moved by Mr. Westaway, seconded by Mr. A. T. Connell:

That this annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba having heard the report of our delegates to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, do heartily endorse the recommendation of the exclusion policy re cut rates, and we further agree to adopt this policy in Manitoba. Carried unanimously.

The delegates felt that work of a permanent nature had been accomplished this year, and that the C.P.A. would fill a long felt want in Canadian pharmacy. The future interests of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy were touched upon and some of the possibilities were slightly outlined, and the following recommendation was passed by the meeting. Moved by Mr. Andrews, seconded by Mr. Westaway:

That this meeting having taken into consideration the educational needs of Western Canada in pharmacy, that the Council be recommended to take such action as it may deem wise. Carried.

The meeting adjourned.

Mr. Leonard introduced Mr. Hawker, of St. John, N.B., who was present as the appointed delegate from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Hawker addressed the meeting at considerable length, and his remarks were much appreciated.

Mr. Leonard replied on behalf of the Association, and it was moved by Mr. Nesbitt, seconded by Mr. Cranston, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Hawker. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Casselman proposed that the meeting sing "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow," which was responded to with much spirit.

SILENT CONFECTIONERY SALESMEN

How many salespeople have you working for you? Two? Three? If you are handling the New England Confectionery line—Necco Sweets—you have thousands upon thousands of salesmen working for you all over this broad land—salesmen that penetrate every nook and corner of the country—selling goods for you.

Every magazine in which a Necco advertisement appears is a salesman. Thousands and thousands of copies are circulated every month, each telling its story of goodness and wholesomeness. Many go into the homes right around the corner from your store and ask the folks to buy Necco Sweets. Yes—and even those copies that are being read in distant cities, miles and miles away, are asking people to buy Necco Sweets, and the wonderful thing about it is, that they are just as likely as not to sell some of your Necco Sweets for you, even though you and your store may be in a little out-of-the-way corner. How?

Well—suppose you are keeping shop in a little town by the sea somewhere—suppose you are handling Necco Sweets—suppose a man and his wife and his children way off in some such place as Chicago or Indianapolis, where it gets mighty hot in summer, suppose they have been reading the Necco advertising in the magazines all winter—maybe they have bought some and know how good they are, maybe they haven't—suppose they decided to spend the hot months of summer in your little town by the sea—and the children want some confectionery—and their mother sees the Necco sign in your window—will they look around for some other kind they never heard of before? Not much—seeing that Necco sign is like seeing an old friend. If they know how good Necco Sweets are of course they'll buy—but the very wonderful part of it is that even though they never bought Necco Sweets before they will now because they've been reading about them all winter, and in strange surroundings, in a wilderness of new and questionable kinds of confectionery they will claim an acquaintance—maybe a relationship with Necco Sweets, and they'll buy of you. You are going to make the sale because you have Necco Sweets in stock, because Necco Sweets have been advertised to every housewife and mother and father in all this broad land, all winter, in a most alluring manner, because Necco Sweets are fine confections and the people who buy confectionery know them by the sign and by the sign they buy them—but say! maybe you

don't handle Necco Sweets—then you haven't any such number of salespeople working for you. You've got to depend upon your own effort entirely, while the man up the street who is selling Necco Sweets gets this trade.

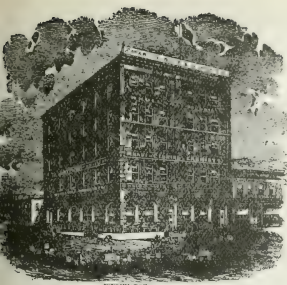
PHARMACY IN GERMANY

The dearth of apprentices and consequent long felt want of cheap labor in German pharmacies have led to an agitation being instituted to obtain permission to employ a lower grade of "personnel" to attend to the more general work, especially counter-sales, writing out bills, etc. As the law stands, only pharmacists in the truest sense of the word may be employed, and all attempts to introduce "druggists" or women as sellers failed to obtain the sanction of the Government. The Prussian Minister for Medical Affairs has, however, now issued a somewhat ambiguous explanation to the paragraph in question. According to the new decree it will be possible to employ non-pharmaceutical employees in pharmacies to attend to the "rougher" work not requiring professional knowledge, provided that this is done under supervision and sole responsibility of the pharmaceutical employees. The latter paragraph is peculiar and contrary to the provisions of the Civil Law, which assigns the blame for any mishaps to the transgressor, and to some extent to the proprietor of the business.—Chemist and Druggist.

THE ACTION OF VERONAL ON MORPHINE

The unpleasant effects following an injection of morphine are absent when veronal is administered one-half hour before. A dose of one-half gram of veronal prevents the disturbances caused by thirty milligrams of morphine without influencing the therapeutic action of the alkaloid. Sleep follows rapidly upon the injection of morphine, while if the alkaloid be given alone, the patient does not fall asleep until three or four hours later. The same effect has been observed with sulphonal.—L'Union Pharmaceutique.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has issued regulations entrusting the local medical authorities with the censorship of all advertisements and publications regarding the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, the sale of medicines, remedies, and toilet and hygienic preparations, health resorts and medicinal and table waters. After the medical authorities have passed upon an advertisement, such advertisement can be published only in the paper appearing in the "governments" or territory over which the respective officials have jurisdiction.



THE MARTIN, BOYLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

E. G. West & Co. report trade for August as slightly above average.

City trade inclined to be quiet, but outside trade brisk.

Opium, bromides, iodides, are good purchases at present prices.

Camphor market is strong. Prices advancing slowly.

Glycerine—high, with every indication of still higher prices.

MERCK'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908

In view of the general interest that is taken in the reports issued from the house of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, our readers will, no doubt, appreciate from time to time some of the articles which appeared in the Annual Report, advance sheets of which have come to hand. As anything which appears in the Report is the result of much careful and thorough investigation, it will naturally appeal to our readers as being authentic in every respect.

Elsewhere will be found some extracts from the advance sheets.

TO LOOSEN JAMMED STOPPERS

Many a bottle whose glass stopper has been tightly jammed in can be saved by taking the following precautions in attempting to remove the stopper:

(1) Hold the bottle firmly in the hand or between the knees and gently tap the stopper on alternate sides, using for the purpose a small piece of wood, and directing the strokes upward.

(2) Plunge the neck of the vessel in hot water, taking care that the water is not hot enough to split the glass. If the stopper is still fixed, use the first method on the heated stopper.

(3) Pass a piece of lint around the neck of the bottle, which must be held fast while two persons pass the lint backward and forward.

(4) Warm the neck of the vessel before the fire, and when it is nearly hot, the stopper can be removed.

(5) Put a few drops of oil around the stopper where it enters the bottle, which may then be warmed before the fire. Then apply method No. 1 if the stopper is immovable, and repeat the foregoing process until it gives way, which it is almost sure to do in the end.

(6) Take a steel pin or needle and run it around the top of the stopper in the angle formed by it and the bottle. Then hold the vessel in the left hand and give it a steady twist toward you with the right, when it will soon be effectual. If this does not succeed, try process 5, which will be facilitated by it.—National Druggist.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50c. for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25c. Send cash with order.

DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE, also Solid Brick Store and Dwelling attached, in first-class condition. Easy terms. This is an old-established business in Western Ontario Village. Rare chance for Druggist, or for Doctor wanting to carry on Drug business in connection with practice.

Box C., Canadian Druggist.

DRUG STORE.—Carrying a stock of \$1,000. Splendid profits; Prescription work of three doctors. Apply

J. A. Gregory & Co.,
North Battleford,
Saskatchewan.

WANTED

SITUATION as clerk by lady graduate of O.C.P.
Box 2 Canadian Druggist.

ARSENIC (Metal), oz.	\$0 5	Bismuth, oz.	\$0 65	Alum. Hippurate, 1/2 oz., each.	\$0 25
" Bromide, oz.	30	Bismuth, oz.	35	" Hydrate, Pure Crystal, oz.	15
" Chloride, oz.	40	BISMUTH, Acetate, oz.	40	" Hypochlorite, oz.	10
" Iodide, oz. (Realgar), oz.	60	" Ammon Cit., oz.	30	" Hypophos., oz.	12
" Sulphide Red (Realgar), oz.	12	" Benzoate, oz.	40	" Hyposulphite, oz.	20
ASARUM, oz.	2 00	" Benzoate, oz.	60	" Iodate, oz.	80
ASAROTOL, oz.	25	" Carbi, lb.	55	" Iodide, oz.	50
ASHES, Pearl, lb.	12	" Citrate, oz.	2 30	" Lactate, oz.	40
" Pot, lb.	12	" Lactate, oz.	50	" Lactophosphate, oz.	20
ASPARAGIN, 1/2 oz. each.	20	" Liquor, lb.	45	" Oxalate, pure, oz.	30
ASPHALTUM, lb.	13	" Metal, oz.	20	" Oxalate, pure, oz.	15
ASPIRIN, oz.	65	" Nitrate Crystals, 1/2 oz.	25	" Permanganate, oz.	1 00
ATROPIN, Pure, oz.	7 50	" Oxalate, oz.	50	" Phos. Precip., lb.	30
" Sulphate, 1/16, each	1 00	" Oxide, oz.	45	" Phosphate, C. P., oz.	20
" Valerianate, 1/2 each.	1 60	" Oxide, oz.	30	" Phosphide, 1/2 oz.	20
" Methylbromide, 15 gr. tube, each	1 00	" Oxymuriate, oz.	30	" Saccharate, oz.	25
ATOXYL, oz.	3 75	" Oxynitrate, oz.	35	" Salicylate, oz.	45
BALSAM, Canada, lb.	70	" Phosphate, oz.	60	" Silicate, oz.	20
" Copalba, Eng., lb.	1 00	" Salicylate, oz.	20	" Sulphate Precip., oz.	10
" Copalba, Amer., lb.	85	" Sulgallate, oz.	20	" Sulphide, oz.	10
" Peru, oz.	25	" Sulphate, oz.	40	" Sulphide, oz.	40
" Sulphur, lb.	30	" Subnitrate, lb.	2 30	" Sulphocarb., oz.	25
" Tolu, oz.	5	" Sulphate, oz.	20	" Tungstate, 1/2 oz., ea.	35
BARK, Ash Prickly, lb.	40	" Tannate, oz.	20	CAMPION, in bells, lb.	95
" Angustura, lb.	75	" Tribromphenol (Nerone), oz.	90	" 1/2 blocks, lb.	95
" Bayberry, lb.	25	" Tricloride Crystal, oz.	60	" 1/2 oz. blocks, lb.	75
" Cassia, lb.	25	" Valerianate, oz.	10	" Powdered, lb.	75
" Cascarilla, lb.	20	BOLE, Auzuma, lb.	30	" Monobromide, oz.	25
" Cherry Black, lb.	15	BORAX, C. P., lb.	7	CANDOL, lb.	1 50
" Coto, lb.	1 40	" Pulv., lb.	35	CANNABIN TANNATE, 15 grain tube, ea.	40
" Cotton Root, lb.	20	" Cryst., lb.	6	CANNABIN, lb.	1 50
" Cundurango, lb.	65	" Pulv., lb.	0	" Powder, Chinese, lb.	1 50
" Elm, lb.	25	" Glass, lb.	30	" Whole, Russian, lb.	1 05
" Equisetum, lb.	25	BORIC, Hydroxide, oz.	20	" Powder, Russian, lb.	1 75
" Mezerion, lb.	15	BOROLYMERINE, oz.	20	CANTHARIDIN, 5 grain tube, ea.	75
" Peruvian, Red, lb.	40	BROMALINE, oz.	1 45	CARBON, Bisulph., lb.	15
" Yellow, lb.	20	BROMINE, oz.	25	" Tetrachloride, oz.	05
" Pomegranate, lb.	45	" C. P., oz.	25	CARBOID, powd., oz.	1 75
" Poplar, lb.	13	" Chloride, oz.	25	CASHEIN, oz.	1 75
" Sassafras, lb.	20	BROMPIN, oz.	20	CASIOREUM, oz.	80
" Soap, lb.	14	Bromopin Tablets box of 25 each.	65	CEILOIDIN, 40 grammes, ea.	2 00
" Tamarac, lb.	15	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CERUIM, Nitrate, oz.	25
" Vahool, lb.	15	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Oxalate, oz.	05
" Witch, Hazel.	35	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Sulphate, oz.	30
" White Pine, lb.	12	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHALK, French lump, lb.	30
BARIUM, Acetate, oz.	10	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" French, powd., lb.	5
" Bromide, oz.	20	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHIRETTA, lb.	40
" Carbonate, Pure, lb.	40	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHLORALAMID, oz.	40
" Chlorate, oz.	75	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHLORALFORM, D. & F. Blue Label, lb.	1 00
" Chloride, Com'l., lb.	20	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Chloral, Ammonia, oz.	1 50
" " Pure, lb.	40	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Caffeine, oz.	1 30
" Hydrate, oz.	18	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Hydrate, lb.	1 20
" Hypophos., oz.	30	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Hydrocyanate, lb.	1 00
" Nitrate, oz.	10	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHLORALINE, 1/2 oz.	2 75
" Oxide Hydrate, Com'l., oz.	15	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHLOROPHORM, D. & F. Blue Label, lb.	1 00
" Peroxide Anhydrous, Pure, oz.	25	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" D. & F. Pure, lb.	2 00
" Peroxide, Com'l., Pure, oz.	50	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" D. & F. Methyl, lb.	1 05
" Phosphate, oz.	25	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" German, lb.	60
" Sulph Precip., oz.	5	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Lyman's, lb.	1 25
" Sulphide, P. re, oz.	6	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Smith's, lb.	90
BARS, Calabar, oz.	5	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHLOROPHYL, for spirits, oz.	30
" Locust, ground, lb.	6	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" for oils, oz.	30
Tonguin Angustura, lb.	1 75	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" for water, oz.	30
" Para, lb.	6	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHROMIUM, Acetate, oz.	50
" Surinam, lb.	1 10	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Carbonate, oz.	50
" Vanilla, Mexican, oz.	35	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Chloride, soluble, oz.	1 20
" Bourbon, oz.	25	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Chloride, solution, oz.	20
BERBERINE, Muriate, oz.	1 60	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Metal, i.e., fused	50
BENZALIN, oz.	1 75	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Nitrate, oz.	30
BENZOL, lb.	1 25	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Oxide, oz.	30
BENZONAL, lb.	1 25	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Powdered, oz.	40
BENZOSOL, oz.	1 00	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Sulphate, oz.	40
BENZYL Chloride, com., oz.	35	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHINABERIN, oz.	1 25
" " pure, oz.	60	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHINABERIN, oz.	1 25
BENZYLAMIDE, oz.	6 00	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHINABERIN, oz.	1 25
BIRIES, Barkorn, lb.	60	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CHINABERIN, oz.	1 25
" Coculus Indicus, lb.	15	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CINCHONINE, Muriate, oz.	30
" Cabses, lb.	20	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Pure Crystal, oz.	30
" French, lb.	20	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Sulphate, oz.	30
" Juniper, lb.	10	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Salicylate, oz.	30
" Laurel, lb.	15	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CINCHONIN, Sulph., oz.	30
" Sticky Ash, lb.	25	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CINCHONIN, pure 1/2 oz., ea.	40
" Poke, lb.	20	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Hydrochlor., oz.	30
" Saw Palmetto, lb.	30	BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Iodide, oz.	30
		BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Tannate, oz.	30
		BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CITRUS, 1/2 oz.	1 25
		BROMOPIN, oz.	20	CITROPHEN, 25 gr. pkt., ea.	50
		BROMOPIN, oz.	20	COBALT, lb.	25
		BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Chloride, oz.	25
		BROMOPIN, oz.	20	" Carbonate, oz.	40

COCAINE, T. Metallic Powder, oz.	3	DIATURNINE, TUBE, 5 gr. tubes, ea.	5	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	1
" Nitrate, oz.	30	" Sulphate, "	80	" Chamomile, German, lb.	50
" Oxide, oz.	45	DECOCT. Aloes Co., lb.	40	" Calendula, lb.	1
" pure, oz.	25	" Sarsac, lb.	40	" Elder, lb.	1
" Sulphate, oz.	60	DIAPHENINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 25	" Liver, lb.	1
COCAINE, Alkaloid, 1/2 oz., ea.	90	DIABETIN, 100 grammes for.	50	" Rose, oz.	1
" Carbonate, 15 grain bot., ea.	45	DIAPHENOL, Morphine, "	75	FORMALDEHYDE, lb.	1
" Murate, 1 oz.	100	DIAPHENOL, Morphine, "	25	FORMALIN, Schering's, lb.	1
" Nitrate, 15 oz. ea.	100	DIAPHENOL, Morphine, "	25	" Pastilles, box of 20, ea.	1
" Oleate, 5/16 oz.	75	DIAPHENOL, Morphine, "	1 00	" Lamps, Schering's, ea.	1
" Salicylate, 5 gr. tubes, each.	1 00	" Malt, oz.	2 00	" Dusting powder in 1/2, lb.	1
" Solution, 4/16 oz.	65	DIASTINE, oz.	4	FORMIN, Mack's, oz.	1
COCHINEAL, lb.	70	DIGITALIN, Amorph., gram.	80	FORMOL, lb.	1
" Pulv., lb.	55	DIGITALIN, German, pure, 1/2 oz. bot. for.	1 25	FLOUR SPAR, powd., lb.	1
COCOA BUTTER, lb.	4 40	" Digitine, pure, 5 grain tubes, ea.	1 25	FLUORESCIN, oz.	1
CODRIN, Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea.	1 60	DIGITONIN, Cryst., 1 grain tubes, ea.	75	FLUORESCIN, oz.	1
" Citrate, 1/2 oz. ea.	75	" Tablets, 2 1/2 ea. 50; in 50's ea.	1 25	FULLER'S EARTH, lb.	1
" Hydrochloric, 1/2 oz. ea.	40	DIMEHY LAMPO AZO BENZO Pure, oz.	45	" Powd.	1
" Phosphate, 1/2 oz. ea.	60	DIONIN, 15 grain tube, ea.	25	GADULI, oz.	1
" Sulphate, 1/2 oz. ea.	2 50	DIPHENYLAMINE C.P. White, oz.	50	GALENA, oz.	1
COLOCYNTH, Apple, lb.	65	DI THYMOI DI IODIN, oz.	1 00	GALLICIN, oz.	1
" Pulv., lb.	70	DIURETIN, Knoll, oz.	1 00	GALLIOL, oz.	1
COLLOIDIN, lb.	65	" Merck's (Theobromine and Soda Salts) lb.	1 10	GALLS, lb.	1
" Canthar., oz.	20	DORMICOL, Solution, 100 gramma bot., ea.	1 25	GALIC, lb.	1
" Flexible, oz.	10	DUBOISIN, Sulphate, 2 grain tube, ea.	60	GELANTHUM, 1/2 kilos, ea.	1
" Styptic, oz.	15	DUCIN, oz.	25	GELATINE, for Hypodermic use, lb.	1
COLORING, Brandy, lb.	15	EBINOL, powd., oz.	75	" Coopers, lb.	1
" Cochineal, lb.	25	EIGON, Alpha, 20 gramma bot., ea.	1 00	" Cox's, per doz.	1
CONFECT, Aromat., lb.	60	" and Sodium "	1 00	" French, Bronze label, lb.	1
" Opium, lb.	75	" Beta, "	35	" " Red "	1
" Roses, lb.	70	EIKONIN, oz.	50	" " Silver "	1
" Senna, lb.	40	ELATERIUM, 1/2 oz. bot., ea.	1 20	GENTIAN VIOLET, oz.	1
" Sulphur, lb.	30	ELATERIN, Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea.	75	GELSEMIN, oz.	1
CONINE, Alkaloid, oz.	8 00	EMARTIN, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea.	1 25	GELSEMININE, C.P., 5 grain bot., ea.	1
" Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot., ea.	50	" Resinoid, 1/2 oz. ea.	1 00	" Hydrobromate, " "	1
CONVALLAMINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	75	EMPROFORM, 23 gramma ea.	1 00	" Hydrochlorate, " "	1
CONVALLARIN, 15 grain bot., ea.	12	EPICARIN, Veterinary, oz.	1 10	" Sulphate, " "	1
COPPER Acetate pure, oz.	20	" Pure, oz.	85	GINGERINE, oz.	1
" Arsenate, oz.	20	ERGOT, lb.	1 00	GLASS WOOL, oz.	1
" Arsenite, oz.	15	" Pulv., lb.	50	GLUCOSE, lb.	1
" Aluminated, oz.	20	ERGOTINE, Bonjean, oz.	50	" Pure, oz.	1
" Ammonia Sulph., lb.	75	ERYTHROL TETRAHYDRATE TABLETS, bots. of 50, ea.	2 00	GLUTOL, oz.	1
" Ashes, lb.	35	ERYTHROSIN, oz.	60	GLYCERINE, lb.	1
" Bromide, oz.	40	ERYTHROPHLEINE, Hydrochlor., grain.	35	" Merck's, lb.	1
" Carbonate, oz.	10	ESERINE, C.P., 5 grain tube, ea.	50	" Price's, lb.	1
" Chloride Bi., oz.	12	" C.P., 2 "	45	GLYCIN, oz.	1
" Citrate, oz.	60	" Citrate, 3 "	75	GLYCOCOLL, oz.	1
" Cyanide, oz.	15	" Hydromate, " "	75	GLYCOLINE, lb.	1
" Fillings, oz.	12	" Hydrochlorate, " "	75	GLYCOSAL, oz.	1
" Foil, oz.	15	" Nitrate, " "	75	GLYCOSON, 1 bottles, each.	1
" Gauze, oz.	20	" Pilocarpine, 3 grain tubes, ea.	65	GLYCVRERHIZIN, Ammon., oz.	1
" Iodide, oz.	75	" Salicylate, 5 grain tubes, ea.	85	GOLD BROMIDE MONO, 5 grain bots., each.	1
" Metal, oz.	25	" Sulphate, " "	65	" Bromide Tri, 5 grain bottles, each.	1
" Nitrate, oz.	20	ESERINE, Tartrate, 5 grain tubes, ea.	75	" Chloride and Sodium, 15 grain bots., doz.	1
" Oxalate, oz.	15	ETHER, Sulph., German, lb.	40	" " Dry, 15 grain bottles, doz.	1
" Oxide, black, oz.	25	" " Squibbs, 100 grammes, tins each.	40	" Cyanide Mono, 5 grain bots., each.	1
" red, oz.	10	" Valerianate, 10 gramma bot., ea.	30	" Tri, 5 grain bottles, each.	1
" Oxycacetate, oz.	10	ETHYLENE, Bromide, oz.	60	" Oxide, 5 grain bottles, each.	1
" Potass Chloride, oz.	12	" Chloride, oz.	50	GRAIN'S PARADISE, lb.	1
" Shot lb.	1 25	ETHYLIDINE CHLORIDE, oz.	1 20	GRALIQUE, oz.	1
" Silicate, Fluoride, oz.	25	ETHYL, Bromide, oz.	20	GUAIACOL, oz.	1
" Sulphide, oz.	20	" Butyrate, oz.	20	" Benzolate, oz.	1
" Sulphate, Coml., lb.	35	" Formate, oz.	20	" Carbonate, oz.	1
" Sulphate, pure, lb.	15	" Iodide, oz.	1 00	" Salicylate, oz.	1
" Tartrate, oz.	15	EUCALIN, 5 gramma tube, ea.	75	" Valerianate, oz.	1
" Trimmings, lb.	75	" B, "	15	GUAIACUM RAPID, lb.	1
" Wire, pure, oz.	1 50	EUCALYPTOL, oz.	2 25	GUAIALINE, oz.	1
CORYFEIN, oz.	30	EUPHORIN, oz.	40	GUARAQUIN, 25 grammes, each.	1
COTOIN, True, 5 grain bots., ea.	1 10	EUGENOL, oz.	90	GUARANA Pulv., oz.	1
COWHAOR, oz.	5 00	EUMYRIN, 1 grain tubes, ea.	1 00	GURETHOL, oz.	1
CORNATINE, Citrate, 5 grain bots., ea.	1 80	EUNYMIN, oz.	1 00	GUM ALOES Barb, lb.	1
CREOSOTE, B.W., lb.	25	EUPHONIN, oz.	1 00	" Cape, lb.	1
" C.P. white, lb.	80	EUQUININE, 10 gram pckt., ea.	1 00	" Pulv., lb.	1
" Carb., oz.	25	EURISOL, 25 "	1 00	" and Sol., lb.	1
" Valerianate, oz.	40	EUPHROBEN, 25 "	1 00	" Soot, lb.	1
CRESAOL, Para, oz.	1 75	EUPHROBEN, oz.	2 15	" Pulv., lb.	1
CRUCOS, Martis, lb.	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 25	" Ammoniac, lb.	1
CROTON, Chloral, oz.	5 00	EXIDIN TABLETS, 1/2 gramma each. (Boxes of 10 tablets), box.	1 25	" Arabic Selt, lb.	1
CUBEBINE, oz.	10	FERRATIN, oz.	1 35	" and Sol., lb.	1
CUMARIN, oz.	30	FIBROLYSIN, 25 gram pckt., ea.	20	" Sorts, lb.	1
CUTTLE FISH BONE, lb.	40	" "	20	" Pulv. Opt., lb.	1
" Powd., lb.	1 00	" "	20	" Pulv. Sorts, lb.	1
CYSTOGEN, powder, oz.	1 10	" "	20	" "	1
" Tablets, oz.	2 50	" "	20	" "	1
CURARE, with active principle, 1 grain bot., ea.	2 50	" "	20	" "	1

**"THE FIRST REAL ADVANCE
"THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN YEARS
"LOOKING TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT
"OF THE RETAILER'S POSITION."**

So said one of Ontario's prominent men at a recent district meeting.

He had always been skeptical but was convinced of the earnest determination to make the Nyal scheme of profit protection a distinct success.

Neither you nor we can afford to go backwards. All our resources are at your service and it only remains for you to make profit protection the prominent feature in all trade matters.

You can do it.

Frederick Stearns
and Company

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA

For Over a Quarter of a Century

The Stearns Perfumes

HAVE GIVEN EVERY SATISFACTION TO A DISCRIMINATING PUBLIC AND EACH YEAR THE STEARNS ODORS BECOME MORE POPULAR.

OUR SAMPLES OF BOXED GOODS FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE ARE NOW BEING SHOWN BY OUR TRAVELLERS. THE PERFUME USED IN OUR BOXED GOODS IS EXACTLY THE SAME AS SOLD IN BULK. AND WHILE THE RANGE IS NOT LARGE, EVERY PACKAGE SHOWN IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE MONEY. IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THE STEARNS PERFUMES AND MAKE A LEADER OF THEM.

WE HAVE SOME SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE OFFERS ON QUANTITY LOTS OF BOTH BULK AND BOXED GOODS. WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

The Perfume and Toilet
Specialty Department

**FREDERICK
STEARNS
& COMPANY**

WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, MICH.

GUM, Asafoetida, lb.	\$ 50	HYOSCYAMINE, Cryst., 5 grain tube, each	\$1 25	Iron, Persulphate, oz.	\$ 10
Asafoetida Pulv., lb.	50	" Hydrobromate, 5 gr. tube, each	35	" Phosphate Scale, oz.	10
" Benzoin, lb.	50	" Hydroiodate, " each	35	" " lb.	75
" " Opt., lb.	1 00	" Hydrochlor., " each	35	" Pyrates, lb.	25
" Catechu Com'l. (Japonica), lb.	12	" Sulph Amorphous, grains	35	" Pyrophos., lb.	10
" Cubes, lb.	25	HYPOPHOSPH., oz.	1 25	" Pyrophos and Ammon Cit., lb.	80
" Pulv., lb.	30	IATROL, oz.	1 50	" Soluble Scales, oz.	10
Copal, lb.	40	ICHTHIC ACID, oz.	20	" Rubigo, lb.	20
Corn, lb.	60	ICHTHARGAS, 10 gramme pkts., each	1 25	" Salicylate, oz.	10
Elemi, lb.	65	ICHTHYFORM, oz.	1 40	" Sesquichloride, oz.	12
Euphorbium, lb.	40	ICHTHYOL, oz.	45	" Silicate, oz.	20
" Pulv., lb.	50	" Sodium, oz.	50	" Subsulphate, oz.	10
Galbanum, lb.	1 05	IODOPHEN., oz.	1 25	" Succinate, oz.	40
Gamboge, lb.	1 30	INSCT POWDER, lb.	30	" Sulph., Exsic, lb.	12
" Pulv., lb.	1 40	INCENSE, lb.	45	" Sulph., Pure, lb.	10
Guaicum, Oculina y, lb.	45	IODINE, lb.	45	" Sulph., Pure, lb.	25
" Pulv., lb.	50	" Chloride Trii, oz.	75	" Sulphocarb., oz.	30
" " Opt., lb.	1 00	" Commercial, oz.	40	" Sulphocyanide, oz.	30
" Kino, lb.	70	" Resublimed, oz.	30	" Sulphuret, lb.	16
" Pulv., lb.	80	IODODICHLORIDE, oz.	80	" Tannate, oz.	10
Mastic, lb.	80	IODODIFORM, Cryst. or Powder, oz.	30	" Tart and Potash, oz.	25
Myrrh, lb.	50	" Bitumenized, oz.	75	" Valerianate, oz.	20
" Pulv., lb.	60	IODOMETH., oz.	1 10	" Wire, fine, lb.	50
Olibanum, lb.	40	IODOMETH., oz.	1 10	" Sulphide Lamp, lb.	20
" Scapapum, lb.	1	IODODIFORM, 25 grammes, each	60	" Sticks, lb.	25
" Sandrac, lb.	40	IODOL, oz.	1 20	ISINGLASS, American Fish, oz.	10
" Sang Draconis, lb.	90	IODOPIN, 100 gramme pkts., each	1 10	" Brazil, oz.	15
" Pulv., lb.	1 10	IODOPHENIN, oz.	2 00	" Russian, oz.	40
Scammony, oz.	40	IODOPYRINE, oz.	5 00	ITROL, oz.	1 75
" Pulv., oz.	45	IODOPYRINE, 10 gramme bottles, ea	50	" JALAPIN, oz.	75
" Shellac, Orange, lb.	30	IODUM, lb.	5	" JALAP RESIN, oz.	4
" Bleached, lb.	30	IRIDIN, 1/2 oz. each	90	IOITHON, oz.	1 50
" Powd., lb.	40	IRON Acetate, oz.	20	" JUICE PAWPAW, oz.	1 25
" Storax, lb.	45	" Albuminate Scale, oz.	20	" KAMALA, oz.	25
" Spruce, lb.	1 20	" " Powd., oz.	30	" KAOLIN, lb.	10
Substitute Yellow Dextrine, lb.	10	" Saccharated, oz.	25	" KERIF, fungi, oz.	1 00
" White, lb.	10	" Solution, lb.	50	" KERATIN, Peptonized, oz.	3 75
" Tamarac, lb.	25	" Alum, oz.	10	" KESSELGOLD, Neutral, lb.	3
" Thuc. (Turpentine), lb.	08	" Ammonia Sulph., oz.	10	" KOLA NUTS, lb.	40
" Tragacanth, Extra Select, lb.	1 10	" Ammoniated, lb.	50	" KOUSSEO, oz.	20
" Pulv., lb.	1 15	" Ammon Mur, lb.	50	" KOUSSEIN, oz.	6 00
" 2nd Select, lb.	95	" Arsenate, oz.	15	" KRESOL Cyst CP, oz.	50
" 2nd Select Pulv., lb.	1 00	" Arsenite, oz.	15	" " Para, oz.	1 00
" Sorts, lb.	each 30	" Benzate, oz.	25	" from Tar Oil.	20
" COTTON, oz.	2 00	" Bromine, oz.	20	" KRESSMINN, oz.	1 00
HAEMATOTYLIN, oz.	2 00	" by Hydrogen, lb.	30	" KYOPINE, oz.	1 00
HAEMOGALLOL, oz.	65	" Carb Precip., lb.	15	" LACTOPHENIN, oz.	1 00
HAEMOGLOBIN, oz.	1 00	" Sacch., lb.	30	" LACTUCARIUM, oz.	75
HAEMOL, oz.	80	" Chloride (Ferric), oz.	10	" LARVULOSE, Diabetic, 100 gram. tin, ea	75
" Arseno, oz.	80	" " (Ferrous), oz.	12	" Syrup, Microscopy, oz.	75
" Bromo, oz.	80	" Chromate (Ferric), oz.	10	" LANOLINE, lb.	95
" Cupro, oz.	80	" Citrate, oz.	30	" LANTHUM NITRICUM, oz.	50
" Iodized, oz.	1 10	" Ammonia, lb.	90	" LARD, Benzolated, lb.	4 12
" Zinc, oz.	80	" Citrate and Quinine, 4 per cent., oz.	17	" LARGIN (25 gramme tubes), each	2 25
HARTSHORN SHAVINGS, lb.	40	" " " 10 per cent., oz.	19	" LEAD, Acetate, C. P. Cryst., lb.	30
HEDONAL, oz.	1 50	" " " B.P., oz.	22	" " lb.	12
HELEBRIN, 15 grain bottle, each	50	" " " and Strych., oz.	25	" " Powdered, lb.	15
HELIOTROPIN, oz.	60	" " " and Strychine, z	25	" Arsenate Com'l, lb.	18
HELIOTROPE, (z.)	1 00	" Dialysed, lb.	50	" Benzate, oz.	25
HEMATIN, 15 grs. ea.	50	" Ferrocyanide, lb.	50	" Carbonate, Neutral, lb.	50
HEMATIN, 15 grs. ea.	2 00	" " Soluble, lb.	12	" Chloride, Pure, lb.	6
HEROIN, 16 grain tubes, each	35	" Filings, Iron, lb.	35	" Chromate fused, oz.	20
" Hydrochlor, 16 grain tubes, each	35	" glycerophosphate, oz.	35	" Dioxide, oz.	10
" Hydrochlor, 1 gramme bottles, each	30	" Hypophos, oz.	30	" Foil, Assay, lb.	30
" Hydrochlor, 1 gramme bots., each	30	" Iodide, oz.	40	" Iodide, oz.	30
HYMATROPINE PURE, 5 grain tube, each	1 05	" " Saccharated, oz.	3	" Monoxide, lb.	50
" Hyalobromate, 1 grain tube, each	35	" Lactate, oz.	30	" Nitrate, Pure, oz.	10
" Salicylate, 1 grain tube, each	50	" Lactamide, oz.	1 00	" " Com., lb.	25
" Sulphate, 1 grain tube, each	30	" Lactophosphate, oz.	30	" Oleate, oz.	25
HONEY, lb.	10	" Malate, oz.	1 50	" Oxide, Black, oz.	10
HOPS, in packages, lb.	28	" and Manganese Citrate, oz.	20	" " C.P., lb.	75
HYDRASTIA, Wht. Alkaloid, 15 gr. tu., ea	70	" " Ferrous, oz.	20	" Red, Pure, lb.	50
HYDRASTIN, Hydrochlor, 15 gr. bots., ea	70	" " Peptonized oz.	20	" Oxalate, oz.	20
" Sulphate, 15 grain bottles, each	85	" " Solution, lb.	25	" Peroxide, oz.	30
HYDROBROMIDE, 15 grain bottles, each	2 50	" Nitrate Crystals, oz.	25	" Powder, extra fine, lb.	1 00
" Hydrochlor, each, 15 grain tubes	2 25	" Oxalate, oz.	15	" Proxide, lb.	15
HYDRIC, Acetate, oz.	25	" " Ferric Scales, oz.	25	" Sesquioxide, oz.	50
HYDROQUINONE, oz.	20	" " and Ammonia	15	" Silicate, oz.	10
" " Potassium, oz.	25	" " Ferrous, oz.	25	" Sulphate, C.P., oz.	16
HYDROXALAMINE Hydrochlor, 1/2 oz., each	1 25	" " Oxide Commercial, lb.	25	" Sulphide, oz.	15
HYDROGEN Hydrobrom 1 grain tubes, each	35	" " Binoxide, lb.	20	" Tannate, oz.	25
" Hydrochlor, 1 grain tubes, each	35	" " Brown Pure, lb.	65	" Tartrate, oz.	15
" " Pure Amorphous	35	" " Red Saccharated, b.	50	" Test, lb.	20
" Sulphate, " each	35	" " Oxide, Brown B.P., oz.	20	" Terebinth, oz.	20
" Pure, 1 grain tubes, each	35	" " Peptonized, oz.	25	" LEAVES, Aconite, lb.	15
HYOSCYAMINE PURE, Cryst., 1 grain tube, each.	45	" Perchloride, oz.	5	" " Bay, lb.	15
" TRUE, from Hyoscyamine Pure				" Belladonna, lb.	25
				" Powdered, lb.	30
				" Buchu, lb.	50

LEAVES, Chestnut, lb.	30 20	LITHIA Metal (15 grain bottles), each. . .	\$1 05	MERCY, Chlor. Ammon (White Precip.) oz.	\$5 10
" Coca, lb.	40	" Nitrate, oz.	50	" Cyanide, oz.	10
" Damiana, lb.	35	" Salicylate, oz.	25	" Eucalypti, oz.	10
" Digitalis, lb.	20	LITHIA, Tartrate, oz.	75	" Gallate, oz.	10
" Pulverized, lb.	25	LITMUS, Granular, lb.	25	" Iod Chloride, oz.	35
" Eucalyptus, lb.	25	LITMUS, Cubes, lb.	40	" Iodo Viride, oz.	10
" Henbane, lb.	25	LORRTIN (25 grammes), each.	60	" Nitrate Cryst., oz.	10
" Henbane, Pulv rized, lb.	80	LOSOPHON (25 grammes), each.	2 00	" Nitric Oxide (Red Precip.), lb.	1 10
" Henne, lb.	80	LUPULIN, oz.	10	" Oleate, 10%, oz.	10
" Jaborandi, lb.	30	LYCOPODIUM, lb.	90	" 20%, oz.	10
" Matico, lb.	60	LYCOT, oz.	3 25	" With Morphia, oz.	10
" Savin, lb.	16	LYSINE (25 grammes), each.	2 00	" B.P., 1893, oz.	10
" Senna, ordinary, lb.	10	LYSOL, 1 kilo, each.	1 20	" Oxide Flav., oz.	10
" " Opta, lb.	20	" " each.	65	" Oxycarbonate, oz.	10
" " Pulverized, lb.	25	" " each.	35	" Oxycyanide, oz.	40
" " Stramony, lb.	20	" 100 grammes, each.	20	" Oxycyanuret, oz.	50
" " Pulverized, lb.	25	MAGNESIUM, Acetate, oz.	20	" Salicylate, oz.	35
" Uva Ursi, lb.	20	" Ammonia Phosphate, oz.	20	" Sulph. Flav. (Turpeth Mineral), oz.	10
LEUCOSE, 100 grammes for.	75	" Bromide, oz.	25	" " With Sulph. (Ethiops Min.),	25
LECITHIN (50 grain tube), each.	75	" Carb. (ounces), lb.	25	" Sulphate bi., oz.	25
" Tablets (100 in bottle), bot.	1 75	" " ponderous), lb.	20	" Sulphocyanide, oz.	25
LEUCINES, doz.	1 00	" " powdered), lb.	20	" Tannate, oz.	25
LEUCIGALIN (25 gramme pkt.) each.	1 05	" " Calcined, lb.	50	MESOTAN, oz.	60
LEUCROBIN (25 gramme pkt.) each.	1 00	" " (ponderous), lb.	1 00	METHACETIN, oz.	1 50
LEMON PEEL, lb.	20	" Chloride, oz.	5	METHYLAL, oz.	1 30
LEUPANDRIN, oz.	5	" Citric, lb.	15	METVILIN, Bichloride, oz.	1 70
LIME, Carbolate, lb.	40	" Glycerophosphate, oz.	50	" Iodide, oz.	2 00
" Chloride, bulk, lb.	4	" Hypophosphite, oz.	75	METOL, oz.	70
" " 1 lb.	6	" Iodide, lb.	75	MICROCOSMIC SALTS, oz.	15
" " 1/2 lb.	8	" Nitrate, oz.	10	MIGRAENIN, 25 grammes, ca.	1 50
" Chloride 1/4 lb.	10	" Oxide, oz.	12	MILK SUGAR, lb.	20
" free from Sulphur, oz.	5	" Phosphate, oz.	30	MISTURA, Ferri Co., lb.	35
LINIMENT, Aconite, lb.	90	" Powdered, oz.	30	" Glycyrrhiza Co. (U.S.P.), lb.	50
" Belladonna, lb.	90	" Ribbon, oz.	60	MOLYBDICUS, metal, pure, oz.	1 70
" Camph. Co., pt.	75	" Salicylate, oz.	25	" Oxide, pure, oz.	1 50
" Cantharides, oz.	12	" Silicate, oz.	25	" Sulphide, oz.	1 50
" Chloroform, oz.	5	" Sulphate, C. P. dried, lb.	35	MORPHIA, Alkaloid, oz.	3 70
" Croton, oz.	10	" " Commercial, lb.	3	" Acetate, oz.	2 90
" Iodine, lb.	12	" Sulphite, oz.	25	" Bromide, oz.	3 70
" Opi. pint.	1 00	" Sulphocarb., oz.	25	" Hydrobromate, oz.	3 80
" Pot. Iodide, oz.	10	" Wire, oz.	60	" Meconate, oz.	4 05
" Saponis Co., pt.	50	MALAKI, oz.	1 00	" Menthol, oz.	2 00
" Sinapis, pt.	2 50	MALLEN (5 gramme tubes), each.	1 00	" Phthalate, oz.	6 30
" Terebinth, oz.	55	MALTOSE, oz.	1 00	" Sulphate, oz.	3 00
" Terebinth Acet., pt.	55	MANGANESE, Borate, oz.	20	" Tartrate, oz.	3 35
LIQUOR, Ammon. Acet., lb.	30	" Bromide, oz.	50	" Valerianate, oz.	5 30
" " Citras. Fort., lb.	50	" Carbonate, oz.	25	MOLLIN, 1/2 kilo tins, ea.	1 00
" Antim. Perchlor, lb.	17	" Chloride, oz.	40	MONOCHLOROPHENOL, oz.	60
" Arsenic Hydrochlor, lb.	12	" Citrate, oz.	40	MOSS, Iceland, lb.	20
" Arsenicall, lb.	12	" Glycophos., oz.	35	" Irish, lb.	12
" Atropia Sulph., oz.	45	" Hypophos., oz.	75	" " bleached, lb.	20
" Bismuth, lb.	30	" Iodide, oz.	25	MULBERRY JUICE, oz.	1 50
" Camphor Co. for B.P. Tincture, lb.	1 30	" Metal, oz.	15	MUSK, Canton, oz.	10
" Carbo Detergens, lb.	25	" Oxide, pure heavy, oz.	7	" Pure grain, grain	10
" Donovan, lb.	65	" " Commercial, lb.	7	MYDRINE, 1 grain bots, grain.	60
" Ferri, Acetas Fort., lb.	2 40	" Black, pure, lb.	50	MYRTOL, oz.	1 50
" " Perchlor Fort., lb.	12	" Black, granular, lb.	30	NAPHA, Mineral, pt.	30
" " Ferred, lb.	20	" Peptonized, oz.	15	" Wood, pt.	12
" " Persulph, lb.	80	" Peroxide, oz.	15	NAPHTHALINE, E. F. Cryst., oz.	15
" " Phos., lb.	30	" Phosphate, oz.	15	" E. P., Pulv., oz.	15
" Hydrarg Perchlor, lb.	30	" Phosphite, oz.	12	" Balls, lb.	6
" " Nit. Acid, lb.	1 00	" Sulphate, oz.	12	" Flake, lb.	7
" Plumbi, Acetas, lb.	12	" Sulphite, oz.	40	NAPHTHOL, Alpha, Recryst., Medicinal, oz.	10
" Potassa, lb.	15	MANGANOUS Chromate, oz.	45	" Beta, Recryst., Medicinal, oz.	10
" Pot Citras, lb.	40	" Sulphat, oz.	35	" Beta, Benzole, oz.	25
" Santal Flav. Co., lb.	1 50	MANNA, lb.	35	NARCISUS, Pure Cryst., 1/2 oz., ea.	1 50
" Soda Chlor., lb.	15	MANNIT, oz.	35	" Hydrochlor, 1/2 oz., ea.	2 50
" Soda Etylate, oz.	25	MEDULLADEN, 25 grammes ea.	4 00	NARCOTINE, 1/2 oz., ca.	40
" Strychnine, lb.	40	MENTHOL, oz.	30	NERODIN, 25 grammes, ca.	2 00
" Zinc Chlor., lb.	60	MENTHOLAL, oz.	20	NECKEL, Metal, oz.	15
" Acetate, oz.	25	MERCAPTOI, oz.	25	" Bromide, oz.	30
" Benzoate, oz.	30	MERCURO-iodo-HENOL, oz.	1 25	" Carbonate, oz.	20
" Bromide, oz.	25	MERCURIC TAYMOL, Acetate, oz.	75	" Chloride, oz.	85
LIQUORICE, Paste, lb.	25	MERCURIC Nitrate, pure, oz.	75	" Iodide, oz.	15
" Powd. Extract, lb.	40	" Sulphide, Red, oz.	25	" Nitrate, oz.	15
" Solazli, lb.	50	MERCURIOSUS, Nitrate, oz.	25	" Oxide, oz.	15
" Y & S Sticks, 6 to pound, lb.	30	" Sulphate, oz.	20	" Phosphate, oz.	20
" " Acme Pellets, 5 lb tins.	2 00	MERCURIOSUS, Oxide Black, oz.	35	" Salt, lb.	25
LITHIA, Benzoate, oz.	20	MERCURY, lb.	85	" Sheet, oz.	20
" Bitartrate, oz.	35	" Acetate, oz.	1 00	" Sulphate, oz.	20
" Bromide, oz.	35	" Bichloride (Corrosive Sublimat), lb.	30	NITRO BENZENE, oz.	1 75
" Carbonate, oz.	20	" Pulv., lb.	1 00	NOSOPHEN, oz.	60
" Chlorate, oz.	40	" Biniodide, oz.	25	NOVASPRIN, oz.	10
" Chloride, oz.	30	" Bisulphate, oz.	10	NUX VOMICA, powd., lb.	14
" Citrate, oz.	20	" Bromide, oz.	60	NYLANDERS, Reagent, lb.	1 00
" Glycerinophos, oz.	90	" With Chalk, oz.	5	OIL, Amber, crude, lb.	40
" Iodide, oz.	50	" Chloride and Soda (Calomel) lb.	1 10	" " rectified, lb.	50

Oil, Amigdal Amara, pure, oz.	\$0 60	Oil, Origani, white, oz.	20	OPHEM, lb.	\$8 00
" Artificial, oz.	10	" Origani, red, pure, lb.	75	" Bals., oz.	20
" Persic, oz.	45	" No. 2, lb.	50	ORANGE OIL, oz.	13
" Dulc, lb.	55	Palm, lb.	20	" Ground	15
" Angelica, oz.	1 00	Palma Rose, oz.	40	ORONIS, Basic, oz.	3 00
" Aniline, oz.	20	" Patchouli, oz.	1 00	" Tartrate, oz.	2 50
" Anise, oz.	20	" Pennyroyal, oz.	25	ORONIS, oz.	1 40
" Apple, oz.	55	" Pepper, black, oz.	90	ORONIS, oz.	1 00
" Banana, oz.	10	" "oleo resin, oz.	2 50	OSCARIN POWDER, oz.	3 60
" Bays Green, oz.	5	" Peppermint, American, oz.	20	OSCARIN POWDER, oz.	30
" Bay Rum, oz.	30	" "English, oz.	1 60	OSCARININE HYDROCHLORATE, 15	
" Bergamot, oz.	50	" "Tollis, oz.	40	grain tube, each	65
" Cade, oz.	15	" Petit, gran, oz.	75	PALLADIUM, Chloride Cryst., 1 gramme	
" Capsicum, oz.	15	" Petrolatum, gall.	1 25	" "bols, each	4 00
" Camphor, lb.	30	" Phosphorated, oz.	10	" Chloride Dry, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Capsicum, oz.	60	" Pimento, oz.	30	PANANALID, 4 oz. bottle for, ea.	1 00
" Caraway, oz.	25	" Pine needles, oz.	20	PANCRATINE, Pure Active, oz.	35
" Cassia, oz.	20	" Pinus, pumilion, oz.	35	PAININE, Finkler, oz.	2 50
" Castor, English ists, lb.	13	" Pinus, Sylvestris, oz.	15	" Mercks, oz.	05
" "2nds, lb.	17	" Poppy, oz.	10	PARACETPHENITINE, oz.	10
" "Italian, lb.	25	" "Kashmir, pure, lb.	6	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "French, lb.	17 1/2	" Rhodi, oz.	10	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cedar, pure, lb.	85	" Rose, No. 2, 3/4 lb., ea.	90	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cedar, No. 2, lb.	55	" Rose, virgin, 3/4 lb., ea.	1 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Wood, lb.	50	" Rosemary, opt., oz.	10	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cedri, oz.	75	" "coml. lb.	65	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cedri Ligni for Microscopy, oz.	20	" Rue, oz.	20	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Celery, oz.	1 00	" Rum, oz.	20	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Chaumolgr, oz.	12	" Salm, pure, gall.	3 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Chamomile, oz.	1 50	" "patent, gall.	3 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cinnamon, True, oz.	1 00	" Santal, opt., oz.	35	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Citronella, Coml, lb.	60	" "W.I. oz.	20	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Opt, lb.	75	" "Pearls, oz.	40	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cloves, oz.	12	" "Allen's, oz.	35	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Clove, lb.	15	" Sassafras, lb.	1 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cod Liver, N.F., gal.	1 50	" Sassafras, Artificial, lb.	65	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Norway, gal.	1 75	" Savin, oz.	12	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cognac, Green, oz.	1 75	" Sesame, gall.	1 75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "White, oz.	5 50	" Skunk, lb.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cologne, oz.	80	" Spearmint, oz.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Copaiba, oz.	10	" Sperm, gal.	1 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Coriander, oz.	1 00	" Spike, Coml, lb.	35	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cori Seed, gall.	12	" "Fleur, lb.	1 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Croton, oz.	12	" Spruce, lb.	1 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cubels, oz.	25	" St. Johnswort, lb.	1 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Oleo Resin, oz.	25	" Tansy, oz.	50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Cumin, oz.	50	" Tar, lb.	10	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Dill, oz.	50	" "Birch, lb.	10	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Eriogon, oz.	20	" Wine, oz.	20	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Eucalyptus, oz.	20	" Wintergreen, oz.	20	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Fennel, oz.	20	" "Artificial, oz.	25	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Fusel, pt.	80	" Wormseed, oz.	25	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Gerani Rose, Opt., oz.	2 00	" Wormwood, oz.	35	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "True, oz.	1 50	" Ylang Ylang, oz.	6 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Turkish, oz.	50	OAKUM, lb.	12	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Gin, oz.	1 00	OIL CAKE, ground, lb.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Golden Rod, oz.	30	ONIMENTS, Belladonna, lb.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Goose, lb.	30	" Blue, lb.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Hemlock, pure, lb.	1 20	" Boracic Acid, lb.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "No. 2, lb.	65	" Calamine, lb.	40	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Jasmine, oz.	12	" Canthar, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Juniper Berries, oz.	12	" Carb lic, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Wood, lb.	60	" Cetaceum, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Lavender, English, oz.	70	" Curium, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Exotic, oz.	12	" Elder Flower, lb.	1 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "French, oz.	30	" Gallar, lb.	1 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Garden, oz.	5	" "Co, lb.	80	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Lemon, Opt, lb.	2 00	" Hyd. Ammon. Chlor, lb.	60	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Grass, oz.	35	" "Binodide, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Linseed, Boiled, gall.	68	" "Compd, lb.	1 25	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Raw, gall.	68	" "Nitratis, lb.	45	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Mace, Expressed, oz.	12	" "Oxide Flav, lb.	40	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Mace, Expressed, oz.	12	" "Oxide Rub, lb.	70	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Mullein, oz.	50	" Iodine, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Malefern, oz.	20	" "Compd, lb.	75	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Magnet, oz.	75	" Iodoform, lb.	1 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Mustard, Artificial, oz.	35	" Pici, lb.	45	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Essential, oz.	30	" Plumbi Acetas, lb.	45	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Myrrab, lb.	40	" "Iodide, lb.	1 20	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Neatsfoot, gall.	1 30	" Resin, lb.	30	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Neroli, oz.	45	" Simplex, lb.	40	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Nutmegs, oz.	15	" Sulphur, lb.	40	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Olive, green, gall.	1 75	" Sulphur Compound, lb.	2 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "yellow, gall.	1 50	" Veratrine, lb.	2 00	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" Orange, oz.	20	" Zinc Oxide, lb.	40	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Bitter, oz.	20	OLEOCROSTOS, oz.	1 50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
" "Sweet, oz.	20	OLIO-KRSEN CAPSULES, lb.	50	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00
		" Malefern, lb.	25	PARACETPHENITINE, 15 grain bot., ea.	1 00

SEDS, Anatto, lb.	\$0 10	SODA, Bisulphite, lb.	\$0 30	SODIUM SIANATE, lb.	\$0 20
Burdock, lb.	10	" Coml., Dry, lb.	25	" Sulphohydrate, oz.	30
Canary, lb.	8	" Pure dry, lb.	40	SOLANINE, 15 grain bot., each.	2 25
Cardamon, Decort., lb.	70	Bitarate, Cryst., oz.	70	SOLUTION Clemens (Arsenic Biomite) lb.	20
" Malebar, lb.	90	Bromide and Caffeine Citrate, lb.	1 00	" D. Wells, lb.	5
" Pulv., lb.	12	Bromide Gran., lb.	1 40	" Fellings No. 1, oz.	10
Caraway, lb.	90	Cacodylate, oz.	15	" Hydrag Bichlor, lb.	65
Caraway, Pulv., lb.	15	" " oz.	15	" Nitroglycerine, 1 per cent., oz.	10
Celery, lb.	15	Carb., C.P., Cryst., lb.	35	" 10 per cent., oz.	20
Colchici, lb.	35	" C.P. Dried, lb.	35	" 25 per cent., oz.	35
" Pulv., lb.	40	Carbolate, oz.	25	Potash Hypochloride, lb.	40
Conium, lb.	70	Cautic, lb.	10	" Plastic, lb.	15
Coriander, lb.	18	" Gran., lb.	10	" Soda Hypochlorate, oz.	25
" Pulv., lb.	20	" Sticks, lb.	40	" Vlemmicks (Calcium Sulphide), Wt.	65
Croton, lb.	25	" " Pure by Alcohol lb.	60	" Normal Volumetric Acid Hydro-	
Cumin, lb.	25	Chlorate, lb.	12	chlor, Wt.	2 25
" Pulv., lb.	25	Chloride, pure, oz.	20	" " Sulph., Wt.	2 25
Dill, lb.	25	Choleate, oz.	20	" " Potash, Wt.	2 25
Fennel, lb.	15	Cinnamate, lb.	75	SOMATOSE, oz.	57
" Pulv., lb.	5	Citrate, lb.	1 25	" and iron, "	60
Flax, lb.	5	Dithio Salicylate Beta, oz.	1 00	SOMNAL, oz.	75
" Pure ground, lb.	4 1/2	Ethylate, Dry, oz.	25	SOV, Indian, gal.	75
Foenugreek, Pulv.	7	" Solution, oz.	75	SOZIODOL, Mercury	1 50
Hemp, lb.	6	" Richardson's, oz.	15	" Potassium, oz.	1 25
Hysocyanus, lb.	50	Fluoride, oz.	20	" Sodium, oz.	1 25
Hysop, lb.	35	Formate, oz.	20	" Zinc, oz.	1 60
Isani, lb.	15	Hippurate, phosphate, oz.	15	SPARTINE, Sulphate, 1/2 oz. bot., ea.	25
Lobelia, lb.	75	Hypochlorite Solution, oz.	10	SPIRMACTI, lb.	50
Maw, lb.	10	Hypophosphite, oz.	50	SPIRITS, Ammon. Aromat., lb.	85
Mustard, white, lb.	12	" C.P., oz.	50	" Camphor, pt.	85
Pumpkin, lb.	20	Hyposulphate, oz.	20	" Chloroform, lb.	65
Quince, lb.	1 75	Hyposulphite, lb., C.P.	20	STANNOUS Chloride, C.P., oz.	15
Rape, lb.	66	Iodide, oz.	45	" Nitrate, (solution) oz.	30
Sabadilla, lb.	35	Lactate Syr., oz.	25	" Sulphate, oz.	20
" Pulv., lb.	35	Meconate, oz.	2 25	STANNIC, Chlorate C.P., oz.	40
Stavesacre, lb.	34	Metaphosphate, oz.	25	" Chloride, oz.	20
" Pulv., lb.	50	Naphtholate, oz.	75	STANNIC, Sulphate, oz.	40
Stramonium, lb.	30	Nitrate Crude, lb.	5	STARCH, Iodized, oz.	30
Strophanthus, oz.	16	" Pure Cryst., oz.	10	" Powd., lb.	8
Sunflower, lb.	15	Nitro-pruss., oz.	1 00	STEARINE, lb.	30
Wormseed, lb.	30	Nitrite, lb.	60	STOVARINE, 25 gramme package, ea.	1 75
ELMUMIN in sticks, oz.	1 20	" C.P. Sticks, oz.	55	STRONTIA, Acetate, lb.	70
ILICA, Tong., oz.	2 00	Oleate, oz.	25	" Bromide, oz.	15
ILYRA, Bromide, oz.	2 00	Oxalate, oz.	71	" Carbonate, oz.	15
Chloride, oz.	90	Paracresote, oz.	70	" Chlorate, oz.	20
Citrate, oz.	2 50	Sodium, Perborate Medicinal, oz.	40	" Chloride, oz.	100
Cyanide, oz.	2 00	Permanganate, oz.	60	" Iodide, oz.	35
Iodide, oz.	1 60	Phosphate Gran., lb.	10	" Lactate, oz.	15
Metallic, Pulv., oz.	1 50	Phosphate, Pure, lb.	20	" Muriate, oz.	5
Nitrate Cryst., oz.	20	" C.P. Cryst., lb.	35	" Nitrate, lb.	25
" Fused, oz.	1 50	" C.P. Pulv., lb.	40	" dry, lb.	25
LYRA, Oxide, oz.	3 50	" Dry, lb.	55	" Oxalate, oz.	10
Precipitated, oz.	1 50	Phosphite, oz.	40	" Oxide Caustic Cryst., pure, oz.	10
Sulphate, oz.	6 00	Phosphomolybdate, oz.	20	" Phosphate, oz.	20
Wire, oz.	1 40	Pyrophosphate, lb.	90	" Salicylate, oz.	20
NUPPI, Copenhagen, lb.	65	" Pure, oz.	65	" Sulphide, lb.	15
" Macc, lb.	90	Salicylate, lb.	80	STROPANTRIN, "	2 00
" Scotch, lb.	90	" Natural, oz.	80	STRYCHNINE, oz.	2 00
" Lorillard's, lb.	40	Santoninate, oz.	6	" Acetate, oz.	2 00
DAP, Arsenical, lb.	25	Silicate, lb.	35	" Arsenate, oz.	2 00
Barilla Ash, lb.	18	Silicate, natural, oz.	12	" Arsenite, oz.	2 00
Castile, Conti, lb.	18	Silicofluoride, oz.	35	" Citrate, oz.	2 25
" Shell, lb.	12	Succinate, oz.	50	" Glycerophosphate, oz.	3 20
" Pulv., lb.	18	Sulphate, C.P. Cryst., lb.	25	" Hydrobromate, 1/2 oz. for.	35
Card, lb.	25	" C.P. Dried, lb.	35	" Hydrochlorate, "	15
Cocoonat, lb.	8	Sulphite Cryst. or Granulated, lb.	7	" Hypophos., 1/2 oz. for.	40
Soft English, lb.	30	" C.P., lb.	25	" Nitrate, "	25
Voide, lb.	12	" Dried C.P., lb.	50	STRYCHNINE, Phosphate, "	20
Whale Oil, lb.	20	" Pure Recryst., oz.	25	" Salicylate, "	25
ADA, Acetate, lb.	5	Sulphocarb, oz.	65	" Sulphate, oz.	75
" C.P., oz.	13	Sulphosalicylate, oz.	30	" Valerianate, 1/2 oz. for.	75
" Pure fused, oz.	15	Sulphurate, oz.	55	STYPTICIN, 15 grain bot., ea.	40
Aluminate, lb.	35	Tannate, oz.	25	STYPTICIN TABLETS box, ea.	35
and Ammonia Phos. (Mucosani	85	Tartrate, C.P., oz.	15	STYPTOL TABLETS, tubes of 20, ea.	45
Salts), lb.	15	" Neutral, oz.	25	STYRONE, Liq., oz.	1 50
Arsenate, Pure dry, oz.	8	Tellurate, 15 grains for	25	SUCCUS CONIUM, lb.	75
Arseniate, Pure Cryst., oz.	10	Tetaborate, oz.	55	" Tarast, oz.	10
Arsenite, Pure, oz.	3	Tungstate, lb.	25	SUCROL, oz.	1 25
Ash, lb.	3	" C.P., oz.	40	SULFONAL, oz. (Mercapitol).	2 00
Benzos, oz.	35	Uranate, oz.	45	SULPHAMINOL, oz.	20
" from Benzic acid, 2.	4	Valerianate, lb.	18	SULPHUR, Chloride, oz.	20
Bicarb, lb.	10	SODIUM, Metal, 1/2 oz. bots., each.	3 25	" Iodide, oz.	45
" Chance's, lb.	40	" Acetic Theocin, oz.	20	" Precipitated, lb., pure.	25
" Crystals, lb.	15	Fluoride, oz.	2 00	" ext., lb.	20
" Howard's, lb.	12	" Iodochlorate, oz.	40	" Powdered, lb.	3
Bichromate, fused, oz.	12	" Iodide, oz.	25	" Sublimed, lb.	4
Biphosphate, oz.	45	Plumbate, oz.	40	" extra, lb.	4 1/2
Bisulphate, pure cryst., lb.	45				

SULPHUR Roll, lb.	\$0 3	TRIPHENYL, oz.	\$0 65	WINI " Colebit Rad, lb.	\$0 5
" Vitium, lb.	2 50	TROPAEOCAINE, 5 grains for.	20	" " Sem, lb.	50
SMITHSONIAN, 25 grammes for.	10	TRUMATICIN, oz.	20	" Ergot, lb.	50
TAMARINDS, lb.	10	TRIMENOL, 25 grammes for.	55	" Ipecac, lb.	50
TANNALIN, oz.	35	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	40	" Iron, lb.	40
TANNIN, lb.	40	TURPENTINE, Venice, lb.	12	" " Citrate, lb.	50
TANNINUM, oz.	40	UNGUENTUM, Crede, oz.	1 20	" Opium, lb.	25
TANNINUM, oz.	40	URANIUM, Acetate, oz.	1 00	" Orange, lb.	25
TAR, Barbadoes, lb.	15	" " Ammonium, fluid, oz.	1 50	XYLOL, oz.	50
" Stockholm, lb.	15	" Chloride, oz.	75	YOHIMBIN, Crystall (3 grain tubes), each	1 30
TARACON, BORACALIS, oz.	12	" Iodide, oz.	60	" Tablets (tubes of 10), each.	90
TEREBENTHINE, oz.	12	" Nitrate, oz.	50	ZINC, Acetate, pure, oz.	5
TERPENTINE, Hydrate, oz.	1 00	" Oxide, oz., Bk.	60	" Benzate, oz.	25
" Peroxide, oz.	1 00	" Sulphate, oz.	60	" Bromide, oz.	25
TERPINOL, Liquid, oz.	40	" Sulphocarb. lat., lb.	80	" Carbamate, oz.	40
TERTRACRYL, Ammonium Hydrate, lb.	1 50	UREA Crystals, pure, oz.	30	" Carminative, lb.	40
TESTONAL, 25 grammes for.	3 50	" Nitrate, oz.	45	" Precip., oz.	40
THALLINE, Tartrate, oz.	1 25	URECIDIN, oz.	60	" Chlorate Fused, oz.	13
THALLIUM, Sulphate, 100 gr.	60	URETHANE, oz.	50	" Chloride Fused, oz.	13
THEINE, oz.	70	VERATRINE, Schering's, oz.	80	" Granul., oz.	13
THIOBROMINE, oz.	1 25	VALERIANATE, Mendel's, 1 lb.	5 30	" Cyanide, oz.	25
" Salicylate, oz.	15	VALIOL, 25 grammes each.	1 55	" Ferrocyanide, oz.	15
" and Soda Salicylate, oz.	1 00	VANILLIN, pure, 1/4 lb. oz. for.	90	" Foul, oz.	15
THIOGLOBIN, Soda Acetate, oz.	1 00	VERATRINE, 1/4 lb. oz. for.	40	" Granulated, lb.	15
THIOMERIN, 25 grammes for.	2 00	VERDIGRIS, Balls, lb.	20	" " free from Arsenic, oz.	5
THIOMOL, oz.	1 00	" Pulverized, lb.	30	" Hypophosphite, oz.	15
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	VERONAL, oz.	1 85	" Iodide, oz.	60
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Tablets, tubes of 10 each.	70	" Lactate, oz.	20
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	VINCOGAR, Cantharides, lb.	60	" Metal, pure, oz.	10
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Squills, lb.	10	" Nitrate, pure, oz.	15
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	WATER, lb.	10	" Oleate, oz.	5
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Camphor, lb.	10	" Oxide, lb.	50
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Cherry Laurel, lb.	25	" " Pure, lb.	20
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Chlorine, lb.	10	" " Hubbard's, lb.	60
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Cinnamon, lb.	8	" " Dry process, lb.	30
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Dill, lb.	10	" " Wet process, lb.	75
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Distilled, gal.	10	" Permanganate, oz.	50
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Eucalyptus, lb.	30	" Phosphate, oz.	15
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Fennel, lb.	10	" Phosphate, oz.	25
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Lime, pt.	7	" Salicylate, oz.	20
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Orange Flower, lb.	25	" Searate, oz.	20
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Peppermint, lb.	20	" " Comp., oz.	50
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Rose, lb.	25	" " With Aristol, oz.	3 00
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	WAX, Bayberry, lb.	35	" " With Ichthyol, oz.	80
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Brazil or Carnauba, lb.	70	" Sulphate, pure, lb.	15
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Cereine, lb.	30	" " C. P. Cryst., lb.	20
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Japan, lb.	20	" " C. P. Gran., lb.	25
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Paraffin Sterilized, 25 gramme pack-	65	" " C. P. Dried, lb.	50
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" ages, oz.	65	" Sulphide, puri., oz.	25
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Paraffin, lb.	20	" Sulphide, oz.	25
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" White, No. 1, lb.	70	" Sulphocarb., oz.	15
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" No. 2, lb.	50	" Sulphurate, oz.	35
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Yellow (Beeswax), lb.	45	" Sulphuratum, oz.	15
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	WINE, Aloo B.P., lb.	65	" Tannin, lb.	10
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00	" Antimony, lb.	35	" Valerate, pure, oz.	25
THIOURACAMIDE, lb.	1 00			" " Cryst., oz.	5

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO. Mr. W. N. Adams, 267 Queen Street West, has found it necessary to move on account of the city having expropriated the ground on which his old building stood. Mr. Adams has moved into a new store a few doors east of the old stand. After seeing the production of the several makers, Mr. Adams decided to place his order with The Toronto Show Case Co., stating that he was satisfied to pay their price in order to receive their quality.

LINDSAY. Mr. E. Gregory is making extensive alterations and improvements to his premises and after receiving quotations from all the leading show case manufacturers decided to place his order with The Toronto Show Case Co., stating that their designs appealed to him as being more practical than those of any other company.

Mr. Gregory also appreciates the fact that The Toronto Show Case Co. refuses to substitute the

common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors in their cases. Nothing but the best British Plate Glass is used by this firm.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

VICTORIAVILLE, P.Q.—Mr. Chas. St. Jean is ordering a line of the patent "Trianon Cabinets" from The Toronto Show Case Co. Mr. St. Jean stated he wanted the genuine Trianon, patents for which are controlled by The Toronto Show Case Co., and any other fixture represented as the same is merely a cheap "attempt."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

WILKIE, SASK.—Mr. F. A. Sitter has ordered a line of new fixtures from The Toronto Show Case Co. These are fitted with Plate Glass throughout, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their fixtures by supplying common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

The Canadian Druggist

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THE SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT

Following up the communication which appeared in our last issue from a druggist in Manitoba, there appeared recently in a Winnipeg paper an interview held with a leading druggist in that city, who was in full sympathy with the movement, and speaks of the efforts being made to secure the most desired reform.

"I am always on duty," said the druggist, "and besides getting up at all hours of the night, I seldom have a meal on Sunday that I am not called away to supply someone with something that could just as easily have been purchased on Saturday." He also intimated that a number of owners of drug stores are getting together in order to regulate matters, so that on Sundays, at least, some of them might be free, and his proposition was to divide the city into seven or more districts with a certain number of drug stores in each district, and to arrange that one drug store in each district shall be open each Sunday, thus enabling four or five drug stores in each of the districts to close up and spend Sunday with their family, free from the demands and worry of business.

He also suggested that outside places, namely, Elmwood, St. Boniface, and Norwood should join with Winnipeg in some such agreement.

It certainly is a hardship for druggists to have to attend to their business every day in the year,

irrespective of any necessity which might make such a course desirable. There is no reason whatever why an agreement should not be arrived at, such as is suggested, in every town and city, thus doing away with a portion, at least, of the drudgery connected with the drug business and giving some time for home life.

We trust that the movement, not only in Winnipeg but elsewhere throughout Canada, will meet with the cordial co-operation of druggists, and that Sunday will be a day of rest in reality to many a tired principal and clerk.

TAKE TIME TO THINK

The notable successes in the business world are usually attained by men who take time to think. Many a merchant of real ability is so engrossed in his daily round of details as never to plan or carry out the big things of which he is capable. Such a man will frequently believe that he is too busy to read a trade paper, but will spend hours each week over some trivial details of his business which could just as well be delegated to some bright clerk.

Again, there are merchants who are always going to put in a modern store front, up-to-date show cases, or make other needed improvements "some time." Year after year slips by, however, and the merchant is always too busy even to think seriously about doing a really vital thing for his business.

It would pay almost any man so to plan his work that he will spend at least half an hour every day in thinking. Real, concentrated thinking, of course, is necessary—not a mere wandering of the mind from one subject to another without actually arriving anywhere.

It was Emerson who pointed out that the trouble with most of us is that the step from thinking to doing is so rarely taken. The successful merchant not only takes the time to think, but also takes the time necessary to carry out the results of his thinking. The most carefully worked out plan will never build up a business if the ideas are never allowed to escape from the brain that conceived them.

COURTESY A BUSINESS ASSET

Courtesy pays. That may not be a very noble sentiment any more than "Honesty's the best policy," but it is equally true. Courtesy pays in dollars and cents. It pays with men; it pays particularly with women. A woman will always go back to a store where she is well treated. Indifference is fatal. The increased competition of to-day ought to warn any merchant of the folly of carelessness in this matter. If it's a choice between his store and the one around the corner, the one where the greatest desire to please is shown is going to get the trade.

A woman walked into a store recently where three clerks were employed. They were engaged in conversation when she entered and not one of them stirred. The woman hesitated, then walked up to the group and asked if there were not someone who could wait on her. One of the young men leisurely separated himself from the group, got down a box containing some article she wanted to see, put it in front of her and continued his conversation. The woman turned and walked out, and it is doubtful if she ever returned to that store. The young clerk was stupid enough to think it a joke, but he had lost his employer not only that sale but an unknown number of future sales. It is not improbable that that woman has frequently said to her friends, "Don't go to B—'s, they don't seem to care whether you're waited on or not." Ill news flies apace.

Manners and appearance are far more important factors in business success than most men are apt to think. There are few people, rich or poor, who do not object to being waited upon by a slovenly clerk. Slovenly dress usually goes with slovenly manners, and the two can give the wrong tone to a whole establishment.

If only for the reason that competition compels the business man of to-day to hold fast to every possible advantage, don't let yourself forego the advantage of courtesy. It costs you nothing to have—it will cost you a great deal to be without.

WINDOWS THAT TALK

Longfellow once wrote a poem on the Talking Oak. Why doesn't some gifted retailer write one on the Talking Window? Show windows have often been referred to as silent salesmen. Salesmen they certainly are. As to silence, they may not use English, but they speak an eloquent sign language. They signal joyfully to the passer-by, "Stop and look at me. See all these bright, new articles!" or they mutter in lifeless tones,

"Same old things, only a little more dust." Naturally, the store as a whole is sized up by what its show window tells.

As every one knows, the first object of a show window is to attract attention. To make it accomplish this you must arrange it scientifically. Study the needs of your community and arrange your window with reference to them.

It's a great advantage to have someone talking for you all the time, but stop and think of the great disadvantage of having someone continually talking about you. Step outside a minute and see what your windows are saying about you.

CONCRETE OIL OF FLORENTINE ORRIS ROOT

We are in receipt of a sample of Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris Root from Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London and Long Melford, manufacturers of essential and expressed oils.

This oil is largely used by the best manufacturers of high class perfumes in England. The finest Florentine Orris Root is used in the manufacture of this oil, and in consequence the oil is better in the long run than using an oil made from a poor root because the "perfume value" in the former is much higher.

The well known standard of Allen's Oils is a proof that anything they offer the trade is of the best, and can be depended upon either for manufacturers' purposes or for retail sale.

THE COMMERCIAL STATUS OF ICHTHYOL

How great the interest taken in Ichthyol still is in spite of the length of time since it was introduced, is seen from the fact that reports of continued investigations on this special preparation are still being published in medical journals, and also that the demand for the article does not in any way diminish. This may also be the result of the introduction of so many substitutes in the trade, which have not fulfilled the promises made for them, and which have hence necessarily always drawn attention to the original article. Furthermore, the Ichthyol Company won a lawsuit abroad last year in a case where their trade marks Ichthyol and Sulpho-ichthyolicum had been illegally used for a substitute, and in Berlin they were also successful in a second case before the Kammergericht, wherein it had been claimed that Pisciol and Isarol were chemically identical with Ichthyol. In all cases it was proved that the preparations differed materially from the specialty that the Ichthyol Company market under the name Ammonium "Sulpho-ichthyolate" or "Ichthyol."—*Gehe's Handelbericht*, 1909.

That CANADA is rapidly becoming one of the most important markets of the World is recognized by the manufacturers of all nations.

Americans, Germans, and other foreigners are doing their utmost to flood the Dominion with their goods.

Are you going to buy Foreign Chemicals when you can obtain the finest Pharmaceutical Preparations in the World, manufactured in England and laid down in Canada at prices to compete with all rivals?

Make sure by Specifying

HOWARDS'

CHEMICALS

HOWARDS & SONS, LIMITED (Stratford, London, Eng.), now have a Depot in Canada, so that your wholesaler need never keep you waiting when you order—

HOWARDS' ACID BORIC

HOWARDS' SODII BICARB.

HOWARDS' MERCURIALS

HOWARDS' POT. ACETAS GRAN.

HOWARDS' BISMUTHS

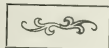
HOWARDS' CAMPHOR

HOWARDS' POT. IODIDE

HOWARDS' SEIDLITZ

HOWARDS' QUININE SALTS

Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris



ALLEN'S



There are two different ways of distilling Orris Root, viz :—

- (1) To get a good yield; and
- (2) To get a good oil.

The first is easy, and produces an oil which can be bought anywhere, and at almost any price.

The second is more difficult, but it is ALLEN'S way. They have perfected the special apparatus in which it is distilled, so that the characteristic perfume of the root is retained unimpaired, and the oil is free from excess of valueless fatty acids.

The finest Florentine root attainable is used because of its fine odour, and ALLEN'S have proved that good oil cannot be made from poor root.

As a natural consequence, "ALLEN'S" Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris is the cheapest in the long run, for even when diluted to the same "price-strength" as others, its "perfume value" is higher.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Limited Established 1833 **London, Eng.**

ALLEN'S PRODUCTS ARE RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE AS OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE

Canadian Agents: CORNELL & SILLIG, Montreal

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window
Displays or Fountain
Outfits will be shipped,
Free and Prepaid, to the
Trade, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.

RACINE

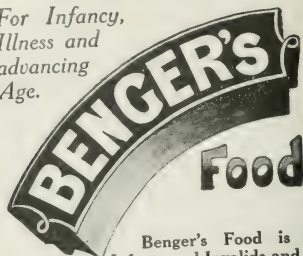
Originators of

WIS., U.S.A.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
Horlick's Food, Horlick's Diastoid, etc.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO. - 25 St. Peter Street
MONTREAL, CANADA
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

For Infancy,
Illness and
advancing
Age.



Benger's Food is for
Infants and Invalids and for
those whose digestive powers
have become weakened by illness
or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do
any work at all they should be given work to do to
the extent of their powers. Exercise strengthens,
but over exercise defeats its purpose. It is here
that Benger's Food is so admirable. In the easy
process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's
can be regulated to a degree of extreme nicety.

Manufacturers: BENER'S FOOD, LTD., Manchester, England

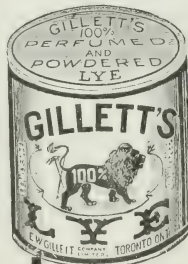
Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale
Druggists and Leading Drug Stores

ANTIKAMNIA PREPARATIONS

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE

AK	ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & HEROIN	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA & SALOL	AK
AK	ANTIKAMNIA QUININE & SALOL	AK
AK	LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA	AK
AK	LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE	AK

Made only by
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.



SATISFACTION

in the highest sense,
to you as a druggist
and to your custom-
ers, is obtained when
you sell

GILLET'S CAUSTIC SODA,
GILLET'S LYE,
GILLET'S CREAM TARTAR, Etc.

If your wholesale house will not supply
you at List prices, send order to us, and
we will ship goods direct.



Awarded Gold Medal Toronto Exposition.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From Our London Correspondent)

MARKING TIME

There has been a slump in affairs pharmaceutical during the past few weeks. Everybody who could get away has been out of town seeking rest and refreshment by the silver sea, or enjoying the balmy air of the mountains. As I write, however, the last of the holiday-makers begin to wend their way back to their pharmacies again and very soon this year's holiday season will be a thing of the past. Meanwhile, local pharmaceutical associations are busily engaged preparing the work for the ensuing session, and principals of colleges are occupied in arranging their winter courses of study. The advent of October will no doubt witness a welcome revival of interest in matters affecting the craft.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSES

An interesting report on the work done during the past twelve months in the Government Laboratory has been published by Sir Thomas Thorpe, F.R.S., Principal Government Chemist. Few people realize how important the work of this department is. In the year ending March 31, 1909, the number of samples examined in the Laboratory was no less than 176,206, of which number 117,379 were in the Excise branch; 53,206 in the Customs, and 6,350 for non-revenue purposes. Reckoning also the samples examined in the eleven testing and chemical stations in the provinces we find that the total number of analyses and examinations for the year was 329,649. The articles analyzed were of the usual character and included 1,749 samples of drugs and medicinal and toilet preparations; 1,896 samples of flavoring essences, essential oils and perfumery; 303 samples of soaps, fats, and oils, etc.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

While on the subject of the Government Laboratory, I may perhaps quote some of Sir Thomas Thorpe's references to the question of industrial alcohol. You published last year a statement that in 1908 the advantages of the new methylated spirit were fully appreciated by manufacturers, and that the new regulations with regard to its use appeared to be generally accepted as satisfactory by manufacturers. The Principal Chemist reports to the same effect this year, and gives figures to show that considering trade depression manufacturers are using the industrial article more than ever. The quantity of spirit made during the year ending March 31, 1909, was as follows: Ordinary and industrial methylated spirit for manufacturing purposes, 2,542,910 bulk gallons; mineralized methylated

spirit, mainly for domestic use, 1,628,190; total, 4,171,100. In analyzing samples of the spirit a few specimens were found to be illegal admixtures of industrial alcohol with mineralized spirit, but it was ascertained that these cases of admixture were accidental. The growth of the work of the Government Laboratory is illustrated in the fact that the staff has increased from sixty-four to ninety-one in fifteen years.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE AND A FATAL SHAMPOO

As a sequel to the inquest on the body of a lady who died in the hairdressing department of Harrod's Stores, London, while being shampooed with the aid of carbon tetrachloride, proceedings are being taken against the manager and assistant of the department for manslaughter. The Treasury is moving in the matter, and at present the case stands adjourned. Professor Pepper, of the Home Office, was one of the witnesses for the prosecution. He regarded the use of carbon tetrachloride in the form of a lotion for shampoo purposes as distinctly dangerous. On the other hand Harrod's maintain that they have used this lotion thousands of times in the saloon with no ill effects.

PARLIAMENT AND QUACK MEDICINES

A question in the House of Commons has again directed public attention to the sale of quack medicines and the mischief they cause. The subject was introduced by Captain Craig, who asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the increase in recent years of the sale of quack medicines; whether he was aware that it had been proved that such nostrums frequently contained nothing but harmless drugs, colored grease, colored water, small quantities of aloes, pilules of sugar, etc., though advertised to cure a multitude of different maladies; whether he was aware that the chief cost of such quack medicines was in the advertising; and whether he would appoint a small Commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject. Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, said he understood inquiries were being made at the instance of the Lord President of the Council, as to whether the practice of medicine by unqualified persons was extending; and as to the effects produced by such practice. Those inquiries would no doubt throw some light on the question of the use of quack medicines, and he thought it would be advisable to await their result.

REPORT OF THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

The annual statement on the quality of medicines supplied to workhouses and dispensaries in Ireland during the year ended March 31, reflects the greatest credit on the chemists and druggists

practising there. The quality of the medicines is described as "exceptionally good" and only 1.82 of the 9,056 samples of drugs examined failed to reach the required standard.

SACCHARIN SMUGGLING

The heavy duty on saccharin appears to induce certain traders to attempt to bring quantities of the substance into the country without paying the customs charges. A number of cases have recently been heard in which severe penalties were imposed. Three London men, charged with smuggling 385 pounds of saccharin in pickle cases were ordered to pay £1,694, being the treble duty on the substance, and also the costs. Defendants took the case to the Appeal Court, but the application was dismissed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are in receipt from the Ontario College of Pharmacy of a copy of the Pharmacy Act and amending Acts, combined with the By-Laws, an extract from the Liquor License Act as affecting druggists. This is published by the O.C.P. for the benefit of its members.

The Nyalist, published by the New York and London Drug Co., has issued Volume 2, No. 3, and it is a spicy little work, full of good things for the retail druggist. The Nyal goods are amongst the most popular in Canada to-day, and this little journal is issued occasionally "with the object of stimulating the selling enthusiasm of all Nyalists throughout Canada and to secure converts to the creed."

IDOPEPTID

A combination of iodine and peptone has been prepared which is said to be capable of hypodermic injection without causing any pain, and to be very active. Ten gm. of pure egg albumin is peptonized and made up to 100 mls with water. This peptone solution is then acted on by iodine, in the nascent condition, so as to obtain a yellow liquid with a distinct green fluorescence. This is filled into 5 c.c. bottles, which are sterilized for six to nine days at 50 degrees C. by Tyndall's method. The amount of iodine in different batches is not constant, and must be determined. It has been thus prepared in three strengths containing 0.0875 gm., 0.123 gm., and 0.175 gm. of iodine in 5 mls. Idopeptid has been based with good results in the treatment of syphilis and tuberculosis.—A. Cecchini (Apoth. Zeit., 1908, 23, 850). Pharmaceutical Journal.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY



The formal college opening took place Sept. 7th. The students present were addressed by Dean Heebner, Messrs. Gibbard, Hargreaves, and Watters, of the O.C.P., and J. E. Tremble, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec. All members of the teaching staff were present, with the exception of Prof. Evans. Letters of regret at not being able to be present were received from the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, members of the Ontario Cabinet, and President Falconer, of the University of Toronto.

There are eighty-three students in attendance, including two ladies, Miss Richardson, of Trenton, and Miss Davis, of Toronto. Of this number the Province of Ontario furnishes sixty-four; British Columbia, eight; Alberta, four; Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, two each, and Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba one each.

Amongst the callers at the College during the past month were: C. A. MacHaffie and wife, Cornwall, Ontario; G. W. Willoughby, Ottawa, Ontario; O. E. Rennie and S. E. McKee, both of Moncton, N.B.; E. A. Richards, Aylmer, Ontario; G. A. Pooritt, Gravenhurst, Ontario; L. Gatenby, Hamilton, Ontario; J. A. Bowie, Oakland, California; Jas. Brighty, St. Catharines, Ontario; E. J. Mitchell, class '05 and '06, Southampton, Ontario; F. A. Clark, class '01-'02, Meaford, Ontario; J. deW. Randall, J.P., Mayor of Niagara Falls, class '86; S. E. McGibbon, class '03, Hawkesbury, Ontario; Win. Crowe, class '87, Truro, N.S.; R. R. Veitch, class '05-'06, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. V. Barber, class '92, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Heeber Cook, of Hamilton, Ontario, the latter being on their wedding tour.

The official figures of the election of members for the Council of the O.C.P., in the contested Districts, are as follows:

District No. 5—John Hargreaves Toronto.....	60
G. D. Reid, Toronto.....	51
Maj. for Hargreaves	9
District No. 6—C. T. Adams, Sault Ste. Marie	83
J. R. Broughton, Newmarket.....	37
Maj. for Adams.....	46

HIGHEST AWARD, JAMESTOWN, 1907

The Charles E. Sholes Company

Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers

HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT A VERY COMPLETE LIST OF NEW

SYNTHESSENCES

These are skilled compoundings to best French formulae, of best essentials, into finished, alcohol-free perfume bases.

YOU CAN NOW MAKE YOUR OWN PERFUMES

of a quality equal to best foreign productions, at a great saving of profits. Incidentally you will be

EARNING A REPUTATION

for goods of your own make and label, which should become a valuable asset. All enquiries cheerfully and painstakingly attended.

THE CHARLES E. SHOLES COMPANY
164 FRONT STREET : NEW YORK

NA-DRU-CO.

Seasonable Goods

FRUIT SALINE, FOOT POWDER,
WILD STRAWBERRY, RENNET TABLETS,
MOSQUITO OIL, TALCUM POWDER, BABY TABLETS

ARE NOW READY

The most handsome goods on the market, and the quality in keeping with the wrappers

COST NO MORE THAN OTHER LINES

TAKE UP THE NA-DRU-CO. LINE AND MAKE MONEY

The National Drug and Chemical Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

OF CANADA, LIMITED

For rubbing, bathing, liniments and
external preparations,
Physicians are prescribing and
Hospitals are using

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

FOR SALE BY

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

MR. RETAIL DRUGGIST: Your co-operation will be financially
worth while. 

DR. MARTEL'S PILLS with bonus, brought down to **\$2.40 per dozen!**

 READ THIS CAREFULLYREAD THIS CAREFULLY 

1st Offer—With your purchase of 1 dozen Martel's Pills at\$17 00
You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/6 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you\$4 00

1/12 " Special Martel's Pills, netting you5 00

7 pounds Assorted Herbs (112 ozs. at 5c), netting you5 60—14 60

Your investment of \$17 thus brings you \$38.60, or 227%. Net Cost.....\$2 40

2nd Offer—If the above is too large, invest \$8.50 for Half Dozen and receive through your Jobber—

1/2 dozen Regular Martel's Pills\$8 50

1/6 " Regular Martel's Pills, FREE, netting you\$4 00

4 pounds Assorted Herbs, FREE, netting you3 20—7 20

Your investment of \$8.50 thus brings you \$19.20, or 225%. Net Cost.....\$1 30

3rd Offer—With your purchase of 1/3 dozen Martel's Pills.....\$5 67



You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/12 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you\$2 00

2 1/2 pounds Assorted Herbs, netting you2 00—4 00

Net Cost.....\$1 67

Goods cost you \$5 67. Goods sell for \$12 00. Your profit over 100%.

 **NO MARTEL REMEDIES OR PREPARATIONS SOLD TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT** 

They can be had ONLY OF THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS. You buy ONLY of the Jobber—
the People MUST BUY OF YOU. :: :: :: :: For medical purposes only

THE SPECIAL MARTEL'S PILLS, a New Product, SELL FOR \$5.00 A BOX

KNICKERBOCKER REMEDY COMPANY, 36 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited  **CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS**  **Toronto**

District No. 7—A. Stewart, Guelph.....21
T. R. Brown, Shelburne.....22

Maj. for Stewart.....28
District No. 12—E. R. Wigle, Warton.....28
R. C. Crawford, Port Elgin.....24

Maj. for Wigle.....26

PROSECUTIONS

Inspector Grant, of the O.C.P., has been busy during the month in looking after delinquents. Amongst those who received attention were the Harkness Drug Co., of Cochrane, Ontario, fined \$20 and costs by the Police Magistrate for selling poison without a license; Dr. Cooper, Charlton, Ontario, fined \$20 and costs for keeping open shop without a license; T. M. Ferguson, of St. John & Ferguson, Niagara Falls, Ontario, fined \$20 and costs for selling poisons without a license; Dr. Graham, Mono Road, Ontario, fined \$20 and costs for keeping open shop at Caledon East, without a graduate in charge; E. J. Madill, in charge of Dr. Graham's branch store at Caledon East, fined \$20 and costs for selling poison without a license; R. C. Cooper, Lion's Head, Ontario, fined \$20 and costs for selling poison without a license.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



Montreal August 2nd, 1900.

REGISTRATION OF SCHEDULE POISONS

A druggist may sell to any adult person, provided he knows him or her, or if personally identified by some one known to both, any poison mentioned in Schedule "A" of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, provided a registration is made under the different headings in the Poison Register. The article must be distinctly labelled "Poison," with the name of the drug and also the name and address of the seller, preferably in red ink or in black ink on a red background. The signature of the purchaser must be secured, also that of the identifier, if purchaser is unknown. A prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner, dental surgeon or veterinary surgeon, which should be numbered and retained, takes the place of registration.

REGISTRATION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND ALCOHOL

All liquors such as brandy, whisky, rum, gin, sherry and port wine, may be sold in quantity not exceeding 20 ounces, provided a certificate or order is obtained from a physician if for medicinal use, from a clergyman if for sacramental use, and from the purchaser and a justice of the peace if for mechanical use. Such a certificate must be numbered and kept for reference, and an entry made in the Sale of Liquor Register Book under every one of the six headings. Purchaser's signature is not necessary.

Alcohol may be sold for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes in quantity not exceeding 20 ounces without an order from a physician, clergyman, or justice of the peace, provided a registration of same is made, and to avoid a multiplicity of books, the Liquor Sales Register may be used, utilizing the first four headings only. Purchaser's signature is not necessary.

Medicinal preparations containing alcohol sold for medicinal use can be sold without any formalities whatever.

N. B.—Please post up notice in a conspicuous place in your pharmacy, or paste in Sales Register.

Yours, etc.,
John E. Tremble,
President.

NEW SECRETARY-REGISTRAR

Owing to advancing age, Mr. E. Muir, for about thirty years the Secretary-Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, has resigned. The Council, at their regular meeting on the 1st September, appointed Mr. S. Lachance, of Montreal, to fill the position. They also granted Mr. Muir an annuity as an appreciation of valuable services rendered.

The third edition of the Hungarian Pharmacopoeia is to appear soon. The number of changes made in the old edition is not very great. A number of galenical preparations have been dropped, new preparations are admitted, like syrup of albuminate of iron and acetyl-salicylic acid. Distilled waters are directed to be made with essential oils and not, as has heretofore been the case, by the distillation of the plants. The Latin names are given as chief titles, with the Hungarian equivalents following. Descriptions are given in both languages. The second edition of the Hungarian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1888, and a supplement was issued in 1896. Before the publication of the first edition, in 1871, the Austrian Pharmacopoeia was official in Hungary.

RAISE YOUR PRESCRIPTION PRICES

Some druggists look upon the prescription department as the only profitable one in their stores; others relegate it to the background, regarding it as a mere side line, and an unprofitable one at that, which they are bound to keep if they wish to be regarded as pharmacists, but which they would not be sorry to drop, provided that, in doing so, they still retained a little veneer of "professionalism." Whatever the attitude of the druggist toward this subject may be, there is no doubt that, even in drug stores with a good prescription business, this department could be made more profitable than it is.

The average drug store has a scale of prices something like the following: One-ounce mixture, 15 to 25 cents; 2-ounce mixture, 35 to 40 cents; 3-ounce, 45 cents; 4-ounce, 50 cents; 6-ounce, 60 cents; 8-ounce, 75 cents. Powders: Six in a box, 25 cents; eight in a box, 35 cents; ten in a box, 40 cents; twelve in a box, 50 cents. Pills and tablets go at about half the price for powders. Ointments in quantities of one ounce are sold for from 25 to 35 cents; in quantities of two ounces for 40 and 50 cents, and four ounces for 60 to 65 cents.

Of course, all schedules are subject to variation, owing to the greater or less cost of the articles used in the medicine prescribed, but the foregoing is a fair estimate of what the druggists charge on the prescriptions which form the bulk of those presented for compounding.

Usually the schedule price pays the druggist fairly well for the liquid medicines which he dispenses, but the average price charged for powders, pills and ointments is not what it should be. Twenty pills (ready-made) of iron, quinine and strychnine, one to be taken three times daily, are cheap at 50 cents; and yet we have met druggists who fill a prescription like this for 10 cents, 30 cents, and even a quarter.

Powders should easily bring 5 cents apiece, at least 3 cents, except in unusual cases.

Ointments are an item for which few druggists are paid enough. How many druggists charge 50 cents for an ounce jar of an ointment? And yet many patent "salves" on their shelves sell for that sum. No class of preparations requires such skill in manipulation as do ointments. We might say, "Show me what ointments you turn out and I'll tell you how much of a pharmacist you are;" and then, considerable time is required in making them; the jar in which they are placed costs several cents. Fifty cents is seldom too much to charge for an ounce.

The average drug store could easily stand an increase of ten cents or more in every prescription turned out. We read much in the comic

papers of the extravagant profits made by druggists on their prescriptions, and are inclined to think that these jokes reflect the attitude of the public toward the druggist. The fact is—at least as far as our experience goes—that customers rarely quarrel with the druggist on account of what they are required to pay for the compounding of a prescription. When it is a question of restoration to health, or, perhaps, of life or death, they are not inclined to murmur at what the pharmacist regards as just compensation for his services. In spite of assertions to the contrary, the public still look upon the drug store as a place existing primarily for the preparation and selling of medicines, no matter how many side lines may be carried to apparently obscure the real functions of the shop, and they know that when they deal with the pharmacist in his professional capacity they are not paying too much for his professional services. The druggist would, therefore, be perfectly safe in raising the prices on his prescriptions. This increase, and the greater profits resulting, would, perhaps, justify many overworked druggists in hiring a good prescription clerk, and thus secure for themselves more time to think of other departments of the store that could also be made profitable.

"The pharmacist will be restored to his professional plane," we heard, not long ago, from a gentleman long and honorably connected with the drug trade, "when he charges adequate prices for his professional services instead of being content to accept the wages of a laborer."—National Druggist.

MERCK'S LEUCOFERMANTIN

Merck's Leucofermantin is a normal animal serum the antiferment content of which has been so far increased as to at least correspond to the antitryptic index of normal human blood serum.

The antitryptic power of Leucofermantin is determined in the following manner: 0.001 gramme of trypsin (Merck) is added to varying amounts of the serum to be tested, and sufficient normal saline solution to make 1 c.c.; one drop of each solution is shown on a Muller-Jochmann plate. Numerous experiments have established that if the solution containing 0.3 c.c. of serum does not digest the albumin of the plate surface sufficiently to cause a visible depression, its antitryptic efficacy,—i.e., of the serum under examination, corresponds to that of normal human serum. This is expressed by the index 0.3.

W. J. P. Alexander, Lethbridge, Alta., has refitted his pharmacy with New Century Display Counter and cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, the old reliable drug store builders.

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets

Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement

And Other Sanitary Specialties.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY

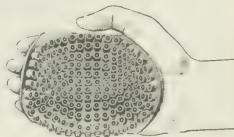
LIMITED

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK

CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

Dunlop Beauty Brush-



The trade will find this the best seller among all the toilet articles in its class. Made of fine soft rubber with vacuum cups and inner pencils, or articulators.

Write for prices and our catalog of Druggists' Tubing and Rubber Sundries

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS COMPANY

LIMITED



Toronto
Victoria

Montreal
Winnipeg

Vancouver
St. John, N.B.

NOW IS THE TIME

to thoroughly examine your stock on hand, and get out your orders for Rubber Goods, Listerian Surgical Dressings and General Sundries, and be ready for business when the Fall trade opens up.

We guarantee our lines of Rubber Goods and cheerfully exchange anything defective. It will pay you to order Listerian Brand Dressings, they show you greater profit and your customers are getting something good put up by a Canadian House.

Write us for latest Catalogue

J. STEVENS & SONS CO.

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for **Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.**

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario



COUGH SYRUPS



Elegance of package without quality of contents may make one sale but repeats are difficult. Quality of contents without attractiveness of package makes hard work for the druggists. In all our Cough Syrups we have combined elegance of package with the highest quality of contents so that everyone is pleased. We have some forty or fifty different kinds and styles of wrappers. See our samples and get prices.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL COMPANY, LIMITED
 Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

PHARMACY, Highland Park College Des Moines, Iowa

RESIDENT COURSES I. Regular Ph. G. Course.
 II. Special Course to prepare students for examination before State Boards. The largest and best equipped College of Pharmacy in the United States. School the entire year. Students present from almost every State in the Union. Expenses very reasonable. The best Correspondence Course in Pharmacy before the public. The Course is complete in every detail, but easy to master. Students enrolled in all parts of the United States. We can prepare you for your examination before any State Board of Examiners. Send for free catalogue. Mention course in which you are interested. Address,

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Des Moines, Iowa.

TOWER'S PATENT ROUND-END



Physicians and dentists recommend toothpicks as protection against dental decay. Our patent aromatic antiseptic picks are the best made. They preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath and increase the flow of saliva. Flavors are cinnamon, sassafras and peppermint. Full size box sent for 15c, postage and coupon below. We are the largest manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.

CUTTER TOWER CO., 184 SUMMIT BOSTON, MASS.
 Since Correspondence invited with dealers, hotel and dentists and physicians.

We want dealers and agents everywhere. Agents are making from \$3 to \$10 a day.

CUTTER TOWER CO., 184 SUMMIT ST., BOSTON, MASS.
 Enclosed find 15c. for which please send me one box of 300 Aromatic Antiseptic Toothpicks. *flavor*
 My grocer's name is.....
 My druggist's name is.....
 Yours truly (Name)
 (Address)

Appearance Counts

EVEN IN PAPER !!!

Are you using a Drug Paper that is

**Attractive, Neat
Strong, Economical?**

All these qualities are combined in our

CHECKERED DRUG

In White and Tints, Blue, Pink and Green

ROLLS AND SHEETS
ALL SIZES

SAMPLES AND PRICES
GLADLY GIVEN

Victoria Paper and Twine Co.

LIMITED

415, 416, 419 King Street West
Branch at Montreal.

TORONTO, CAN.

"I WILL" CREED

Prof. William Hamilton Lamont, of the Commercial Pharmacy Department of the St. Louis College Pharmacy, is introducing a "will power" test into his lectures, illustrative of what determination and self-control mean, says a despatch to the Pharmaceutical Era. His first test was a four weeks non-smoking contest. Forty-eight of the class of seventy-two were acknowledged smokers. Following an example set by Mr. Lamont they decided to stop smoking for four weeks to indicate that they had full control of appetite and body. Only nine were cigarette smokers. No penalty is attached, only truthful reports asked. While the test is not concluded, it seems that reports will be very complimentary to the self-control of the class.

In keeping with the determination test, an "I Will" creed has been circulated. Each member of the class has signed it. The subject as presented to the class follows:

Realizing the inestimable value of honest business conduct and the strict appreciation of truth in all my actions, deeds and thoughts;

Believing in the possibilities of self-advancement and self-improvement through the acquisition and proper development of the fundamental essential to successful business, and feeling that a permanent good will result from introduction to, and retention in my business life, I herewith subscribe my name to the

"I WILL" CREED

- I WILL—respect my profession, my employer and myself.
- I WILL—Be honest and fair with my employer and expect in return his implicit confidence and support.
- I WILL—Be loyal and just and never speak of him disparagingly or criticize him publicly.
- I WILL—Enhance the value of his reputation by my good work.
- I WILL—Be a trustworthy custodian of his goods and cash, and use every effort to preserve the dignity of the profession.
- I WILL—Base my expectation of reward upon the class of service rendered, and pay the price of success in honest effort.
- I WILL—Meet my duties with a smile and enter upon my work with cheerfulness.
- I WILL—Find time to do everything needful by never allowing time to find me unemployed.
- I WILL—Earn money and save it, by avoiding expensive and unnecessary amusements.
- I WILL—Avoid dissipation in all forms and guard my health, because a healthy body may acquire a healthy mind.
- I WILL—Mix brains with my work and handle the customers along correct and proper lines,

remembering that plenty of satisfied customers is the best evidence of good business.

I WILL—Make good business—clean business, by following the golden rule, which makes me just and honest and truthful to my fellow-man.

TEA AS A SIDE LINE IN THE DRUG STORE

We read in a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutische Post*, published in Vienna, says the *National Druggist*, that Hungarian pharmacists have decided to take up as a side line the selling of tea, and that the Central Pharmaceutical Depot is at present buying in large quantities English and Chinese teas on behalf of the pharmacists of the country. These teas will be sold to the public in original packages, to be obtained in pharmacies only.

Although American druggists have taken on, and are still taking on, a large number of side lines, they have not, so far as we are aware, made any attempt to stock the finer brands of tea, thinking, perhaps, that by so doing they would encroach upon a trade belonging properly to the grocer, and not compatible with the dignity of the pharmacist. History, however, shows that the Hungarian pharmacists have simply decided to put in stock an article that was formerly regarded as appertaining to the druggists and not to the grocer.

In former times, and, indeed, until a comparatively recent date, the spices, condiments, tea, coffee, and even sugar were a part of the stock of every pharmacy in France and in European countries generally. Indeed, up to the time of the splitting up of the guild of Apothicaires épiciers (apothecaryspicers) into two guilds, about the middle of the sixteenth century, apothecaries were the only persons who could lawfully sell any of the articles named, except coffee. Subsequently, the guilds were further divided, and there were "herbiers," who dealt in medicinal herbs; "ciris," who dealt in wax in its crude form—"en pain," as it was called, or in loaf (i.e., melted and cast in pans) and candles; "peveiers," who sold pepper, but not spices; "regrattiers," who sold a number of articles now found in groceries, and who were later allowed to deal in such spices only as are used in cooking. All the time, however, the sale of tea was legally reserved to the apothecaries.

There was a reason why the apothecaries alone were permitted to sell tea. In a royal ordinance, published about the close of the fifteenth century, we find a recital of the difficulties encountered in the way of obtaining tea, spices, etc., in a pure state. "Sometimes," we are told, "they are rare

even in the Orient. They are so costly, even in the countries where they grow, that infidel traders and merchants fail to bring them to Christian lands, because of the voyage, which is so long that they (the merchants) may remain two, or even three, years without return for their money."

WINDOW DISPLAY INFORMATION

The nature and construction of the window practically defines the nature and extent of the display, says an exchange.

A boxed-in window affords opportunities for more elaborate and extensive displays, and where possible should always be obtained. The boxing should be constructed as tightly as possible and ventilation afforded from the outside, as that is the only method by which the "sweating" of the windows can be prevented. For the same reason, when possible, electric lights exclusively should be used for illumination, but only a portion of these lights should be mounted upon permanent fixtures—the remainder simply attached to long flexible cords so that they can be arranged in any portion of the display. The globes of these lights can be stained as desired by dipping in a solution of white shellac in wood alcohol colored with aniline dyes. This stain can be removed by washing with wood spirits.

There are two primary parts to every window display. They are: The background and settings and the article to be advertised.

As the sole idea of the background and settings is to attract attention, they should be arranged upon the principle that the best is none too good, and careful attention should be given to every little detail. Much of this work can and should be prepared beforehand, and arranged so that it can be set up in the window with the least trouble and in the shortest time.

Frames and stands must be constructed, and for this purpose a liberal supply of light lumber of various lengths should be procured. None of this need be heavier than 2x2, while some should be so thin that it can be bent in any direction.

Two or more artificial bottoms for the window should be built, either in one or more sections, depending upon the size of the window; by having these extra ones, the ones for the next display can be arranged without disturbing the one in the window.

The window trimmer's work-box should also contain several bundles of wire of various gauges, a liberal supply of nails, tacks, and pins, needles and threads, glue and mucilage pot, and a few simple carpenter's tools, such as hammer, tack hammer, saw, square, etc.

Cheesecloth or hunting is the most extensively used article for forming backgrounds of windows, and in many ways it is an ideal material, being inexpensive, light, easily arranged, and obtainable in almost any color. To receive its full value it should be either draped in graceful folds or arranged in some fantastic form, such as pleating (either horizontal or perpendicular), puffing, padding, smocking, etc.

It requires some little practice to become proficient in the art of making these different arrangements, but the final results are so satisfactory that they are well worth all the practice necessary.

Other fabrics, such as muslins, silks, satins, velvets, etc., are sometimes used, but are seldom arranged in any other manner than that of draping. Next to cheesecloth, crepe tissue paper is the most extensively used material in window displays. It may be used solid or cut in strips and twisted into fantastic forms.

A JUBILEE NUMBER

The Chemist and Druggist, of London, England, has reached its silver jubilee, having been published for fifty years, and in commemoration of the event the issue of July 31st came to hand embodying no less than 212 pages of advertisements and 108 of reading matter, making one of the largest issues of drug publications which has ever been issued.

As a souvenir of the event a replica of the first number of the Chemist and Druggist, published Sept. 15th, 1859, was presented to every subscriber. We congratulate our contemporary on the attainment of its fiftieth birthday and on the very valuable work it is doing in connection with pharmacy.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

The Harkness Drug Co., Cochrane, Ont., have installed the well-known New Century Silent Salesman Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

"Konataj Medicinaj Productoj," is the title of a new booklet issued by Burroughes, Wellcome & Co., London, England, who have decided "owing to the universality of the firm's business" to publish information concerning some of their prominent medicinal preparations in the Esperanto language.



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The products bearing these TRADE MARKS are issued by:—

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON (ENG.)

Branches: SYDNEY CAPE TOWN SHANGHAI

101-104, CORISTINE BUILDING

ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

AND 45, LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

Full stocks of these and other B. W. & Co. products are held at the firm's Branches, and at the following depots:—

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A. Chipman-Smith & Co.

TORONTO—W. J. A. & H. Carnahan, Cor. Yonge and Bloor

Streets and cor. Carlton and Church Streets

VANCOUVER, B.C.—W. M. Harrison & Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—W. F. C. Brathwaite

" " The Gordon Mitchell Drug Co.

Depots in all principal cities throughout Canada & U.S.A.

LEVERS BROS. LTD.

Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

SELLING AGENTS

John Cowan Co. Ltd.

Montreal Chemical Works

3 Dalhousie Street

Montreal

SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI B.P.

MAKE YOUR OWN BY USING

VANCO

BRAND

Concentrated Nitrous Ether 1-20

GUARANTEED STRENGTH

MADE IN CANADA

PRICES:

4 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.40 8 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.20 16 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.10

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED

148 Van Horne Street

Toronto, Ontario

LYMAN'S LICORICE

BEST QUALITY

4-6-8-12 and 16 sticks to a pound.

Packed in 5lb. boxes.

Special price in quantity.

Be ready for the demand.

GIBSON'S JUJUBES in 4lb. G.S.W.M. Jars with large gold label. Good
(SEVERAL KINDS) value.

LYMAN'S COLD CREAM

SNOW WHITE

Finest Cold Cream on the Market at any price.

Highly Perfumed with finest Otto Rose.

Round opal pots, small at 80c per dozen.

Collapsible tubes, doz. in display carton, large at \$1.50 per doz.

Round opal pots large at \$1.20

Decorated screw cover tin boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound at \$3.00 per dozen.

Collapsible tubes, dozen in display carton, small at 75c per doz.

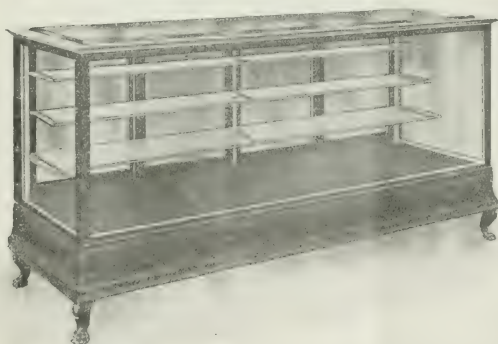
Decorated screw cover tin boxes, 1 pound at \$5.00

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited, Toronto

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

The Waterloo School & Office Furniture Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factory at WATERLOO, ONT.



Manufacturers of High
Class Modern Interior
Hardwood Finish of
All Kinds

Our Specialties:

BANK FITTINGS
OFFICE FITTINGS
STORE FITTINGS
HOTEL FITTINGS
POST OFFICE FITTINGS

Also Fittings and Furniture for
Public and Private Buildings of
every description. Estimates fur-
nished on application.

NOTE.—We have a large stock of
modern Show Cases, similar to cut, on
hand. These we will sell at a consider-
able reduction. List of sizes and prices
sent on application.

THE WATERLOO SCHOOL & OFFICE FURNITURE CO., LTD.

Trade Notes

Dr. Blackburn has opened a drug store at Burdette, Alberta.

F. J. Long has started a drug business at Gladsby, Alberta.

F. Richardson has opened a drug store at Edmonton, Alberta.

E. Anderson, druggist, Toronto, is advertising his business for sale.

A. E. Brethour, druggist, at Blackfalds, Alberta, died last month.

Dr. Paddell has opened a new drug store at Young, Saskatchewan.

W. J. Douglas has sold his drug business at Collingwood, Ontario.

G. Gemmill has opened a drug store at Merritt, British Columbia.

K. J. O'Neill has started a drug business at McLean, Saskatchewan.

W. J. Barker & Co. succeed the Rivers Drug Co., at Rivers, Manitoba.

T. A. McGillivray has started a drug business at Melville, Saskatchewan.

W. J. Vernon has opened a drug business at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dr. Geo. Cooper has taken out a license as a druggist for Charlton, Ontario.

A. J. Bedard, druggist, at Richmond, Quebec, suffered a loss by fire recently.

The drug store of J. A. Scott, Glencoe, Ontario, was burned out recently.

J. A. Hallett has taken over the drug business of J. M. Tamblin, Oshawa, Ontario.

T. N. Jarvis has purchased the drug business of G. A. Sherrin, Dresden, Ontario.

E. Brooker has started a drug business in South Vancouver, British Columbia.

The drug store of J. Patterson, Almonte, Ontario, was damaged by fire recently.

W. E. Arens has purchased the Shoal Lake Pharmacy, at Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

J. E. Chambers has opened a new drug business in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Pharmacie St. George has been registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

S. H. Nixon has taken over the drug business of G. A. Ramsden, Georgetown, Ontario.

W. F. Cantelon has opened a new drug store at 987 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario.

W. H. C. Summerfeldt, druggist, at Toronto, Ontario, suffered a loss by fire recently.

J. T. Green has purchased the drug and stationery business of E. Grant, Roblin, Manitoba.

J. T. Green has purchased the drug and stationery business of E. Grant, Roblin, Manitoba.

The drug store of James Patterson, Almonte, Ontario, was totally destroyed by fire Sept. 10th.

R. W. Roberts has taken over the drug business of J. A. Gallagher, King Street, Toronto, Ontario.

W. H. Medley, formerly of Kingston, has purchased the Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

G. S. Metcalfe succeeds C. H. Gillanders in the Cedar Cottage Drug Store, Vancouver, British Columbia.

W. B. Walsh has purchased the College Street branch of J. Albert Thompson, druggist, Toronto, Ontario.

The French Pharmaceutical Specialties Company have registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

R. C. & A. F. Humphrey, druggists and stationers, at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, have given up business.

W. N. Braund has taken over the drug business of A. P. Sieveright and Anson Burke, druggists, of Huntsville, Ontario.

According to the Winnipeg Commercial, we are advised that there is a good opening for a drug store at Benito, Manitoba.

In the recent fire at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, the Saskatoon Drug & Stationery Company's loss is estimated at \$12,000.

Thos. S. Beasley, formerly of Brantford, Ontario, has purchased the drug business of W. A. Twiddy, Eglinton, Ontario.

St. John & Ferguson, Niagara Falls, Ontario, have dissolved partnership as druggists, Mr. St. John continuing the business.

A. B. Campbell, of Hosmer, British Columbia, dealer in books, fancy goods, patent medicines, etc., is adding a stock of drugs and engaging a prescription clerk to take charge.

O.C.P. CLASS OFFICERS

Class officers for 1909-1910 at the Ontario College of Pharmacy have been elected as follows: Hon. President, Dean Heebner; Hon. First Vice-President, Miss E. E. Davis; Hon. Second Vice-President, Miss Maude Richardson; President, P. Dunnigan; Vice-President, G. A. James; Secretary, S. C. Cooper; Treasurer, C. R. Vail; Committee, W. L. Torrance, W. A. Harkness, F. M. Haffey, J. F. Cassidy, G. N. Elwin.

E. D. Storey, Ottawa, Ont., has placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, for a complete outfit, which will be one of the finest in that city.

Mr. Storey chose the beautiful Crystal Gem style of Show Cases, the all glass case without holes in the glass, and the New Century Display Counter.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS

The Canadian National Exhibition for 1906 was without doubt the most successful of any in the history of the Association as regards many features of interest to all classes of visitors. The attendance was largely in excess of any other year, and the entire exhibition was a success financially from any point of view from the number of exhibits and the amusements.

Amongst the exhibits of particular interest to druggists, several were noticed both in the Manufacturers' and in the Process Buildings. Show cases were exhibited by the Toronto Show

representatives from their Montreal branch. There were many interesting features in connection with this exhibit which appealed very specially to the physicians from the most northerly districts of the Western Provinces. These doctors appreciate the importance of having on hand "Tabloid" and "Soloid" products, and also "Tabloid" Dressings, which they can carry in large quantities, owing to the compactness with which the goods are packed.

There was on hand a large assortment of "Tabloid" Medicine Chests and Cases, many of which were similar to those which have been carried by the greatest explorers of the present age.



Case Co., Jones Bros. & Co., and McIntyre Furniture Co.

The exhibit of the Macdonald Manufacturing Co., consisting of an excellent display of their tin boxes, etc., was greatly admired, and we publish here an illustration of this exhibit.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME, & CO.'S EXHIBIT AT THE C. M. A. MEETING

Among the exhibits at the recent meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held in Winnipeg, August 23rd to 25th, was one of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., under the supervision of repre-

A special apparatus was constructed for demonstration of the solubility of "Soloid" Corrosive Sublimite. The gr. 8.75 product was used, and the visitors were surprised to learn that a product of this size could be dissolved under a minute, in less than 1 oz. of water.

The other products to which prominence was given were as follows: The B. W. & Co. All Glass Syringes, "Wellcome" Brand Chloroform in sealed phials, dropper bottles, and the larger containers, similar to those which the firm's salesmen have been showing to the physicians for a number of years; "Kepler" Malt products, "Wellcome" Brand Liquid Extract of Ergot, and the new product "Ernutin."

Retailers Attention!**Stock
Cæmentium**

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

DILLONS LIMITED

455 St. Paul Street - - Montreal

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

**COWAN'S
LIQ. AMMON. FORT.
PURE**

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums**BORIC ACID**, Merck and English.**CARB. AMMON.** 5 lb. and 10 lb. cans, kegs and casks**CHLOR. AMMON.**, kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

**OUR No. 1 BURNING OUTFIT**

SEE THIS LIST OF OUR RETAIL PRICES

No. 1	complete	\$ 1.50
No. 2	"	3.50
No. 3	"	5.00

We are putting the best outfits on the market that have ever been made and our prices are the lowest.

Send for catalogue and trade discount.

The Acme Supply Co., Ltd.

118-120 Duke St. - - TORONTO, Ont.

Did You Ever Notice

that the druggists throughout the country who do the largest trade are always the fellows who are not afraid to buy enough of any good patent medicine in order to get a lot of free advertising.

On the other hand did you ever notice the shiney coat and frayed at the bottom pants on the man who is always knocking patent medicines and talking about the professional aspect of the drug business.

That ought to be enough to convince you of the wisdom of writing The Merrill Medical Co., M'g Chemists, Toronto, regarding exclusive advertising proposition for

MERRILL'S RELIABLE FAMILY REMEDIES
THE ROYAL ENGLISH TOILET PREPARATIONS
MERRILL'S HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

Don't wait for a traveller. Write to-day

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont.



The Innovation SILENT SALESMAN WALL CASE

The latest idea in a Wall Case, a combination of Silent Salesman and Wall Case. The Case is practically a Silent Salesman Show Case, but with sliding doors in front, with mirror back, plate glass shelves, and bevelled plate glass top, above this is a section fitted with doors that lift up and slide back and forms a convenient display space for small quick selling articles, while the top is a regular wall case with sliding doors. The centre section is a special display case running to floor with a hinged door and with a beautiful art glass panel at the top.

The design is entirely new, of the "Art Nouveau" style, and the whole case is beautiful and specially adapted to the display of high class goods. This case does away with the necessity of a line of Silent Salesmen on one side of the store.

We manufacture the Innovation Tincture Shelving and Innovation Prescription Case to match this beautiful fixture, and will be pleased to submit estimates on complete outfits.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

JONES BROS. & COMPANY, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:
29-31 Adelaide St. West
TORONTO
Canada

DRUG STORE BUILDERS
TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCHES:
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
WINNIPEG

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Sovereign Perfumes, Ltd., had a fine display of their Ideal Orchid Perfume, with the other specialties, namely, the Ideal Orchid Sachet, Cream, Toilet Water and Talcum Powder, all of which proved very attractive, especially to the lady visitors. The exhibit was an excellent one, and the policy of sampling the perfume by means of the atomizer gained many customers for the Ideal Orchid Perfume.

Raphael Tuck & Co., of Montreal and New York, had an excellent exhibit of pictorial post cards and other high class products of their manufactory.

ANOTHER "JONES" DRUG STORE

C. S. Prouse, Kingston, Ont., has added to his well-fitted pharmacy one of the latest ideas of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, the Crystal Caselet.



Of this perfume, Miss Mabel Taliferro, the American actress, says: "I find your Orchid Perfume a most delightful odor."

The Triangle Food Co., of Hamilton, exhibited their infants' food to an interested number of visitors.

Kerr Bros. had a display of their confectionery, mostly comprising the boiled goods for druggists' sale and their famous Butter Scotch.

Cowan & Co. were to the front with their Maple Buds, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate Parisienne and other goods of their manufacture.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

We are in receipt of a catalogue of medical and pharmaceutical books which has just been issued by Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W., England. The catalogue is a very complete one, the books having been classified under thirty-four heads, and a complete index of the authors is given. The arrangement of the book is such as to render it easy for reference.

McMillan & Anderson, Gramme, Alta., have installed a line of New Century Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

VINOLIA AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL

The display at the Vinolia stand was most artistically arranged, and with a view of ensuring the attention of every visitor. Our illustration gives but a faint idea of this exhibit. A full line of Vinolia goods were on view, notably amongst them being Lait Vinolia Shaving Sticks, Vinolia Lavender and Cologne Waters, and their new specialties the Mylissin Soap and Perfume. Liril Extract was also another product of this firm, and is one of very high standard. The exhibit as a whole displayed great taste, and was liberally patronized by orders.

ber of others that should readily suggest themselves. The following will serve as an example of the process of making such a jar:

For the base, or bottom stratum, we will take a blue, for which indigo sulphate dissolved in sulphuric acid will answer. For the second we will take chloroform alone. The third layer may consist of glycerin tinted with caramel; the fourth, castor oil colored with alkanet root; the fifth, proof spirit tinted with anilin green; the sixth, cod liver oil carrying one per cent. of oil of turpentine; the seventh, alcohol tinted with violet anilin, and so on.

The liquids must be introduced through a tube, the lowest point of which should approach the



A "RAINBOW" SHOW GLOBE

"Rainbow" show globes, that is to say, show globes containing bands of liquids of different colors, are very striking, and can be prepared by observing the following principles: (1) The liquids must be introduced in the order of their specific gravities, the heaviest first, the next heaviest second, and so on. (2) Each stratum must be so arranged that it will lie between strata of liquids with which it is not miscible. (3) Care must be taken that the coloring matter of each stratum is insoluble in the media immediately above and below it.

The liquids generally used as solvents are oil of turpentine, olive, cottonseed, almond and castor oils, glycerin, chloroform, alcohol and a num-

surface of the layer previously introduced as closely as possible without actual contact, and the point directed against the side of the jar or globe, so that the liquid may flow as gently as possible and spread itself over the surface without disturbing the same.—National Druggist.

OBITUARY

The death is announced of Mr. John Albert Johnson, Governor of the State of Minnesota. Mr. Johnson was born in St. Peter, Minn., in 1861, and served some time as a drug clerk in his native town.

CANADIAN MADE LICORICE

(Y. & S. BRAND)

AS ADVERTISED IN ALL THE PROMINENT CITIES OF CANADA

FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS



FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS

Acme Licorice Pellets, M. & R. Wafers, Softmints, Lozenges, Powdered Extract and Root, &c., &c. Appropriate for Druggists' uses.

MANUFACTURED BY

National Licorice Company
Montreal

N.B.—Place your orders now
with your wholesaler for
your winter requirements.

ROYAL After Dinner Mints

IN 25c. PACKAGES

(PRICE PROTECTED)

IN 25 lb. PAIRS

ROYAL Cough Drops

AN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGE RETAILS FOR 5 CENTS

IN BOX CONTAINING 36 PACKAGES \$1.00

The MOYES CHEMICAL CO., Limited
84-96 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, CANADA

Conditions for Selling

Dr. Pierce's Medicines

BY THE

Retail Druggists in the Dominion
Were Never Better!



Owing to the Protection Afforded by Our Serial Number Contract Plan

which has cost us a great deal of money, the Druggist can get Full Price for these old-time Favorite Remedies, and he can make a fair legitimate profit, because Dr. Pierce's are

THE ONLY POPULAR MEDICINES

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Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of general interest to the trade.

Editor The Canadian Druggist,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—The September copy of Canadian Druggist, received yesterday, contains one very good article—"A Much Needed Change." It is correct on every point, except that the apprenticeship term would be "better cut down to two years," thus making the whole undergraduate period four years, as is the case in most of the professions.

As it stands now, one is almost a patriarch after four years slavish apprenticeship, one year crammed college course, and then a couple of years "experience" to finish off. A year extra at college should be equal to at least two years apprenticeship. (In my case it would be worth four).

I am, yours sincerely,

A. J. Hamilton,
O.C.P., '04-'05.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of this Association was held at Los Angeles, Cal., August 16th to 20th.

The attendance was fair, the extreme westerly place of meeting evidently deterring many eastern pharmacists from attendance. President Oscar Oldberg was unable to attend owing to illness, and the chair was occupied by First Vice-President E. G. Eberle, of Dallas, Texas.

The President's address was read by Mr. H. B. Mason, of Detroit. It contains a number of excellent recommendations and dealt with many points of interest to pharmacy, notably "The Nostrum Evil," "The Most Potent Cause of the Pharmacist's Troubles," "The Campaign of Education," "The Pharmacopoeia," "The National Formulary," etc.

We give the portion dealing with the last two named matters, as being of special interest. In speaking of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, the address said:

"The Pharmacopoeia of the United States has reached a high place among the pharmacopoeias of the world. But while we have reason to be well pleased with its scientific character, I have become convinced that it might be made more helpful to the pharmacist than it is. The fact that it can be made so without in the least degree detracting from its other merits, seems to have escaped the attention of all of us.

"The pharmacopoeial directions, formulas and methods can in many instances be so framed as

to encourage and facilitate the making of official preparations and the performance of other technical pharmaceutical work by the pharmacists. Little work of that kind is now done, because the official methods prescribed are less simple and convenient than they might be, or because no official directions are given. Formulas once in the Pharmacopoeia have been dropped, a few at a time, because they were not utilized to any considerable extent, until there are scarcely any working-formulas left except for the galenicals. I believe that pharmacists who have the ability and ambition to make such chemical and pharmaceutical preparations as do not require facilities beyond their reach, should find the requisite practical directions in the Pharmacopoeia.

"The pharmaceutical manufacturers have done very much for the progress of American pharmacy. Let us fairly and freely acknowledge our indebtedness to them. Let us freely recognize the fact that many chemical and pharmaceutical products of great value must of necessity always be made by the manufacturing laboratories. Let us go further and freely admit that the promising 'propaganda in favor of U.S.P. and N.F. preparations,' would be in great danger of utter defeat if competent pharmacists permit themselves to be held responsible for unfit products made and dispensed by the incompetent. Any retail druggist lacking the knowledge and skill required to make satisfactory U.S.P. and N.F. preparations will be sure to do infinite harm to his own business as well as to the cause of pharmacy if he has so little sense as to try to make those preparations himself instead of procuring them from some trustworthy manufacturer.

"But let us see to it that a fair chance is given also to the competent pharmacist.

"I am sure that the value of many preparations which the pharmacist can not make has been greatly exaggerated, and that we have not been sufficiently on our guard to prevent an underestimation of the value of such pharmaceuticals as the pharmacist can readily prepare.

"It should be freely admitted that it is very difficult for the pharmacist to manufacture fluid extracts and that he rarely tries to do so. But the value of that class of preparations is grossly exaggerated, and it is a serious mistake to encourage the use of fluid extracts for making other preparations.

"Percolation is an exceedingly valuable and effective process for the extraction of the soluble matter of plant drugs, and every properly-trained pharmacist should know how to perform it and should make use of it whenever the results sought are best secured by its employment. But nearly all pharmacopoeias have always ordered their tinctures made by maceration and still continue

to do so. No experienced pharmacist can question the fact that any plant tincture of ten per cent. strength can be far more conveniently prepared by maceration than by percolation, and just as effectively.

"The conclusion of the Brussels conference with regard to the employment of percolation must be regarded as not justified by the facts.

"Numerous American retail druggists either buy their tinctures already prepared, or make them from fluid extracts, or prepare them by maceration regardless of the official directions. I am sure that a far greater number of our retail druggists would prepare their own tinctures if the Pharmacopoeia should order them made by maceration instead of percolation, and if that be true, then it is sufficient reason for giving maceration the preference, or at least permitting it as an alternative process. As uniform tinctures as can be obtained have been made by European pharmacists by the process of maceration for generations.

"The foregoing statements illustrate what I mean by seeking to encourage the rehabilitation of practical pharmacy through the official processes of the Pharmacopoeia, and I strongly recommend that a special committee be appointed by the Council to investigate and report upon this subject in time for the next revision, or that our Committee on the United States Pharmacopoeia be requested to give it attention."

In dealing with the National Formulary it criticized the action of the United States Congress in making the N.F. a legal standard, thus putting it on a par with the Pharmacopoeia, a criticism which drew forth a resolution couched in strong language, and combatting the statements made by the President.

The following is the portion of the President's address on the National Formulary:

It is remarkable that the Congress of the United States should have made a legal standard of the National Formulary, prepared, owned and published by an Association which has the power to change its book any day, or to reduce its scope or add to it, or suspend its publication altogether. It was a ridiculous mistake which will, of course, be corrected sooner or later.

"The National Formulary has been held up to scorn on account of the absurd character of some of its preparations, and the compilers have been severely criticized. But it must not be forgotten that these grotesque polypharmaceutical preparations were included solely because they are prescribed by many medical practitioners, and before the book had become a legal standard. It is to be hoped, however, that some limit will be placed upon the extent to which complex preparations are included on the sole ground that they are actual-

ly used. There should be no complex therapeutic mixtures whatever in the Pharmacopoeia. All preparations of that class now contained in it should be transferred to the National Formulary, if not excluded from both.

"I once heard a high authority on pharmacy describe the composition of compound cathartic pills as a 'veritable poem.' Such a characterization of that preparation seems to me to be a new and unique species of poetic license. Is it a spring poem! If the National Formulary retains its authority as a national standard, the sole control of it will pass out of the hands of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It will then perhaps be considered as a supplement to the Pharmacopoeia, and in that case will no longer contain such inspirations as Warburg's tincture, Plummer's pills, etc.

"But, whatever may be the fate of the National Formulary, we shall always find a formulary for unofficial preparations necessary, and this Association will prepare and publish it."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary President—Enno Sander, St. Louis.

President—Henry H. Rusby, of New York.

Vice-Presidents—C. B. Lowe, of Philadelphia; C. W. Johnson, of Seattle, and W. B. Day, of Chicago.

Secretary—Charles Caspari, Jr., of Baltimore.

Treasurer—H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy—C. Lewis Diehl, of Louisville.

The officers elected by the sections are:

Commercial Interests—Chairman, W. M. Bowman, of Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, G. H. P. Lichthardt, of San Francisco; associates, W. B. Philips, of Fruitvale, Cal.; H. G. Dean, of Santa Anna, Cal.; and W. J. Frazier, of Wichita, Kan.

Scientific Papers—Chairman, Martin I. Wilbert, of Washington, D.C.; Secretary, A. H. Clark, of Chicago; these two to choose a third member as associate.

Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation—Chairman, C. H. LaWall, of Philadelphia; Secretary, C. W. Johnson, of Seattle; associates, Philip Asher, of New Orleans; C. Osseward, of Seattle; and H. A. Peairs, of Los Angeles.

Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing—Chairman, Otto Raubenheimer, of Brooklyn; Secretary, E. H. Ladish, of Chicago; associate, W. R. White, of Nashville.

Historical Pharmacy—Chairman, E. G. Eberle, of Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, J. A. Dunn, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Historian, E. Kremers, Madison, Wis.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Richmond, Va., beginning May 16th, 1910, being the week following the meeting of the Pharmacopoeial Convention at Washington.



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Here's a business proposition: Buy Pape's Diapepsin and Pape's Diuretic, to get the best discounts wholesalers allow. Our advertising and the results of the use of both remedies will increase demand for them. It is wasteful to buy a few packages. They are staple as any proprietary in your stock. Buy in quantity and keep the discounts yourself.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists was held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6th to 9th, and was attended by over one thousand members and visitors.

The Secretary's report showed a slight falling off in membership, while a number of the State Associations have ceased to be affiliated.

In October, 1908, the total number of State Associations in affiliation with the N.A.R.D. was 1,070, while in September, 1909, the number has fallen to 979, ninety-eight having dropped during the year and seven joined.

The American Druggists' Syndicate appear to have marshalled their forces and captured the offices, the following being the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Charles H. Huhn, of Minneapolis, Minn.

First Vice-President—H. B. Guilford, of Rochester, N.Y. (re-named).

Second Vice-President—J. D. Humphrey, of Alabama.

Executive Committee—W. S. Elkin, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. Ladish, of Chicago, Ill.; Edward E. Williams, of Madison, Wis.; Charles F. Mann, of Detroit, Mich.; Charles A. Renner, of St. Louis, Mo.; George W. McDuff, of New Orleans, La.; Secretary, T. H. Potts, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Coleman, of Wheeling, W. Va.

At the final session, the following report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted:

"That all parcel post bills continue to receive the vigorous opposition of the retail drug trade and members of Congress be pledged previous to their election to defeat this proposed measure.

"That we give our support to a bill that will prohibit the sale of narcotic habit-forming drugs, except through proper and legitimate channels under proper supervision, protecting the public with as little hardship as possible to the druggist.

"That efforts toward the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law be continued as previously recommended by this Association.

"That the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether medicinal or compounded for beverage purposes, should be entirely divorced from the practice of pharmacy, and that it is the duty of members of the N.A.R.D. to give their efforts to the accomplishment of this end.

"That we recognize the propriety and justice of such proper regulative measures as may be necessary to prevent the surreptitious sale of alcoholic liquids for beverage purposes under the disguise

of medicinal or pharmaceutical compounds, and that the members of the N.A.R.D. give their aid and support toward the enactment and enforcement of all just laws for this purpose.

"That the annual dues of this Association, including one annual subscription for Notes, shall be fixed by this convention, and the subscription price of Notes be fixed by the incoming Executive Committee.

"That it is the sense of the Association that co-operative buying in both a local and more extensive way with respect to all goods not price protected at the full price, thereby insuring the retailer his rightful profit, is the only just and effective means of securing advantages that will result in the benefit to the retailer.

"That the U.S.P. and N.F. propaganda work be continued in the most aggressive manner possible, that at least 20 per cent. of the annual dues be devoted to this purpose and that the National Committee on U.S.P. and N.F. propaganda encourage the formation of a similar committee in each state and territory and co-operate with them in making most effective this important and valuable work.

"That this Association appreciates the necessity for and importance of a central bureau on drug store telephone service and earnestly requests the National Telephone Companies to establish such a bureau as soon as possible.

"That the National Association of Retail Druggists will do all in its power to assist in perfecting the National Formulary and thus make it fully representative of the best that American pharmacy can offer in the way of extra pharmacopoeial preparations."

THE GOLDEN RULE IN SALESMANSHIP

The Golden Rule applied to salesmanship is a sound business principle which brings results. The salesman owes a duty to his customer as well as to his employer. The customer depends to some extent upon the salesman, and if the latter creates false impressions, or in any way makes a sale which he knows is not to the best advantage of the customer, he is betraying a trust.

The customer has a right to the benefit of the salesman's knowledge and experience. It may not be merely confirming the opinion of the customer, but talking him out of a wrong idea and selling him what he really needs. Failure to do this is not cleverness, but dishonesty.

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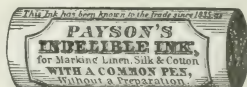
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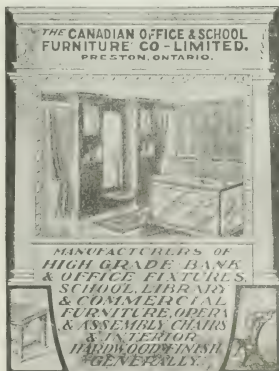
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CHEMISTRY IN CHINA

At the recent meeting held in London, Eng., of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry the progress made by China in the study of chemistry, for the present position and future development of chemical industries in the country was described by Yu Tung-Kwai in a paper read before the Law Section.

According to their historical records, he said, alchemy was known in their country at least 2,700 years before Christ. The chief object of such practice at that time was to cure diseases and to try to prepare a sort of medicine under the name of "Gold Pills" somewhat analogous in nature to the well-known Philosopher's Stone. Metallurgical work and dyeing carried them back to time immemorial, and he need scarcely mention that the processes of making gunpowder, paper, glass, and porcelain were all originated in his country. The Chinese, too, had already a clear knowledge of oxygen in the seventh century. They knew that by burning sulphur or charcoal these substances combined with oxygen in the air to form new bodies, and they had also prepared oxygen from saltpetre. He was ready to admit that China had been kept far behind during the last hundred years in the development of modern science, due to the fact that most of the Chinese were led to concentrate their life's attention simply on a kind of most difficult literary work, and not to any lack of a scientific bent among his countrymen. However, obstacles to scientific study had now been removed. Since China had been known for thousands of years as an agricultural country and also possessed an enormous undeveloped wealth of minerals attention was naturally directed first of all to the study of these two branches of applied science, agricultural chemistry and metallurgy. These works had been carried out by three distinct bodies. First, a new Board of Agriculture had been instituted, composed of different bureaux, which managed their own affairs, such as land surveying, mine surveying, irrigation work, etc. The headquarters were at Peking, but there was in each province an executive committee which directly controlled the provincial affairs. The establishment of Government experimental stations in the various parts of the country had been discussed, and he believed the proposal would be carried out very soon. Secondly, the work of local societies was also worthy of mention. At present the majority of young Chinese quite realized the value of science to the welfare of their country. A chemical society had been formed in which the provincial societies would form sectional branches. Agricultural societies were more numerous, and what were known in China as commercial guilds

were giving their financial support. These societies at present were mainly exercising an indirect influence, and tried to show the best use that could be made of natural resources by reports to the Government and the people. Research work had not yet become an important object of these societies, but he ventured to say that the time was not far off when it would be. Thirdly, the students in China also exercised considerable influence. In regard to the institutions for studying these subjects, besides the universities and colleges in which chemistry, both pure and applied, was taught, each province had to be provided with at least one higher technical college. A scheme for establishing technical schools in each district had been proposed, but owing to financial embarrassment it was impossible to carry it out at once all over the country. A characteristic feature about the teaching system in China was that chemistry and mathematics were compulsory subjects in the elementary schools for the purpose not only of training the minds of the young students, but also of making them acquire some elementary knowledge of natural phenomena and of realizing the importance of and the intimate connection between chemistry and the necessities of daily life. By the efforts and through the rudimentary knowledge of these students, their fathers and other relatives were usually enlightened in turn and their money was thus willingly given for many industrial enterprises. As to the situation of chemical industries in China at present, it was, of course, still comparatively poor. However, there existed already several large chemical and metallurgical works along the Yang-tze and in some other provinces, and he might mention that a syndicate had been formed to explore a new Chinese petroleum field, the area of which had been estimated as one of the largest petroleum-producing regions of the world. He considered that the development of China would be of considerable benefit to the world, because as there was a vast unexplored field in China the future contributions from that country to the science of the world would be enormous, and because the commercial interests between China and the West would increase enormously, for though they could produce some goods themselves they could never exclude foreign merchandise—on the contrary, the consumption of foreign goods would be undoubtedly increased proportionately to the home production. That was obvious, because the consumption of European goods would increase as the people became more subject to the Western influences, and as the people became more rich the better customers would they be. In conclusion, he pointed out that the relations between China and the rest of

the world were so intimate that unless China developed the peace of the world would not be assured, and he was therefore glad to say that the development of China had now begun

PHARMACY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., on his return from a trip abroad, during which time, after leaving Southampton, he visited Spain, Portugal, St. Vincent, and from thence went to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, gave an interview to a representative of the British and Colonial Druggist.

As might be expected, while out there he made extensive enquiries as to pharmacy legislation in that part of the New World with a view to seeing, by comparison with the laws on these islands, if our legislation was on a correct basis.

In Argentine, there is a protective system and an extensive curriculum for all professions, with the result that the pharmacist is a well recognized member of a branch of the medical profession. He has to go through a five years' course after leaving an elementary school, and to satisfy his tutors as to his progress every year. He must then spend three years applying himself to pharmacy, being engaged for a certain period of this time in actual pharmaceutical processes. After this, if he wishes, he may go through further courses and qualify as a medical practitioner. If he does not choose to go on he is a *Pharmaceutico*.

An *Idoneo*, Mr. Idris explained, is an assistant to a *pharmaceutico*. He is allowed to make up prescriptions under supervision of a *pharmaceutico*, but as he does not undergo the whole training of his better qualified confrere, he cannot graduate to the higher qualification. In the strict interpretation of the law, no one, other than a *pharmaceutico*, can own a pharmacy, but in practice this is evaded by a *medico*—or rather one who has passed the pharmaceutical portion, and aspires to the "noble profession"—lending his name. An analyst must go through the same course as the pharmacist as a preliminary to further study. Mr. Idris soon discovered that the *pharmaceutico* is a man of high standing in South America. There is nothing of the trading element or "shop" character about his place of business. It is strictly a professional auditorium with the workshop behind. This man can only sell poisons for medicinal purposes. There is a special class of druggist who may sell poisons for technical and other uses. These he can vend with few restrictions.

A prescription in English must be vised by an Argentine practitioner. It must be re-written in

to either Spanish or Latin, and it is retained by the pharmacist. A medical man is not allowed to dispense his own prescriptions without the supervision of a *pharmaceutico*, in spite of the fact that he has undergone the training of his supervisor. This, Mr. Idris thinks, should be the case in this country.

The law in Uruguay is very much the same except that the ownership of the shop is open to anyone so long as the qualified man is in charge. In Brazil similar laws prevail, but they are evaded to such an extent that the authorities take no action so long as they know that a qualified man undertakes the responsible work.

Generally speaking, Mr. Idris found that all these laws were too rigid to be properly workable, and that evasions were accomplished wherever technical difficulties in interpretation arose. A Council of Pharmacists acts as a sort of advisory committee to the authorities as to whether a prosecution should, or should not, be taken against one of their craft, and frequently a deadlock arises between this Council and the authorities, the former sometimes demanding a prosecution which the latter will not take up, and conversely.

VARYING STRENGTH OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

The variations in strength of many medicinal preparations, according to the country in which they are prepared, formed a subject of inquiry in the section for pharmaceutical chemistry of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. The variations, it was pointed out, were due to two sets of causes—first, to variation in the strength of the roots, leaves, etc., employed, and, secondly, to the medicinal preparations being ordered in the various national pharmacopoeias to be made to contain different proportions of the drug. Variations due to the former set of causes were dealt with by Messrs. P. McEwan and G. P. Forrester. The meeting afterwards passed a recommendation to the Congress to appoint an international committee to investigate the subject, and report to the next Congress, in 1912.

Messrs. P. W. Squire and C. M. Caines jointly dealt with the variations in the strength of medicines due to differences in the national pharmacopoeias, and showed how far the international agreement entered into between the Governments of the countries of Europe in 1906, had influenced the pharmacopoeias which had been published since. In a communication by an Austrian chemist, the formation of an international commission was recommended, for the purpose of arriving at uniform methods of testing all medicinal substances.

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FILTERS THE WATER
 PREVENTS SPLASHING

Polished Brass, 15c; Nickel plated, 20c

Set up on display cards for Druggists,
 holding one dozen

Anti-Splash Filter Co. OWEN SOUND
 :: ONTARIO ::

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Always gives satisfaction to the Consumer
 and pays the Retail Druggist a good profit

Not genuine without the signature of
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 Sole Proprietors & Distributors for U.S.
 U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE GREATEST VETERINARY REMEDY OF THE AGE

Also an absolutely safe Liniment for
 External Use on the Human Body

At Wholesale Dealers, \$12.00 doz. Retail at \$1.50
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The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for
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LEAKS

The making up of a larger quantity of a preparation than will be sold before deterioration constitutes a leak.

The clerk's time is paid for. It should be used in the interest of the house that employs him—he is wasting his opportunity for advancement, the proprietor is losing his time—both represent money.

Needless waste of bottles, corks, labels, twine and paper constitute waste.

An item not charged means that the next sale must make up for this loss.

The public have been educated to exact free service from druggists they would not expect from other dealers. Your telephone can be made a source of revenue to you instead of losing the patronage of a customer who endeavors to connect with your store while a visitor is holding a lengthy conversation over your 'phone—if you will instal a pay service 'phone.

A jobber ships a customer at a distant point two gallons of distilled water, which he has not ordered. He returns same by express. True, the jobber ought not to have shipped it, but likely he would have given it to the retailer for the price of the jug, rather than have a double leak.

A wrong shipment is made of a cheap commercial article under like conditions. Adjustment should be made by awaiting the jobber's version. It may redound to the retailer's advantage and save him money. The co-operation of all branches of business eliminate much loss and bring about the most satisfactory results.

In a wholesale house and manufacturing establishment, the doing of work by high-priced employes which could have been done as well and as quickly by an apprentice, constitutes during the year a large leakage.

Mutilated goods, when cut up for use as samples, eliminate loss that is larger than at first appears.

Jobbers should exercise judgment in the packing of goods. A leaky container may only slightly damage a package in the same box, but a careful druggist desires to have his stock clean, for cleanliness and accuracy are the outward evidences of a careful and successful pharmacist. Asafetida packed in the same box with toilet soaps deteriorates the latter. An improper container may create loss. Ammonia easily affects cork and gives color to it.

Using the same scoop for a white powder after using it for one that has color, or of an odorless one after use with a drug of strong odor, may ruin the drug. This applies to both wholesaler and retailer.—Southern Pharmaceutical Journal.

ALCOHOL FROM PEAT

Although the normal cycle of plant life is to return to the soil the elements taken from it, there exist certain conditions under which this process of restitution may be suspended indefinitely, and the remains of countless generations of plant life preserved in a state of arrested decay. Deposits of vegetable matter formed in this way are known as peat bogs, and they can exist only where the subsoil is capable of retaining water, the climate humid, and the mean temperature sufficiently high to stimulate a rapid growth of the aquatic plants to which the peat owes its formation. The result of such a combination of conditions is that the decaying sedge in the early stages of its decomposition becomes pickled, as Mr. T. L. White explains in the Engineering Magazine, the "pickle" being furnished by the decaying vegetation itself, in the form of certain peat acids of an antiseptic character which act as a preservative. The important point to the alcohol manufacturer is that the decay of the peat-forming plant life is arrested before its qualities as an alcohol base have become impaired, and the early recognition of this fact led a number of investigators to try to turn it to practical use. They were all, however, unable to surmount certain difficulties, the character of which they failed to understand rightly, and it seems to have been reserved for Lagerheim and Frestadius to be the first to work out a satisfactory process. Their discoveries have been corroborated by the investigations of Sir William Ramsay, and if all that is claimed for them is true, they can be compared in importance only to such epoch-making inventions as the Bessemer process for making steel.

ANOTHER FORMULA FOR COMPOUND SOLUTION OF CRESOL

Cresol, 500 Gm.; linseed oil, 350 Gm.; caustic potash, 80 Gm.; alcohol (methylated), 90 per cent., 35 mls.; water, sufficient to make 1,000 Gm. Dissolve the caustic potash in 50 mls of the water in a tarred dish; add the linseed oil, mix thoroughly, heat on a water or steam bath to about 70 degrees C., add the alcohol and continue heating until saponification is complete. Then add the cresol, stir well, cover the vessel and allow to stand, stirring occasionally until a perfectly clear solution is formed. Then make up the weight to 1,000 Gm. by the addition of water. This preparation mixes bright with water.—F. W. Nitardy, in American Druggist.

Too many men lay to a gentle heart the faults of a soft head.

PREPARATION OF OXYGEN IN THE "WET WAY"

For this purpose potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , is melted in an iron capsule of two litres capacity, and to it added, slowly and under constant stirring with an iron spatula, 100 grams of sodium peroxide and 25 grams of magnesium oxide. The thick liquid formed must be constantly stirred. Upon cooling it forms a hard cake, which is broken up and the pieces preserved in an air-tight container of metal. It is advisable to coat them with paraffin in order to preserve them for a considerable time against the action of moisture.

When oxygen is to be generated the pieces, again broken, are placed in a gas generator of the Kipp or other form, with diluted hydrochloric acid. Oxygen, mixed with some carbon dioxide, is evolved, and can be purified by passing through a solution of caustic potash and finally over some drying agent.

CUCASA

Cucasa is a soluble saccharate of copper and lime, coming into use in Europe in place of the rather cumbersome Bordeaux Mixture. Such institutions and authorities as the Royal Institute of Viticulture and Horticulture, Geisenheim, Germany; the School for Viticulture and Horticulture, Kreuznach, Germany, etc., report favorably on its use.

Cucasa yields a solution of copper that has all the fungicidal properties of Bordeaux Mixture, but with the added advantages of affording a clear solution in any dilution and of keeping comparatively long. Being a clear solution, it does not clog the nozzle of sprays; furthermore, much less of it need be used than of the Bordeaux Mixture, for efficient protection.

A solution of cucasa is uniformly alkaline; there can, therefore, be no copper sulphate present in it that would injure the foliage.

When sprayed on the trees, the thin layer of the solution is readily changed by the atmosphere, as in the case of Bordeaux Mixture, into the insoluble film of copper compound that has the specific power to kill fungi. The thinness of this film has the advantage of interfering all the less with the important functions of the foliage, and also of sticking very close—which was found in one case to be for three months after one spraying.

Cucasa consists of molecular proportions of copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$), slaked lime (Ca(OH)_2), and cane sugar, thus being distinguished from other copper and sugar solutions by the proportions in which the constituents are present in order to produce a clear, alkaline,

fungicidal solution. Its inventor is Dr. C. Rumm, of Stuttgart, Germany.

It is put on the market ready for easy use, in packages to make a stated number of gallons of solution.

APPLICATIONS FOR PITYRIASIS OF THE FACE

The following ointment is prescribed by Unna for seborrhoeic eczema, which often occurs round the nose or on the forehead. Precipitated sulphur, 15 grains; resorcin, 15 grains; vaseline, 3 drachms; lanoline, 3 drachms; cod liver oil, 1 drachm; liquid tar, 1 drachm; olive oil, 20 drops. Applied at night, and removed in the morning with soap and water. Pityriasis in children is often derived from impetigo contagiosa. The epidemic form is treated with tannin, 6 grains; calomel, 6 grains; vaseline, 1 oz. In sporadic cases the addition of the following solution, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of water, may be made to the water used for washing the face. Zinc sulphate, 2 drachms; copper sulphate, 1 drachm; camphor water, 10 ozs. (Of course, no soap must be used with this diluted wash).—Medical Press.

Eulatin is said to be dimethylphenyl-pyrazolone amidobromobenzoate, a white, almost odorless, slightly acid powder. The dose is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 grains every three or four hours, either as a powder or suspended in raspberry syrup. It is claimed to be an excellent remedy for whooping cough, and is prepared by L. Oestreicher, of Berlin.—L. Friedmann, Med. Klin., 1908, 1, 649; Pharm. Zentrbl., 1908, 49, 942. (Pharmaceutical Journal).

CEMENT FROM SOAP WASTE

It may be of interest to soap manufacturers to know (says the Indian Trade Journal) that a striking instance of the important bearing of applied science to industry has recently been furnished at the factory of one of the largest Canadian soap manufacturers. In preparing soap an immense quantity of various residues accumulate. Some of these can be turned to commercial advantage, such as glycerine, but others have hitherto resisted any profitable application. Among the latter is carbonate of lime, which is produced in large quantities. In the course of prolonged experiments in the chemical laboratory searching for some means of utilizing the waste, the above manufacturers succeeded in discovering that it could be profitably employed in the making of Portland cement, and the process being commercially applicable, a large factory as an adjunct to the soap refineries is being erected capable of turning out over four hundred tons of cement per week.

Montreal, October, 1909

To the SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CANADIAN
DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, Limited.

Gentlemen :

At the last Annual Meeting in London, Ontario, in January, the Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston members were represented, and they have prepared a circular showing the condition of the Company. This circular will be sent to every shareholder on the books at the time or who can prove to have joined since.

At the next Annual your attendance is desirable, but, if impracticable, your proxy is imperative if any change is to be made in existing conditions.

Please sign and return at once to any of the names given and do it immediately on receipt of report.

Yours truly,

J. E. TREMBLE,
Montreal.

"PYRALIN"

Dressing Combs and Fine Combs

Superior to any other combs made. For strength and durability they have no equal. See them before placing your orders.

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SIGNS AND SIGN LETTERS

Below we list a few of our Signs which are meeting
with public favor

CRIMSON or BLUE ENAMELLED
LETTERS on OPAL GLASS FRAMED

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DARK BLUE GLASS FRAMED :

CONVEX GOLD GLASS LETTERS on
BLUE (Turquoise) OPALESCENT
GLASS FRAMED

BOSTON BRILLIANT LETTERS
(Gold) on BEVELLED PLATE GLASS
(not Framed)

BOSTON BRILLIANT LETTERS
on PLAIN GLASS with BLACK BACK-
GROUND FRAMED

Write for prices and particulars, giving wording required, and approximate length of sign

J. E. Richardson & Co.
18 VICTORIA STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS

Here is a proposition that will make the String business come your way. The quality of the string will hold it afterwards.

A big FREE offer to help introduce the Violin String of the Century, WILLIAMS PHILHARMONIC.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TUBE CABINET:

- 1st—A reminder to your customer that he needs a string.
- 2nd—Strings are always fresh when kept in glass tubes.
- 3rd—Easily handled by the dealer.
- 4th—Very attractive.

ORDER TO-DAY

THE WILLIAMS & SONS CO.,
R. S. LIMITED
121 Princess St., Winnipeg 143 Yonge St., Toronto



SPECIAL FEATURES

- 1st—William's Philharmonic Violin Strings are the best that money can buy.
- 2nd—Each string is selected and spun with silk at end.
- 3rd—They will outwear any string on the market.
- 4th—Makes satisfied customers.

THIS NEAT TUBE CABINET ABSOLUTELY FREE WITH A SAMPLE ORDER OF

1/2 Doz. (45 Strings) E Strings.....	No. 304
1/2 " (30 ") A "	No. 305
1/2 " (30 ") D "	No. 306
1 Doz. (12 ") G "	No. 307

Cabinet and Strings complete,
Trade Price, \$7.45

Outfit may be returned
at our expense within
Ten days if not satisfactory.

Tube Cabinet
supplied separately for
\$2.50

Cut this off here and Mail to us TODAY
THE W. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., Toronto
Please send to my address the sample order of Philharmonic strings above at the trade price and include within 10 days to be entirely satisfactory.
Name.....
Address.....
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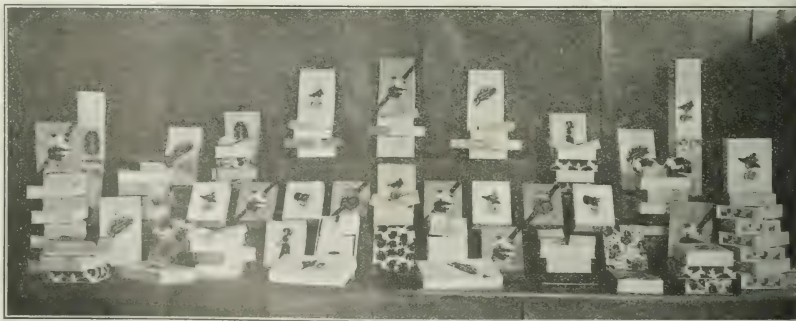
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12 Boxes Merry Widow, No. 1. 6 Boxes Merry Widow, No. 2. 6 Boxes 7501, Embossed Violets. 12 Boxes 5741. 6 Boxes 5742. 6 Boxes B. Et., Fast Linen. 6 Boxes 301 Violets. 6 Boxes Colonial Girls, No. 1. 6 Boxes Canadian Girls, No. 2. Gibson Head. 6 Boxes Maple Leaf, No. 1. 6 Boxes Oriental Girls, No. 1. 2 Display Columns. Packed in Case. Price \$10.00 F. O. B. Bradford

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited

67-71 Wellington St. W.
Toronto

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of general interest to the trade.

ARE YOU AN "ADULLAMITE?"

A Reply to an Editorial Written by the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who is also Editor of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1909.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Referring to the last election of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Electoral Territorial Division No. 5, the President of the College says: "There was an element in the last election of the Council" which "was an unholy combination of about all the objectionable features afflicting pharmacy," and in another paragraph he, the President of the O.C.P., goes on to tell who composed this company of "Adullamites."

"Every one who is a cutter and careth not for his brother; everyone who is a company pharmacist (I presume he excepts our worthy respected brother, Mr. J. P. Hennessey) who nominated him, Mr. Gibbard, for Division No. 4).

"Everyone who is a Sunday trader, and everyone who seeketh to enter the fold by the back way of legislative enactment.

Now, ye "Adullamites," ye see ye are known. The President holds up before you the polished mirror of his intellect in which ye can see yourselves.

Even the secrecy of the ballot, under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, is no protection to you; his intimate connections (as President) with the inner workings of the O.C.P. office are what ye did not calculate on when ye thought to hide yourselves in the "Cave of Adullam" (the ballot box). Ye presumptuous members of an "unholy combination, did ye think ye had a right to take advantage of Section 4 of By-law 10 and nominate a candidate in opposition to the candidate of the holy combination otherwise known as the "Old Guard." No, ye "Adullamites," ye members of an "unholy combination." No! The "Old Guard" arrogates to itself, and to itself alone, the right to select your representatives on the Council of the O.C.P.

The new blood desired should course through the veins of men of the calibre of Karn, Watters, Hargreaves, Roberts, and their associates, accelerated by a hypodermic injection, compounded and administered by the captain of the "Old Guard."

No, "Adullamites," no, although the expenses of the College have increased 24 per cent., and the attendance of students has fallen off 40 per cent.

in five years, pay your annual fees regularly, and thank God and the "Old Guard" that you are permitted to do business for two dollars per annum, instead of four.

Yours, etc.,
Jno. F. Taylor (The Cutter).

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec has just finished its semi-annual examinations in Quebec, Sept. 28th to Oct 1, inclusive, when thirty-six candidates presented themselves, of whom twenty-one were for the major and fifteen for the minor, with the following result according to merit:—

For the Licence—Messrs. A. E. Francoeur, Thos. Dechenes, A Salvas, Arm. Belanger, and Henri Nadeau.

Certified Clerks— Messrs. V. Richmond, Harry Singer, A. B. Doray, J. E. Picard, J. C. McMichael, and R. Tetreault.

The examiners were Messrs. John E. Tremble, President; Alex. B. J. Moore, Henri Lanctot, Achille Goyette, and Leo G. Ryan, of Montreal; Henry Willis, of Quebec, and O. St. Amour, of St. Agathe des Monts, with S. Lachance, Secretary-Registrar.

JECORAL, A COD LIVER OIL EMULSION

Five grams of powdered tragacanth is rubbed up with 150 grams of glycerin and the mixture set aside for half an hour. Mucilage of acacia, 30 grams, and water, 281 grams, are added, and mixed with the other ingredients until a smooth paste is obtained. To this is added 500 grams of cod liver oil, in small portions, each portion being completely emulsified before the following one is added. The emulsion may be flavored as desired.

Mr. Thos. A. Spence, of W. A. Becker & Co., Newark, N.J., spent his holidays in Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Spence met with an unfortunate accident, spraining his ankle in Toronto.

DUTCH FABRIK STATIONERY

The illustration shows a recent display of Dutch Fabrik Stationery in the window of a prominent Hamilton dealer. Dutch Fabrik is becoming more popular every day, and is sold by



stationers and druggists from coast to coast. It is a correspondence paper designed to meet the requirements of those who want fair quality, correct style, and at a moderate price. Dealers who do not stock Dutch Fabrik should write for samples and prices, both of which will interest them.

TOOTH-BRUSHES FOR COWS

A Los Angeles physician named Tanner has been spending a lot of time lately looking into the mouths of cows, and he finds that they are full of germs. These germs, he says, contaminate the cows' milk, and are a contributing cause of illness in children. In an article in a London paper he recommends that the teeth of cows be cleaned twice a day, and that a law be passed making this compulsory. Whether the cows should have a vote on the proposed law, or whether they should be subjected to purification without representation, Dr. Tanner does not say.

No doubt it would be a fine thing if cows could be made to pay more attention to their personal habits. They should be taught in early calldhood that cleanliness is next to Godliness. We wonder, however, whether compelling the farmer to brush his cows' teeth twice a day will not have a bad effect upon the bovine character. Will not the

cow become pampered, demanding finer tooth-brushes and tastier powders as time goes on? Will she stop at the brushing of teeth, or go further and insist upon shampooing and manicuring? We are opposed to any law that will change the liberty-loving, independent farmer into a private secretary to a cow.—Success Magazine.

RETAILING AS A SCIENCE

In the days of our grandfathers it required little skill or foresight to carry on a retail store. Business, as a rule, was conducted on simple and primitive lines. It required only ordinary judgment and commonplace ability to succeed fairly well in the retail trade. To become a successful retailer, little in the nature of scientific commercial knowledge was demanded.

Retailing now has become a science; not a fixed, but a progressive science. Great progress has been made in the raising of standards in retailing. At one time, competition in retailing was largely confined to the question of price and to price cutting. The merchant has seen, however, that there are other factors in trade that can be made to appeal to the public besides price; so that price has now become only one of the many keys upon which the successful retailer must play in order to win. Assortments, qualities, service, window and interior displays, shopping comforts and conveniences, free delivery, original and ingenious publicity, are all avenues more or less exploited by the modern retailer.

Above all things else, the successful retailer must be a hard and persistent worker. The time may have been when the shiftless, thoughtless retailer could show a profit despite wasted hours, but that time is past. No retailer, big or little, can hope to compete in these strenuous days with the army of faithful, industrious, tireless and scientific competitors, who does not put all his energy and resources into his business. The price of success in this age in the retail world is eternal vigilance and concentrated, intelligent effort. He who is not prepared to pay this price should seek some other calling.

Nor can any retailer hope to succeed without having his financial affairs under complete control. However large or small his business, he should have a system of accounting which will tell him monthly, weekly, and if need be daily, his assets and liabilities, his bills receivable and his bills payable. Without some such system he is liable to over-trade and to find himself unexpectedly some morning unable to meet his bills, and thus impair, if not cripple, his credit.

The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

\$85 For Druggists and Physicians \$85

EQUIPPED with medical keyboard, containing all special characters used in Pharmacy. ¶ Write labels, prescriptions, cards, bills, letters—all with equal facility and satisfaction. ¶ While peculiarly adapted to the requirements of druggists and physicians, this machine is equally serviceable for ALL LINES OF WORK.

John B. Oldtimer

PHARMACIST

2 Slow St., TORONTO

*Five drops in water three times a day after meals
Ten (10) drops before retiring.
SHAKE WELL.
No. 2756.*

UNSIGHTLY AND DANGEROUS

PREScriptions OUR SPECIALTY

Modern Drug Co.

Yonge St., TORONTO

Five (5) drops in water three times a day after meals
Ten (10) drops before retiring.
SHAKE WELL.
No. 2756.

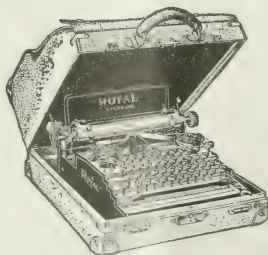
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The Royal Standard Typewriter is now acknowledged the most Complete, Practical and Durable Typewriter on the market. An examination and trial will demonstrate and prove its exceptional merit.

You have heard of the Royal Standard Typewriter. It is the machine that has revolutionized the typewriter industry by establishing a new standard of quality and price.

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Learn why hundreds of progressive druggists and physicians are using the Royal Standard Typewriter, and why YOU should use it.

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Canadian Typewriter Co., Ltd. 68 Victoria St. Toronto
Please send full information regarding Royal Standard Typewriter, with diagram of Medical Keyboard and special Prescription label.

Formulary

EMULSIO OLEI OLIVAE, B.P.C.

(Emulsion of Olive Oil.)

Olive Oil	12.50	2½ fl. ounces
Acacia, in powder....	5.00	1 ounce

Distilled Water, to.... 100.00 to 20 fl. ounces

Proceed as in the case of Emulsio Olei Amygdalae, B.P.C., but substituting olive oil for almond oil.

Dose.—8 to 30 mls (or 2 to 8 fluid drachms).

EMULSIO OLEI OLIVAE COMPOSITA, B.P.C.

(Compound Emulsion of Olive Oil.)

Olive Oil	50.00	10 fl. ounces
Yolk of Egg, by volume	6.57	630 minims
Tragacanth, in powder	0.23	20 grains
Elixir of Gluside.....	0.78	75 minims
Tincture of Benzoin.....	0.78	75 minims
Spirit of Chloroform.....	3.125	300 minims
Oil of Bitter Almond.....	0.105	10 minims

Distilled Water, to... 100.00 to 20 fl. ounces

Proceed as in the case of Emulsio Olei Morrhuae Composita, B.P.C., but substituting olive oil for cod liver oil.

Dose.—8 to 30 mls (or 2 to 8 fluid drachms).

EMULSIO SULPHURIS, B.P.C.

(Emulsion of Sulphur.)

Sulphur, Precipitated	25.00	109¾ grains
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.		
Carbolic Acid, by weight....	1.00	4½ grains
Sterilized Glycerin, by weight	74.00	113¾ grains

Triturate the precipitated sulphur with the carbolic acid and sufficient alcohol to make a smooth paste, using a mortar and pestle which have been sterilized by washing them with alcohol and burning off the excess; then add the freshly sterilized glycerin whilst hot, so as to drive off the alcohol. The product should weigh 100 (or 1 ounce). This preparation is used for injection into sinuses.

HURTFUL TO THE PROPAGANDA

Several Denver druggists, says the Rocky Mountain Druggist, in their enthusiasm for U.S.P. and N.F. preparations have been supplying the official essence of pepsin when a well-known proprietary brand was ordered. It adds that this is not fair in a business way, nor is it helpful to the propaganda; that the physician still has the unquestioned right to exercise his choice of brands, and wise pharmacists will respect that right.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HOLIDAY GOODS

The importance of the holiday goods line during the next few months will engage the druggists of Canada to a very considerable extent, for when we look over the field of dealers in Canada who distribute the large bulk of presentation fancy goods, dolls, toys and gift specialties, it needs only a cursory glance for one to realize that in a very large measure this falls to the druggist. The interest, therefore, of the druggist in the holiday trade is a very keen one, if, indeed, it is not paramount to all his other interests for the time being.

Many have no doubt already placed a large part of their orders for these holiday lines, but the general return of the entire country to a condition of active prosperity brings to the front the early necessity of securing a line, if not yet bought, and of augmenting earlier buying so as to anticipate the demand, which should be of an unprecedented volume.

Presentation articles are so generally and easily to be combined with the up-to-date department of sundries that it probably holds first place in the interest of the druggist in making his holiday goods selection.

Many stop here, but stop too soon. Dolls and toys form a holiday trade attraction of most considerable value, therefore the druggist must be alive in his holiday-goods-buying to the importance of dolls and toys if the handling of these lines are within the range of possibility.

Dolls are now to be had in such profusion of taste and beauty that they provide in the finest surrounding of holiday display a fitting climax.

Toys, while not favored by some dealers, are to-day nothing less than the industrial adaptations of scientific discovery made over into miniature for the instruction and entertainment of the children.

Magic lanterns, cinematographs, steam engines, fire appliances, trains and railways, animals, boats, mechanical creations are all clean, quick sellers, while blocks, books, paints, kindergarten sets, plasticine and games are bright, saleable attractions.

The general consensus of opinion in the trade seems to grant the palm to The Fancy Goods Company of Canada, Limited, the up-to-date yet historical concern, whose advertising claims "The House with New Things," the most important source of supply for holiday goods," are familiar to the eye of the druggist of Canada, as they are evidently the belief of those who have orders to place.

With all the traditions of fifty-one years of continuous and successful merchandising in holiday goods and druggist's sundries the Fancy Goods

"CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE"

WHALEY ROYCE COMPANY, LIMITED

REMOVING from 158 to 237 YONGE ST. TORONTO

on November 1st, 1909

The continued increase in our business forced us to secure larger quarters. Our new premises are being fitted after the most modern and up-to-date plans, which will enable us to better handle our enormous output. We shall be pleased to meet our friends in the trade at our new premises, when they visit Toronto.

:: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

REX CHOCOLATES

50c., 60c., 75c. and \$1.00 per lb.

Distinctive Chocolates for those who discriminate.

WILL SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING.



Phone M. 4359

541 Queen St. West - Toronto

VALENTINES

THE BIGGEST range of valentines ever carried—from the best known makers right here convenient for your inspection. Valentines to suit every taste and requirement. From the cheapest penny comic styles up to the highest grade \$4.00 lines whose beautiful designs and artistic treatment will compel your keenest admiration.

VALENTINE POST CARDS

A fine line of fancy silk post cards—good, saleable stock. When you visit us have a look at them or get our traveler to show you. They contain a variety of striking designs suitable for the occasion and are likely to be popular sellers. You won't go astray if you order a line of these.

EASTER NOVELTIES

Don't overlook our range of Easter Novelties—among which are included about 30 artistic novelties made of cardboard, etc. and about 100 different popular designs of Easter Post Cards.

These lines are now being shown by the travellers for

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, LIMITED

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

TORONTO



Company are filling a continually more important place in the trade of the Canadian druggists and fancy goods retailers.

An examination of their well arranged sample rooms, replete with all the staple requirements in Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Leather Goods, Stationery Sundries, as well as the departments of Gift China, Presentation Fancy Goods, Blocks, Games, Toy Tea Sets, etc., on their ground floor, and of their brilliant Doll showing and extensive Toy exhibition, is calculated to impress one at once with the truth of The Fancy Goods Company's claim to be "The House with New Things" and "The most important source of supply for such lines as they handle."

Enquiry among the trade generally elicits one point, viz., The Fancy Goods Company are serving their customers in such a way as to deserve an ever-increasing support.

The druggists in Ontario feel very favorably toward this concern, while in the East their success has been phenomenal.

The West, with its yearly new-born towns, affords, however, the most striking example of this company's foresight, progressiveness, and the excellence of their service. It's about like this, once a Fancy Goods Company's customer always their loyal supporter.

Arrangements for future business and for new goods and new programmes is doubtless one lead-

ing factor in their success in showing always something distinctive and "everything" new.

Thus it is that consideration of "The Importance of Holiday Goods" naturally tends the further thought to "The most important source of supply," The Fancy Goods Company of Canada, Limited.

INCOMPATIBILITIES OF SOME OF THE NEWER REMEDIES

The Höchst Farbwerke have recently published the following list of incompatibilities of some of the newer remedies which have been brought to their attention:

Acetylsalicylic acid with free acids and iron salts and alkalis.

Antipyrine with tannin, iodine, quinine, iron salts, calomel and spirit of nitrous ether.

Albargin with chlorides and tannin.

Antipyrine salicylate with free acids, see also antipyrine.

Argonin, see albargin.

Arterenol with alkalis and solutions of iron chloride.

Benzosol with alkalis.

Dermatol with alkaline sulphur compounds.

Ferripyrin with salicylic acid.

Guaiasanol with alkalis.

Holocain with alkalis.

Homorenon is incompatible with alkalis, solution of iron chloride and sodium acetate.

Hypnal is incompatible with amyl nitrate.

Isoform with reducing substances, such as tannin.

Migrainin has the same incompatibilities as antipyrine.

Methylene blue with caustic alkalis.

Novocaine with alkalis, tannin, calomel, potassium dichromate, potassium permanganate and silver salts. The latter may be dispensed with novocaine nitrate.

Pyramidon with amyl nitrite, apomorphine and acacia.

Tumenol ammonium with salts and acids.

Tussol has the same incompatibilities as antipyrine.

Urethane with alkalis.—American Druggist.

A Toronto firm of MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

is open to act as representatives in Canada for a few leading houses in lines adapted to the DRUG, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS trades, also a few other lines for other branches of trade.

Excellent connection and long experience. Address

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

C/o, Canadian Druggist
TORONTO :: :: CANADA

A. Dulmage, Saskatoon, Sask., found the Crystal Gem All Glass Cases that he purchased a year ago from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, so satisfactory in every respect that he has fitted up the balance of his display space with the same case, and will now have eighty feet of this handsome case.

1909

Xmas Papeterie Assortments



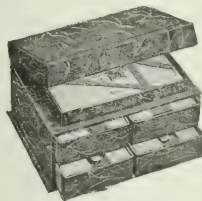
No. 905 contains 17 different boxes to retail from 20c. to \$1.25. Costs, \$5.50.

No. 910 contains 31 different boxes to retail from 20c. to \$1.50. Costs, \$10.

These assortments are made up of our very best selling patterns, and each box contains an Embossed Xmas Greeting Card with space for name.

Goods can be shipped any time after October the First. Terms: net First of January, 1910.

Place your order at once as we cannot guarantee to fill orders complete unless placed early.



W. J. GAGE & COMPANY, LTD. - TORONTO, ONT.

Warehouse and Factories, 82-94 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Paper Mills at St. Catharines, Ont.

A FATAL ERROR

There has been a great deal said in trade publications of recent months about the merchant's part in selling advertised commodities.

Every dealer has the choice of pushing the unadvertised lines or stocking the advertised goods that practically sell themselves. That there should be any choice is the conundrum, the answer to which is, there is generally a little more profit in the unknown, unadvertised brands. On the face of it this would appear conclusive, but it is a shallow conception of good business to draw such a conclusion without first reasoning on the other side of the question. While the dealer may make a little more profit on each sale of unadvertised wares does he make as many sales? He who has not pushed the advertised kinds will never know the difference in the volume of sales that advertising makes, consequently he cannot in justice draw a fair comparison.

Take confectionery, for instance. How many dealers appreciate the value of the trade mark established by the New England Confectionery Co., of Boston, the Necco Seal. That this mark and the goods it represents, Necco Sweets, are known practically in every city and town in this country is due to the large investment the New England Confectionery Co. has made in advertising. Undeniably this money is spent to make business for the owners of this trade mark, but undeniably, too, this same investment must bring retailers everywhere an immense increase in trade, for the dealer is the only outlet for their goods.

Why ignore advertised goods? Why wait to take hold till popular demand insists on being supplied. Necco Sweets are selling to-day in thousands of stores without apparent effort on the part of the retailers, and where dealers are devoting some of their attention and a part of their window display to the promotion of these goods, a fine high class business is being built up.

Advertising is the great lever for prying loose the consumer's dollar. It is bound to fall into the pocket of the man who has the advertised goods in stock. It's the large point of view. It's the large way of carrying on a business, and the manufacturer who is willing to spend in publicity a large, large share of his profits in promotion work that the retailer unquestionably gets the benefit of, deserves the co-operation he is extending with such a free hand.

Getting down to brass tacks, the whole proposition sizes up in the question, is the retailer in business for dollars or dimes, which ever way he

plays he will get back in proportion the stakes he puts in.

Team work between manufacturer and dealer, as the New England Confectionery Co. say in a current trade advertisement, nets bigger results than a lone hand.

PAPE'S SPENDING A HALF MILLION

Enormous Advertising Campaign for their Diuretic and Diapepsin, which are Both Meritorious Preparations which will Pay Druggists to Push Hard

The two Pape preparations, both the Diuretic and the Diapepsin, will without doubt be the heavy sellers this year and for many years to come. They are ethereal preparations which have real curative properties and the public is about to be informed in so effective and extensive a manner that many druggists are going to disappoint some of their patrons unless a good stock is always kept on hand.

Enormous newspaper contracts have been made, covering fifteen and twenty thousand lines. Nearly every daily publication will contain these large announcements, also the street cars will be used in almost every city in the United States and Canada.

Most druggists carry Pape's Diapepsin, which, though barely one year old, has proved a reliable seller as staple as any proprietary on the market. However, the advertising for the coming season will be twice as heavy as last season.

Their new preparation, Pape's Diuretic, will, they say, receive the greatest amount of publicity, owing to its real intrinsic merit, which will keep it in constant demand, and no doubt grow to extensive proportions before the next few months have passed.

The Pape, Thompson & Pape Co. deserve the good-will and co-operation of every reader of the Canadian Druggist because of their clean and honest business methods, as well as the class and merit of their preparation.

They particularly request you to buy both Pape's Diuretic and Pape's Diapepsin from your wholesaler in such quantities which get for you the best discounts.

They want their druggist friends to feel and know that this suggestion is not meant to load up your shelves, but that, with the enormous advertising about to be done, it would be really wasteful to not buy to get the best prices, as these products will always sell and be as staple as anything else in stock.

The price of Pape's Diuretic is \$4.00 per dozen, and Diapepsin the same.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE IN PHARMACY TO THE PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 298.)

Caffeinae Citras.—This preparation is more conveniently made as follows:

Caffeine	100 parts
Citric acid	100 parts
Water	16 parts

Mix the caffeine with the citric acid, moisten the mixture with the water, and dry on a water-bath. This process should therefore be substituted for the present one. Caffeine citrate should not lose more than 1 per cent. of moisture when dried at 90 degrees to 100 degrees C. It is soluble in four parts of hot water, dissociates on the further addition of water with separation of caffeine, but completely redissolves when thirty parts of water have been added.

Calcii Hypophosphis.—The assay process should be replaced by one based upon Jowett's work. When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix (but with the addition of acetic acid to each solution before making alkaline with ammonia) using 7 Gm. in the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Calcii Carbonas Praecipitatus.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix (the solution being prepared by dissolving the substance in excess of acetic acid, boiling in order to expel carbon dioxide, and then making alkaline with ammonia and adding potassium cyanide), using 7 gm. for the primary solution, not more than 5 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 10 parts per million.

Calcii Chloridum.—The anhydrous salt should be the official one, and the amount of moisture permitted should be stated. When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix (but with the addition of acetic acid to each solution before making alkaline with ammonia), using 7 gm. in the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 20 parts per million.

Calcii Hydras.—When tested for lead according to the quantitative colorimetric test described in the Appendix (the solutions being prepared by dissolving the substance in excess of acetic acid,

boiling in order to expel carbon dioxide, and then making alkaline with ammonia and adding potassium cyanide), using 7 gm. for the primary solution, not more than 10 c.c. of the dilute lead solution should be required in the dummy solution, showing that the proportion of lead present does not exceed 20 parts per million.

Calumbae Radix.—The following monograph is more accurate than the present, and should be substituted for it; the introduction of an ash limit excludes sandy samples of the drug as well as portions of the stem:

CALUMBAE RADIX.
CALUMBA ROOT.

The dried transverse slices of the root of *Jateorhiza Columba*, Miers.

Characters.—In irregular, flattish, circular or oval slices depressed towards the centre, from 2.5 to 5 centimetres or more in diameter and from 3 to 12 millimetres or more in thickness. The cork is thin, brownish and wrinkled; the cortex is thick, yellowish in color, and separated by a dark line from the greyish wood, in which the parenchymatous tissue is largely developed and the vessels arranged in narrow elongated groups. When examined under the microscope numerous isolated sclerenchymatous cells, with yellow irregularly thickened walls enclosing small prismatic crystals of calcium oxalate, are to be seen in the cortex. The vessels in the wood have yellow reticulated walls, and the parenchymatous cells of both wood and cortex are filled with starch grains. The latter are irregularly ovoid in outline, from 20 to 70 in. in length, and exhibit a conspicuous, eccentric, radiate or cleft hilum. The drug breaks with a short fracture, has a feeble odor and bitter taste. It should not yield more than 8 per cent. of ash on incineration.

Calx.—Only lime made from marble should be official. It is purer and more suitable for making liquor calcis saccharatus than that made from chalk or limestone.

Calx Sulphurata.—The assay should be made in a stoppered flask to avoid loss of hydrogen sulphide, and the mixture should be heated and well shaken for ten minutes. Not less than 50 per cent of calcium sulphide should be present.

Camphora.—Synthetic camphor should not at present be admitted, as it is not identical with the natural. In order to exclude the synthetic drug the requirement should be made that camphor should melt at 175 degrees C., and that a solution of 25 gm. in sufficient alcohol (90 per cent.) to produce 100 c.c. at 16 degrees C. should exhibit an optical rotation of about —10 degrees when examined in a tube 100 mm. long.

Cannabis Indica.—In view of the potency of this drug and the inferior quality of much that

is imported from other countries than India, the official drug should be restricted to the Indian variety, as at present. It should possess a marked, characteristic odor, should yield not less than 11 per cent. of extract to 90 per cent. alcohol and not more than 15 per cent. of ash when incinerated. It should be completely dried and kept in air-tight containers.

Cantharis.—The following assay process should be introduced:

Moisten 20 gm. of finely powdered cantharides with 3 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, transfer to a Soxhlet apparatus, and exhaust with benzene. Recover the benzene by distillation, and boil the residual fatty mixture with 105 c.c. of water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, for ten minutes, using a reversed condenser. Transfer the hot aqueous solution to a capacious separator, and repeat the boiling with four successive portions of 50 c.c. of water for five minutes. Unite the aqueous solutions, and shake with successive portions of 30, 30, 20, and 20 c.c. of chloroform. Recover the benzene by distillation from a tared flask, dry the residue at 60 degrees C., and wash first with 10 c.c. of a mixture of equal volumes of petroleum spirit and absolute alcohol, and finally with petroleum spirit until the latter leaves no appreciable residue on evaporation. Dry at 60 degrees C. and weigh. It should not weigh less than 0.1 gm., corresponding to 0.5 per cent. of cantharidin in the drug.

Capsici Fructus.—As the powdered fruit of capsicum minimum can be distinguished from the powdered fruits of other species of capsicum by the microscopical characters only, the following details should be added to the official description: "The outer epidermis of the pericarp is composed of cells which possess moderately thick walls, are often arranged in rows of five to seven, and exhibit a uniformly striated cuticle (distinction from the fruits of other species of capsicum)."

Carbo Ligni.—The ash limit should be raised to 10 per cent., as the best qualities in commerce may contain more than 7.5 per cent. A test with solution of potassium hydroxide should be introduced to guard against insufficient carbonization.

Carbonis Bisulphidum.—The official name should be "Carbon Disulphidum," and Bisulphide of Carbon should be given as a synonym. In view of the uses to which bisulphide of carbon is officially put it is not necessary that it should be chemically pure. The words "very soluble . . . moistened with water" should therefore be omitted, and the lead test also deleted.

Cardamomi Semina.—As the fruits of genuine cardamoms are more easily identified than the seeds, the fruits should be made official. To exclude lean and shrivelled fruits the words

"plump" and "or nearly smooth" should be introduced into the description. In the description of the seeds the following details should be introduced: "Examined under the microscope the powdered seeds exhibit abundant, minute, angular starch grains, often compacted into masses, but no spiral vessels, sclerenchymatous fibres, or strongly elongated sclerenchymatous cells (distinction from powdered fruits)."

The ash limit should be raised from 4 to 6 per cent.

Cascara Sagrada.—Only the bark that has been kept at least twelve months should be used. The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

CASCARA SAGRADA
CASCARA SAGRADA

Synonym, Rhamni purshiani Cortex.

The dried bark of *Rhamnus purshianus*, DC., collected at least one year before being used.

Characters.—In quilled, channelled, or nearly flat pieces from one to two mm. thick, but varying in length and width. It possesses a nearly smooth, dark purplish brown cork marked with scattered transversely elongated lenticels but usually more or less covered with patches of silvery grey lichen. The inner surface is reddish brown, with faint transverse corrugations and longitudinal striations. The fracture is short, and near the inner surface somewhat fibrous. A transverse section exhibits under the microscope scattered groups of sclerenchymatous cells in both cortex and bast; the parenchymatous cells contain a yellow substance that is colored violet by solution of potassium hydroxide. The bark has a characteristic but not powerful odor, and a persistent nauseous and bitter taste.

Cascarillae Cortex.—An ash limit should be introduced. The following monograph might replace the present one:

CASCARILLA
CASCARILLA

The dried bark of *Croton eleuteria*, J. J. Bennett.

Characters.—In quills usually from 3 to 10 cm. in length and 4 to 12 mm. in diameter, or in small curved pieces. The cork is greyish white and easily detached, and is often more or less completely removed disclosing a dull brown cortex. Both cork and cortex are frequently marked with numerous longitudinal and transverse cracks. Fracture short, the fractures surface exhibiting under a lens a dark, reddish-brown bast traversed by numerous thin whitish medullary rays. In a transverse section examined under the microscope the cork cells are seen to possess strongly thickened outer walls, but thin inner walls in which numerous minute crystals of cal-

The Special Bonus Offers on

Zymole Trokeys

make it more than ever worth your while to make a leader of this line.

There is nothing else which seems to reach the spot and stay there quite so well and quickly as Zymole Trokeys.

Make an attractive window with the generous supply of advertising matter we send with orders for three dozen or over and you won't need to worry about the sales. They just naturally happen and keep on happening.

Better get prepared for the fall demand for Zymole Trokeys and let us have that gross order by first mail. Write it out now while the subject is fresh in your mind.

**FREDERICK
STEARNS
& COMPANY**

Windsor, Ontario

10-09

Detroit, Michigan

**“THE NYAL PROPOSITION
“IS A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF
“MACHINERY, BUT THE MAN
“BEHIND THE COUNTER MUST
“SUPPLY MOST OF THE POWER.”**

This expression from a retailer puts the whole matter in a nutshell.

We supply the machinery, tools and some power, but that alone would never turn out very much profit.

You are paid a good price for the power you supply.

True co-operation in every sense of the word.

Keep up your Nyal steam.

Frederick Stearns
and Company

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA



ENSIGN
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FILMS

Ensign Goods Huge Success

Properly placed on the market our Agents and Dealers have found perfect satisfaction and good profits.

INTERESTING TO YOUR CUSTOMERS—PROFITABLE TO YOURSELF

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has been such a success that we would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence

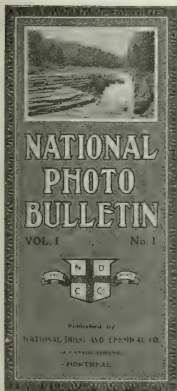
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If you are handling our photographic goods, and will send us a list of names of those interested in photography in your town or district, we will each month mail to them free of charge a copy of our Photo Bulletin. The Bulletin is crammed full of useful information for photographers, including descriptions of the latest applications and methods. With the first copy we will send a letter stating that the Bulletin is sent at your request and that you will be pleased to show any of the articles described in it.

Send in your list at once then note how your sales of photographic goods increase.

**National Drug and Chemical Company
of Canada, Limited**

Montreal

cium oxalate are imbedded. Both cortex and bast are free from sclerenchymatous cells. The bark has an aromatic odor, especially when burned, and an aromatic bitter taste. It should not yield more than 10 per cent. of ash.

Cassiae Fructus; Cassiae Pulpa.—As cassia pulp is not simply the pulp mechanically separated from the fruits but rather a galenical preparation of the fruits, there should be separate monographs for the fruit and the pulp. The following two monographs should therefore replace the present monograph for "Cassiae pulpa."

**CASSIAE FRUCTUS
CASSIA PODS**

The ripe fruits of *Cassia fistula*, Linn.

Characters.—Long, narrow, cylindrical, shortly stalked fruits about 35 to 50 cm. in length, and 15 to 25 mm. in diameter. The pericarp is nearly smooth, dark chocolate-brown in color, thin and hard. Internally the fruit is divided by thin transverse dissepiments into numerous compartments, each of which contains a smooth oval reddish-brown seed surrounded by a nearly black, sweet pulp.

**CASSIAE PULPA
CASSIA PULP**

Exhaust cassia pods, lightly crushed, with distilled water by percolation, strain the percolate through a hair sieve and evaporate on a water bath to the consistence of a soft extract.

Catechu.—As good samples of catechu yield more than 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. alcohol this figure should be raised from 70 to 80 per cent. The ash limit should remain as at present. The microscopical examination should be conducted on a sample mounted in water; this should show numerous acicular crystals but no starch grains. The following test to distinguish catechu from cutch should be added: "5 c.c. of the alcoholic solution (obtained in determining the alcoholic extract) made strongly alkaline with solution of potash and shaken with petroleum spirit should impart to the latter a brilliant green fluorescence (distinction from cutch)."

Cera Alba.—As chemical methods of bleaching wax are now so commonly employed that comparatively little wax is bleached by other methods, white wax should be described as "yellow wax, bleached."

Cera Flava.—The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

**CERA FLAVA
YELLOW BEESWAX**

Prepared from the honeycomb of the hive bee, *Apis mellifica*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—A yellowish brown solid, having an agreeable honey-like odor; somewhat brittle when cold but becoming plastic by

the heat of the hand. . Fracture granular, not crystalline. Soluble in chloroform and in the fixed and volatile oils. Not more than 1 per cent. should be soluble in boiling water (absence of honey). Specific gravity 0.958 to 0.970. Melting point 61 degrees to 64 degrees C. (to be determined by the present official method).

5 gm. heated with 20 c.c. of 96 per cent. 10 per cent. aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, the loss by evaporation being replaced, should not, when cooled and filtered through a plug of asbestos, become turbid on the addition of an excess of hydrochloric acid (absence of fats, fatty acids, Japan wax, resin).

5 gm. heated with 20 c.c. of 96 per cent. alcohol until uniformly distributed, should require for neutralization not less than 1.6 c.c. of normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Care must be taken that the wax remains in a melted condition. Upon the further addition of 20 c.c. of normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide and well boiling for an hour and a quarter under a reflux condenser, not less than 6.2 or more than 6.8 c.c. should, on titrating back with normal sulphuric acid, be found to have been used in the saponification of the wax.

5 gm. saponified with 25 c.c. of semi-normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide, the

(Continued on page 628.)

WELLINGTON

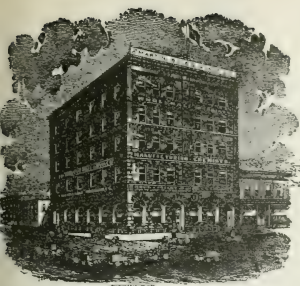


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Handsome Advertising Matter on application



THE MARTIN, BOYLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Sept. 28, 1909.

Business during the past month has been fairly active.

Insect Powder, on account of the failure of the crop of flowers, has doubled in price, and will likely still go higher. It behooves one, when an advance of this kind takes place of an article of this nature, to be very careful that they get pure powder.

Santonine has more than doubled in price, and will likely go higher still.

Celery Seed is higher.

Alcohol, on account of competition among manufacturers, has been reduced 35c. a gallon. This has reference only to Sugar Spirits; there is no change in the price of Grain Spirits. What is generally sold and used by the trade is that derived from sugar.

Glycerine still maintains its high price, and no appearance of it coming down.

Buchu Leaves are still advancing.

Jalap root is higher.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D. Alcohol	Gal.	\$4.90
A. Glycerine	Lb.	.35
A. Insect Powder	Lb.	.45
A. Jalap Root	Lb.	.70
A. Jalap Root, Powdered	Lb.	.75
A. Pyoktannin, Blue	Oz.	2.25
A. Santonine	Oz.	1.00
A. Celery Seed	Lb.	.20

NOTICE

Do not buy a Drug Store in Canada or U.S. till you get my list of snaps. Free. Also positions anywhere desired in U.S. or Canada. Estab. 1904.

F. V. KNIEST, R. P.
Omaha, Neb. U.S.A.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50c. for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25c. Send cash with order.

AGENCIES WANTED

A FIRM thoroughly acquainted with the drug trade, with a long established connection and employing a number of travellers, is open to act as Canadian representatives for a few leading houses in specialties. Address in first place,

Box 26, Canadian Druggist,
Toronto, Canada.

BUSINESS OPENINGS

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS, contemplating going West or looking for an opening for business, will find it greatly to their advantage to write to
The Canadian Druggists Syndicate Limited

London, Canada.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED to call on Chemists. Connection and knowledge of the Drug Trade essential. State experience and full details.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Liverpool, England.

SITUATION VACANT

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One year's experience. Ten dollars per month with board and room. Address

R. E. Cooke, Fillmore, Sask.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED, in Western Canada by a Pharmacist having six years' experience. Apply for particulars to

A. Nuttall,
Room 12, Williams Chambers,
Regina, Sask.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE

LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS, U. S.

Continued from page 626.

alcohol evaporated and the residue dissolved in 20 c.c. of glycerin by means of a water bath, should yield a clear or translucent solution on the addition of 80 c.c. of boiling distilled water (absence of ceresin, paraffin, and other waxes).

Note.—The alcoholic solution of potash must be prepared with 96 per cent. alcohol.

Cerii Oxalas.—If this preparation is retained it is necessary to know whether pure cerium oxalate or the commercial salt containing indefinite quantities of lanthanum and didymium is required.

Cetaceum.—The following monograph should be substituted for the one at present official:

CETACEUM
SPERMACETI

A concrete fatty substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—In translucent pearly-white glistening masses, with a leafy-crystalline structure; slightly unctuous to the touch. Melting point 42 degrees to 50 degrees C. when tested by the method described under *Cera Flava*. It is reducible to powder by the aid of a little 90 per cent. alcohol. Insoluble in water and almost insoluble in cold 90 per cent. alcohol, but soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, volatile oils, and boiling 90 per cent. alcohol. It is also soluble in hot fats and fixed oils, but on cooling the greater portion separates in thin laminae.

5 Gm. melted with 20 c.c. of hot alcohol and two drops of test-solution of phenolphthalein should not require more than one drop of normal solution of sodium hydroxide to produce a permanent red color (limit of acidity).

If 1 gm. be boiled with 10 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol for one minute and the mixture cooled and filtered at 0 degree C., the filtrate may become opalescent, but should not afford a precipitate on the addition of glacial acetic acid (absence of stearic acid).

Charta Sinapis.—If this preparation is retained the formula must be revised.

Chirata.—Add to the description "the root is oblique."

Chloral Hydras.—As the purity of chloral hydrate is sufficiently indicated by its physical appearance, melting point, &c., an assay process is not necessary. The melting point, boiling point, and isonitrite test are being controlled.

The faults most generally found with the U. S. P. preparation are (Bulletin of the A. Ph. A.) that it does not produce a clear mixture with water, that it varies too much in color, and that it may be too alkaline.

It is found that the U.S.P. preparation as ordinarily made contains unsaponified linseed oil, which of course would cause a turbid mixture with water. The reason that all of the oil is not usually saponified is due, possibly, to the use of raw oil containing some "boiled" oil—i.e., a portion of the raw oil is changed by the heat used in the process of extraction or by exposure to air. Therefore a pure fresh raw oil should be used. Saponification may be completed by heating the oil and potash solution instead of allowing them to remain cold. The principal difficulty with saponification is, however, due to a lack of water, and if more water be added the desired result is quickly attained. In fact the U.S.P. formula calls for too much soap. If the quantity of alkali and oil provided for 1,000 cc. of finished product be used for making three pints of the preparation, the difference being made up of equal parts of water and cresol so as to maintain 50 per cent. cresol, a very bright, handsome product results which is freely miscible with water.

It was found by experiment that cottonseed oil substituted for linseed oil in the U.S.P. formula saponified perfectly. Castor oil completely saponified almost immediately, and the finished preparation could be made in five minutes.

In the discussion which followed the committee's report on this preparation, Mr. F. W. Nitary offered an improved formula in which saponification is completed by heat and the addition of a little alcohol (35 cc. for 1,000 gm.). Samples of the U.S.P. preparation and the turbid appearance when mixed with water, and of this improved preparation which caused no turbidity in water, were shown.

Mr. Becker stated that he made large quantities of a preparation closely resembling the proprietary preparation by mixing cresol in commercial soft soap of good quality. As the soap contained much water it was not possible to dissolve more than 47 per cent. of cresol in it.

Mr. S. K. Sass added thirty per cent. of water to the soap of the official formula and then thirty per cent additional of cresol. This gave a clear preparation perfectly miscible with water.—Bulletin Pharmacy.

W. J. P. Alexander, Lethbridge, Alta., has fitted his pharmacy with New Century Display Counter and cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, the old reliable drug store builders.

The Canadian Druggist

VOL. XXI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1909.

No. 11

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription \$1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203.

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin S.W. 68.

Our DECEMBER issue will be published before the first of the month in order that it may be in the hands of our readers some weeks before Christmas.

We must, therefore, ask our advertisers to send in any copy for a change or new advertisements by November 15th.

The same also applies to communications for insertion in our columns.

HOLIDAY GOODS

With the near approach of the holiday season the retail druggist should see to it that his stock is complete with such goods as will be in demand for the holiday trade. The fact is generally recognized that the merchant who not only best satisfies the demand by the variety of goods, but also who is timely in his display of articles suitable for present giving, is the one who stands the best chance of securing the largest portion of the business.

First and foremost, the selection of goods must be such as will cater to the various tastes of the customers with whom the retailer has to deal, and these are so varied that care has to be exercised in the purchase of goods, as "fancy goods," left over after the Christmas buying, depreciate very largely in values, so that it is essential that more than ordinary care be made in the selection of the lines which are handled. Then sufficient publicity should be given to the fact that the wants of the customers can be supplied through having a large variety, both as to class of goods and price of the articles, this publicity to include both newspaper advertising and careful window display, for at no time of the year possibly are the show windows so carefully watched as in the two months before Christmas.

It goes without saying that the display of perfumes and toilet goods in an extensive variety should be the leading articles with the retail druggist. After that fancy stationery in paperettes, etc., Christmas and New Year's cards, as well as pictorial post cards, fountain pens and many other articles which are appropriate as well as profitable side lines.

Then we have leather goods, such as pocket-books, purses, wallets, card cases, etc., all in great demand at this season, and of which a splendid variety may be had. Optical goods also are an excellent line to bring well forward at this time, and spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses, microscopes, etc., all make very suitable presents.

In photographic goods also there are many articles which are splendid for Christmas giving, so that there is no lack of goods in the well assorted drug stock to place before a buying public.

We have only dealt with a few of the many lines which the retail druggists can handle to advantage at this season, as locality of the store and the tastes of the customers have much to do with the class of goods to be kept in stock. However, no single druggist should miss the opportunity which presents itself at this time of securing his share of the holiday trade. All other classes of dealers will be after it "hot-haste," but none have better opportunities than the druggist for making a handsome display and exhibiting his goods to advantage.

PROMPTNESS

Promptness is an essential element in the conduct of business, as well as in every calling in life. "Delays are dangerous," and especially in the case of illness, where the immediate attention of a physician is required, and the expeditious filling and delivery of prescriptions by the druggist is so essential.

With the druggist promptness should be a prime consideration. Prompt attendance to the customer, as soon as entering the store, the filling of prescriptions and having them completed at the time promised, and the delivery should be at the earliest possible moment. This ensures not only justice to the physician and to the customer, but also repetition of sales from a pleased public.

The man who puts off or delays action in business is very apt to find himself very frequently in a tangle, not only from non-attention to financial affairs, but also from neglected work which delays business and the consequent poor attention to the customers' wants.

The wholesale trade make a special point of calling attention of retailers to their prompt delivery of orders, thereby emphasizing this important feature in connection with the drug trade, and this prompt attention to the wants of their customers has gained many a friend from amongst retailers who appreciate the desire of the wholesaler to exultate business.

While dealing with promptness in business we would also suggest that the advertiser should be equally prompt in his relation with the publisher. Too frequently we have been obliged to hold our issues back several days after the date of publication by delays of advertisers in not having copy of their advertisement in promised time, or having proofs returned as promptly as they should be. Our rule in future will be to have our journal published on the day named for its publication, and we must ask advertisers to remember that promptness is equally as essential in the publishing of a trade-paper as it is in any other sphere of business.

THE PRIVACY OF THE DISPENSING COUNTER

Those members of our calling who respect the time-honored ethics which have become almost a part of their being, no doubt think that there is necessity for this article, but those who go among the drug stores of the city and see many cases of laxity in preserving secrets and the rights of those who enter prescriptions with the profession.

The species, so well-known, of the regular drug store loafer who takes up time and talks incessantly while the dispenser is doling out dangerous poisons and trying to think of the best way to go about his task, should be fired, along with the man who wants to know what is the matter with "Miss Smith" and why did she employ Dr. Jones, and while the firing is going on it is well to get rid of the other fellow, the one who makes remarks in a loud voice "on what is used in dispensing."

All these matters seem funny, but they are deadly to the business. There is another man whom you can dispense with, or rather you can dispense better without, and that is the one who comes in with a cheap cigar and fills the place with smoke, he generally peaks at the waiting customer, and takes a quite unnecessary interest in all that is going on.

If there is any place in the world where quietness and privacy are required, it is at the dispensing counter while work is going on, and if it is impossible to be alone at that time the dispenser should, in justice to himself and the lives in his care, demand freedom from everything which is liable to detract his attention or endanger the secrecy of the prescription, the knowledge of the contents of which in strict ethics belongs to the doctor and dispenser only.

There are a few medical men who so far forget themselves as to look over the prescription file to see what their confreres are doing, and as there are many ways of preventing this without giving offence, the practice should not be allowed. Of course, it is unnecessary to actually "fire" the offenders mentioned, they may be good customers, but the dispensing department should be arranged so that it is absolutely private, and it is with that end that we write this article.

READING THE ADVERTISEMENTS

Do all our readers go carefully over the advertisements in each issue of the Canadian Druggist? We know that a large proportion of them do, but to any who do not make a real study of the advertising pages we would say that they lose a great deal, not only in the information they would obtain as to new goods being put on the market and special offers made by various firms, but they also fail to keep in touch with the general trend of business. The trade journal is the medium through which the wholesaler talks regularly to the retail dealers.

The very fact that a very large proportion of our advertisers change their advertisements each month should show the great value placed upon our journal as a business bringer, and also indi-

That CANADA is rapidly becoming one of the most important markets of the World is recognized by the manufacturers of all nations.

Americans, Germans, and other foreigners are doing their utmost to flood the Dominion with their goods.

Are you going to buy Foreign Chemicals when you can obtain the finest Pharmaceutical Preparations in the World, manufactured in England and laid down in Canada at prices to compete with all rivals?

Make sure by Specifying

HOWARDS'

CHEMICALS

HOWARDS & SONS, LIMITED (Stratford, London, Eng.), now have a Depot in Canada, so that your wholesaler need never keep you waiting when you order—

HOWARDS' ACID BORIC

HOWARDS' SODII BICARB.

HOWARDS' MERCURIALS

HOWARDS' POT. ACETAS GRAN.

HOWARDS' BISMUTHS

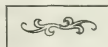
HOWARDS' CAMPHOR

HOWARDS' POT. IODIDE

HOWARDS' SEIDLITZ

HOWARDS' QUININE SALTS

Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris



ALLEN'S



There are two different ways of distilling Orris Root, viz :—

(1) To get a good yield; and

(2) To get a good oil.

The first is easy, and produces an oil which can be bought anywhere, and at almost any price.

The second is more difficult, but it is ALLEN'S way. They have perfected the special apparatus in which it is distilled, so that the characteristic perfume of the root is retained unimpaired, and the oil is free from excess of valueless, fatty acids.

The finest Florentine root attainable is used because of its fine odour, and ALLEN'S have proved that good oil cannot be made from poor root.

As a natural consequence, "ALLEN'S" Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris is the cheapest in the long run, for even when diluted to the same "price-strength" as others, its "perfume value" is higher.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Limited Established 1833 **London, Eng.**

ALLEN'S PRODUCTS ARE RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE AS OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE

Canadian Agents: CORNELL & SILLIG, Montreal

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

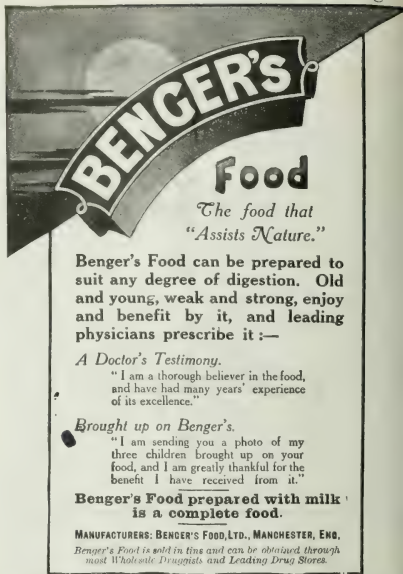
Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.

RACINE Originalators of WIS., U.S.A.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
Horlick's Food, Horlick's Diastold, etc.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO. - 25 St. Peter Street
MONTREAL, CANADA
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA



BENGER'S Food

*The food that
"Assists Nature."*

Benger's Food can be prepared to suit any degree of digestion. Old and young, weak and strong, enjoy and benefit by it, and leading physicians prescribe it:—

A Doctor's Testimony.
"I am a thorough believer in the food, and have had many years' experience of its excellence."

Brought up on Benger's.
"I am sending you a photo of my three children brought up on your food, and I am greatly thankful for the benefit I have received from it."

Benger's Food prepared with milk is a complete food.

MANUFACTURERS: BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, ENG.
Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Drug Stores.

ANTIKAMNIA PREPARATIONS

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED
ANTIKAMNIA
ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE
ANTIKAMNIA & HEROIN
ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE
ANTIKAMNIA & SALOL
ANTIKAMNIA QUININE & SALOL
LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA
LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE

MADE ONLY BY
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U.S.A.



GILLET'S LYE HAS MANY USES.

It makes soap. It cleans baths, sinks, pans, cans, dishes, drains, closets, etc., and everything pertaining to the home. It's a fine disinfectant.

GILLET'S CAUSTIC SODA.

GILLET'S CREAM TARTAR.
(Chemically Pure.)

Should be sold by every druggist in Canada.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W. GILLET
COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

cates the interest taken by the retail trade in the advertisements displayed there.

The reading of the advertisements, however, should not be the end or aim of the retailer, but he should follow up the matter by communicating with the advertiser in any special proposition he may offer or anything out of the ordinary which appears in his advertisement. In this way new goods, which, it may be, the advertiser is showing for the first time on the market can be secured at once, and thus your competitor can have no advantage over you if you respond quickly to the appeal of the wholesaler, and in this day of keen competition, every merchant in no matter what business he may be engaged, requires to be up-to-date in everything that he offers.

Let the advertisements all be as carefully read as other parts of the journal, and the reader will be equally profited by it.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT

It is obviously true that, if all the retail stores in a given community would close at a given hour, the total business done in the course of a week or a year would be approximately as great as though the closing time were two or three hours later. Reports from various cities indicate an increasing tendency to earlier closing—a movement which every progressive merchant should encourage. More hours of leisure both for employer and clerks will usually result in more efficient and enthusiastic work during the hours of business.

The druggists of Belleville, Ill., have set a splendid example to their confreres in other places in coming to an agreement to shorten their hours on week days and Sundays, and as a further proof of their intention have published the following notice in their local papers, signed by all druggists in the place:

To our friends and patrons: To conform with the spirit of the times, we, the undersigned druggists of Belleville, have decided to reduce the hours of labor in our stores, in order that our employees and ourselves may have a little time for rest and recreation.

We will, however, be prepared to accommodate our respective patrons in case of accident or real emergency.

The following will be our time schedule after July 11, 1909:

Week days, 7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., except Saturdays.

Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Sundays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

CHARTER UPHELD

An instance of the vigilance of the Ontario Medical Council has just come to our notice in the efforts put forth by them to secure a cancellation of the charter granted the Empire College of Ophthalmology in 1904.

A hearing was granted by the Ontario Government in Council, on Thursday, October 14th, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons was represented by the President, Registrar and Attorney and the Empire College of Ophthalmology by the President of that College.

It was advanced by the claimants that the powers granted the defendants to teach anatomy, physics, chemistry and physiology were unusual, and should be held only by a regular medical college teaching the complete medical science. That it was contrary to the Medical Act and general precedent to allow other institutions to teach those subjects. That the diplomas granted by this College gave a doctor degree without the graduates being qualified to practise or licensed in medicine.

It was shown by the defendant that the powers granted were necessary, to enable the College to impart a proper knowledge of optometrical science and to know when not to, as well as when to give glasses. The Attorney-General held that they were entirely within their rights and exercising their proper function.

ASPIRIN DECISION

The aspirin case in which a decision was recently handed down by Judge A. L. Sanborn, in the United States Circuit Court of Illinois, has been appealed to the United States Appellate Court, and the appeal has been allowed by the judge. A reversal of the decision is looked for by the defendant druggists.

The points at issue which are expected to be argued are substantially as follows: 1. Was pure acetyl salicylic acid known in chemistry before the application of the patent or not? 2. Would the purification by means of chloroform be considered in the case of acetyl salicylic acid, in preference to any other means of purification? 3. Would it, thus purified by chloroform, materially change the properties and characteristics of the already known chemical?

DISPLAYING RUBBER GLOVES

An exchange suggests the following methods of displaying rubber gloves in order that they may look more natural:

The method employed is to take samples of different kinds of gloves and inflate them while drawing the wrist portion over the base of a tumbler. The inflation is for the purpose of making the gloves look more natural and can be accomplished by using a glass medicine tube or a straw.

The gloves should only be inflated enough to make them set down in an inverted position, thus holding the extended gloves upright. The adhesion of the rubber to the glass will continue for an almost indefinite period, consequently the gloves so arranged can be practically displayed in window exhibits, on counters or elsewhere.

CHLOROFORM

Chloroform is now being produced by electrolysis of a solution of 50 parts of calcium chloride in 100 parts of water, to which 0.6 part of alcohol is added. The electromotive force used is 3 or 4 volts and the current density is $\frac{1}{4}$ ampere per square inch. The solution is kept at a temperature of between 136 and 145 degrees Fahrenheit and the chloroform distils over and is condensed and collected. The process has not long been discovered, and it adds one more to the many and varied uses to which electricity can be and is being put.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

E. Merck's Annual Report, Vol. XIII. (1908) has come to hand. This report, as usual, treats of recent advances in pharmaceutical chemistry and therapeutics. A very important part of the Report is that on organotherapy and organotherapeutic preparations, dealing with the use of animal organs for curative purposes, and the preparations used.

The Western Canadian Pharmacist, the first number of which has just appeared, is intended to deal with "Pharmaceutical thought as pertains to central Canadian pharmacy." We welcome our confrere, and wish the new venture every success.

GONE TO CHINA

E. N. Meuser, Phm.B., of Regina, Saskatchewan, an old subscriber to the Canadian Druggist, sailed Oct. 20th, by way of San Francisco to West China. Mr. Meuser is taking up duty as missionary pharmacist in the General Hospital, at Chunking, West China.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From Our London Correspondent)

THE HANBURY MEDAL

The most interesting event in the pharmaceutical world, since I last wrote, has been the presentation of the Hanbury gold medal, which is awarded biennially for high excellence in the promotion of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs. This valuable trophy is given in memory of the late Daniel Hanbury, the well known botanist, chemist and philologist, and it is awarded by the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical, Chemical, and Linnean Societies, and the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and one pharmaceutical chemist. The medal has on this occasion been won by a Swiss professor whose name you will at once recognize—Alexander Tschirch, Ph.D., Rector of the University of Bern, and Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute. Professor Tschirch is probably the most distinguished living worker on the chemistry and natural history of drugs. His whole life has been devoted to the solution of the many intricate problems connected with that science. He was a contemporary of the celebrated Flückiger and of Daniel Hanbury himself. His published works testify to the valuable discoveries he has made in the domain of pharmacognosy. The selection of Dr. Tschirch as the recipient of the Hanbury medal has been heartily approved by all, and when he was greeted so enthusiastically at the presentation ceremony in London, on September 29, Dr. Tschirch must have been impressed with the cordiality of his welcome. The sum of £50 accompanied the medal as an expression of the desire of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury to be associated with the memorial trophy.

THE FUTURE OF PHARMACOGNOSY

Advantage was taken of the presence of Dr. Tschirch in London to inaugurate the winter session of the Pharmaceutical Society. In the course of an extremely original address on "The Future of Pharmacognosy," Dr. Tschirch predicted that medicine, when it had thoroughly ruined its digestion with synthetical remedies, and tested all the organs of the animal body, would return once more to drugs, and would employ them to a greater extent than it did at present. It would return once more to the most ancient remedies of mankind—to the medicinal plants and drugs, for the utility of which the experience of thousands of years vouched. Not indeed in the simple way in which they were regarded not only in ancient Babylon and in Galen's time, but even in the fifteenth century, when nothing was known of the

E. MERCKS**E. Merck**

Alkaloids, Extracts and Chemicals

for Medical, Analytical and Technical Purposes, are
the STANDARD for absolute Purity and Reliability

Darmstadt

The Chemist's Safeguard :

Purity and reliability guaranteed by
specifying the "MERCK" Brand

NA-DRU-CO. *Seasonable Goods*

FRUIT SALINE, FOOT POWDER,
WILD STRAWBERRY, RENNET TABLETS,
MOSQUITO OIL, TALCUM POWDER, BABY TABLETS

ARE NOW READY

The most handsome goods on the market, and the quality in keeping with the wrappers

COST NO MORE THAN OTHER LINES

TAKE UP THE NA-DRU-CO. LINE AND MAKE MONEY

The National Drug and Chemical Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

OF CANADA, LIMITED

For rubbing, bathing, liniments and
external preparations,
Physicians are prescribing and
Hospitals are using

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

FOR SALE BY

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

MR. RETAIL DRUGGIST: Your co-operation will be financially
worth while. 

DR. MARTEL'S PILLS with bonus, brought down to **\$2.40 per dozen!**

READ THIS CAREFULLY

READ THIS CAREFULLY

1st Offer—With your purchase of 1 dozen Martel's Pills at\$17 00

You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/6 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you\$4 00

1/12 " Special Martel's Pills, netting you5 00

7 pounds Assorted Herbs (112 ozs. at 5c), netting you5 60 — 14 60

Your investment of \$17 thus brings you \$38.60, or 227%.

Net Cost.....\$2 40

2nd Offer—If the above is too large, invest \$8.50 for Half Dozen and receive through your Jobber—

1/2 dozen Regular Martel's Pills\$8 50

1/6 " Regular Martel's Pills, FREE, netting you\$4 00

4 pounds Assorted Herbs, FREE, netting you3 20 — 7 20

Your investment of \$8.50 thus brings you \$19.20, or 225%.

Net Cost.....\$1 30

3rd Offer—With your purchase of 1/3 dozen Martel's Pills.....\$5 67

You receive from your Jobber, FREE—

1/12 dozen Regular Martel's Pills, netting you\$2 00

2 1/2 pounds Assorted Herbs, netting you2 00 — 4 00

Net Cost.....\$1 67

Goods cost you \$5 67. Goods sell for \$12 00. Your profit over 100 %.

NO MARTEL REMEDIES OR PREPARATIONS SOLD TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT

They can be had ONLY OF THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS You buy ONLY of the Jobber—
the People MUST BUY OF YOU. :: :: :: For medical purposes only

THE SPECIAL MARTEL'S PILLS, a New Product, **SELL FOR \$5.00 A BOX**

KNICKERBOCKER REMEDY COMPANY, 36 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited  **CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS**  **Toronto**

manifold nature of their constituents and when the drug was regarded as a whole. Even to-day they took a totally different view of drugs. To retain Leibnitz's illustration, they were a little farther in the spiral. Every day enlarged their range of vision and increased their insight into the methods of the animal and vegetable cells and into the constitution of the substances they formed. Already chemistry, in its mighty onward rush, had succeeded in artificially producing a number of vegetable and animal substances; nay, more, it was now celebrating its greatest triumph in the field of pharmaco-chemistry. Not only oxalic acid, simple in its constitution, which even Scheele artificially prepared, or urea, of no more complex composition, which Wohler obtained from inorganic materials; no, molecules of far more complicated structure, with numerous rings and chains, were built up by chemical synthesis without difficulty in the retort; nay, more, the chemist was often able even to surpass nature, and to produce something more useful for medicinal purposes than was formed by the cell. . . . That the results of pharmaco-physiological experiments, he proceeded, could be turned to direct account in practice was shown by what had actually taken place in resin-collecting. The experiments which he conducted with the collaboration of Nottberg and Faber resulted in the discovery of the conditions regulating the flow of turpentine. The truth of the propositions he advanced was tested by Herty on the largest scale in the enormous turpentine districts in North America. As the principles involved were shown to be correct they were made available for the turpentine collectors by altering the methods of producing the turpentine in an apparently small detail. The result, as communicated to him by Herty, was that in a single district in a single year the company concerned increased their returns by \$100,000.

MEDICINES AND THE SPIRIT DUTY

The agitation for a reduction of the duty on spirit used for medicinal purposes was renewed in the House of Commons on September 23, although the Pharmaceutical Society has decided to take no further action in the matter. During the discussion on the Finance (Budget) Bill, Sir William Bull appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reconsider the question of the taxation of spirits used for medicine. This was not a question of luxury, he said, it was a question of taxing a commodity which people could not do without. Spirits of this particular kind would be always wanted, and he thought the tax would weigh very heavily indeed upon people who were ill able to bear it. There were a large number of hospitals struggling along with great difficulty, and the increase in their expenditure owing

to the imposition of this taxation would in many cases amount to £1,000, £2,000, and even £3,000 a year. He had been in communication with chemists throughout the country, and he had received a letter from one of them, a very large chemist, who said he did not trouble about the tax because he intended to put it on the consumer, who would have to pay. Another chemist told him that this particular spirit duty would cost him over £3,500 a year. Taking the London hospitals alone, this tax would mean an addition of £50,000 a year to their expenditure. The official reply to the plea was not favorable owing to practical difficulties which stood in the way of accepting the suggestion.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION FOR PHARMACISTS

The movement, which has for its object the direct representation of pharmacy in the House of Commons, is making considerable progress. A committee composed of the most prominent pharmacists in the country had pledged itself to promote the candidature of Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones, who, I understand, will shortly be invited to become prospective candidate for the Stepney Division of London. At the time of writing the political atmosphere is full of rumors of a general election, and Mr. Glyn Jones may possibly have an early opportunity of appealing for the suffrages of the electorate of Stepney. The present member had a majority of over 1,000 at the last election, so that the fight will be a keen one.

ILLEGAL SALE OF STRYCHNINE

On October 6, at Ellesmere Port police court, a pharmacist named William Roberts appeared to answer a charge of selling poison contrary to the provisions of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, namely, strychnine contained in a vermin-killer which was not distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller. The defence raised was that Roberts labelled all poisons when received from the wholesale dealers, and in this case there must have been an oversight or the labels had fallen off. The Chairman of the Bench and the magistrates thought that the public ought to be protected and the law observed. Defendant would be fined £1 and £5 5s. costs, and 13s. 6d. court costs.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

A city friend informs me that in spite of hopes to the contrary the drug and chemical markets during the last few weeks have been exceptionally quiet and uninteresting. On the whole prices have been fairly well maintained. The article which has been watched with the keenest interest is opium, but so conflicting are the reports which reach us from the growing districts that buyers

here are very cautious in their dealings and, consequently, are unwilling to buy more than is necessary for their immediate requirements. Morphine and codeine are very firm, but the future of these articles actually depends on the trend of the opium market. A small but interesting article at the present moment is santalin, the position of which has been unsettled for some time. The last price asked by the Turkestan factory was 9s. per pound, but it is so long since they have been in a position to supply the article that buyers have been depending upon second-hand holders who have gradually raised the prices. A week or so ago 35s. per pound was asked for this article, but the Russo-Turkestan Syndicate now appears to have properly grasped the situation and has fixed the price at 30s. per pound for the time being. It seems likely, continued my correspondent, that for the future the Syndicate will keep a better hold on the market, and will in all probability be able to push prices up to any fictitious amount. Glycerin continues firm, consequent upon the steadily growing demand for commercial purposes. Camphor has been stationary for some time past. American peppermint oil was an outstanding feature a short while back. Prices advanced 2s. per pound, and now that prices are maintained at the advanced level the demand is very quiet. Menthol fluctuated between 8s. 3d. and 8s. 9d., and after the recent unfortunate experiences of speculators few are disposed to try their luck with this article. The best German brand of quinine can be obtained at 7d. per ounce, and speculation in this article is dead.

WASTE AND EXPENSE

"I may be somewhat finicky," said a merchant, "but while I do not mind spending money or time although there may not seem to be any direct return in traced profits from either, I make it a point to eliminate as much as possible all waste of money or time, because I believe there is the greatest possible difference and distinction between waste and expense.

"To illustrate just what I mean, I might put, say, twenty dollars more into some window fixtures than I could possibly get for that while not suiting me so well were none the less attractive and correct. I do not regard this as a waste. It is expense, to be sure, but I am getting something for my twenty dollars. But if I let a couple of dozen of some article that have not been good sellers, stick and stick until they are almost or quite unsaleable, and when I do get rid of them have to stand a twenty dollar actual loss in addition to the time I had my money tied up in that stock, I regard that as an actual waste.

And the reason is this. My store fixture excess cost me twenty dollars, but I got twenty dollars' worth of extra value; but for the twenty dollar loss on the stock, I got back absolutely nothing, and wastes like these count."—Exchange.

THE SUPPLY OF OLIVE OIL

The American Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople, in his report to Washington, asserts that the entire export of olive oil from Turkey will not exceed 50,000 tons (900,000 quintals). The crop is said to be below the average, and will be therefore relatively insufficient to meet the local requirements as well as foreign demands.

He also states that the olive oil crop in Greece, Crete, Italy, and Morocco has completely failed, and in Tunis the prospect is estimated at only about one-quarter of its average yield, or about 10,000 tons.

As far as Spain is concerned opinion is divided, but it is believed that the country possesses a very considerable stock of last season's oil, and that the present crop will reach about one-third of that of a good year. Spain is the largest olive oil producing country in Europe. A good harvest gives about 500,000 tons of oil. Its home consumption is very considerable, and it is probable that the high home market price will prevent its exportation. If next spring the olive groves give hopes of a large crop, the prices of Spain will drop, affecting foreign markets, the American included.

The crop of Turkey alone gives any hopes whatever of export. Southern Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Northern Asia Minor, Egypt, Tripoli, etc., draw their supplies from the Levant, which includes Greece and the Island of Crete.

A SURGERY IN A CIGARETTE CASE

A remarkable little first aid outfit is exhibited at the Exposition Internationale de Locomotion Aérienne, now being held in Paris. It is intended for the use of aviators who recognize the wisdom of providing for first aid treatment in the event of a mishap, and it may almost be described as a surgery in a cigarette case, for the whole equipment can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. The case, which is made of aluminum, bears the inscription, "Tabloid First Aid." The contents are skillfully arranged so as to be instantly available, and provide first aid requisites for the treatment of burns, contusions, lacerations, etc. There is included an ingenious device for obtaining ammonia vapor for inhalation as a restorative. A tiny glass tube of aromatic ammonia is contained

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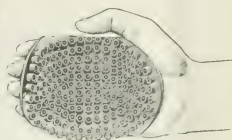
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1 "	"	7.50,	" "	3.85
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APOLOGY



Notwithstanding the fact that we have recently built a large addition to our laboratory and warehouse, and increased our facilities and that our staff has been working overtime, we have not been able to ship all our orders as promptly as we would like. We extremely regret that so many of our valued friends should be inconvenienced by the delay. In order to place ourselves in a better position to take care of the increased business we are installing an up-to-date paper box plant, which in conjunction with our large printing outfit will put us in a much better position to meet the demands of our many friends throughout the Dominion.

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in a little silken bag. On crushing it by pressure between the fingers the fluid is released and provides the vapor for inhalation.

CONFUSION BETWEEN DROPS AND MINIMS

A too common error is based on the assumption that drops and minims are identical units. Physicians frequently and perhaps usually make this assumption in writing prescriptions. Their calculations are based on 60 minims to the drachm of fluid, and if they desire to give five or ten or fifteen-sixtieths of a drachm, they will ordinarily indicate a dose of 5 or 10 or 15 drops.

Now every careful dispenser knows that drops and minims are not at all alike. As a matter of fact, they are alike in practically but one instance—that of water. A drachm of water has 60 drops; it of course has 60 minims; but a drachm of alcohol, for instance, has approximately 146 drops. Thus it happens that tinctures, fluid extracts, and other galenicals made up largely of alcohol have from 110 to 150 drops to the drachm. Ether has 176 drops to the drachm. Many of the oils have 120 or 130 drops, and even castor oil has 77. On the other hand, the U.S.P. "liquors," containing water as the solvent, average from 60 to 70 and 80 drops.

Some of the text-books on pharmacy, notably Remington's, have suggestive tables indicating the number of drops in a fluid drachm of different liquids, and a mere glance at one of these schedules will at once exhibit the supreme fallacy of assuming that a drop is the equivalent of a minim. It is more generally, indeed, the equivalent of half a minim.

That danger has not more frequently arisen from this confusion may probably be ascribed to the fact that the error is always made on the safe side—that is to say, by reason of the mistake the patient gets a smaller dose than the physician really intends. If the reverse were the truth, we might expect trouble quite frequently.

Furthermore, it has been shown by investigators, notably Dr. George F. Payne, in a series of experiments carried on some years ago, that a drop of even the same liquid is an exceedingly variable quantity. Payne found, for instance, that it was quite easy to get from 33 to 120 drops from a drachm of distilled water by the use of different dropper devices and by the employment of water at different temperatures. The moral of this investigation was that physicians should so dilute their prescriptions as to direct the administration of teaspoonful doses.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

No one was ever left sad by giving happiness away.

INCOMPATIBILITIES OF NEW REMEDIES

The following list of some of the incompatibilities of some of the newer remedies is published by the Höchst Color Works:

Acetylsalicylic acid with free acids and iron salts and alkalies.

Albargin with chlorides and tannin.

Antipyrine with tannin, iodine, quinine, iron salts, calomel, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Antipyrine salicylate with free acids (see also antipyrine).

Argonin, see albargin.

Arterenol with alkalies and solutions of iron chloride.

Benzosol with alkalies.

Dermatol with alkaline sulphure compounds.

Ferripyrin with salicylic acid.

Guaiaesanol with alkalies.

Holocain with alkalies.

Homorenon is incompatible with alkalies, solution of iron chloride and sodium acetate.

Hypnal is incompatible with amyl nitrite.

Isoform with reducing substances, such as tannin.

Migrainin has the same incompatibilities as antipyrine.

Methylene blue with caustic alkalies.

Novocaine with alkalies, tannin, calomel, potassium, potassium bichromate, permanganate, and silver salts. The last named may be dispensed with novocaine nitrate.

Pyramidon with amyl nitrite, apomorphine and acacia.

Suprarenine with alkalies and solutions of iron chloride.

Tumenol ammonium with salts and acids.

Tussol has the same incompatibilities as antipyrine.

Urethane with alkalies.—National Druggist.

As a South Jersey country physician was driving through a village he saw a man amusing a crowd with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and said: "My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick?" The man looked up, with a simple rustic look, and replied: "Well, you see it's this way: You have to know more'n the dog, or you can't learn him nothin'."—Christian Endeavor World.

"English is a funny language, after all, isn't it?" "Why so?" "I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day, say: 'If he only takes this stand when he runs he'll have a walk-over.'"—Baltimore American.

WHO OWNS THE PRESCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

By A. Bond, London

The undisputed owner of the prescription in Great Britain is the patient. It is true that, so far back as one can remember, the subject has been made a question for academic discussion, but up to the present time no one has come forward to test in the courts the legal rights with the claims to the ownership of the prescription. Not only is it the sole property of the patient, but he has the right to use it or to dispose of it in just the same unrestricted manner in which he can use or dispose of anything else for which he has paid. That the liberty of the subject in this respect is capable of frequent abuse is unfortunately true, but it is equally certain that any attempt to interfere with a person's rights in a property which he has lawfully secured would be stubbornly resisted, even though it were clearly shown that such interference was in the interest of such a person's personal safety.

In spite of our boasted education, the British public is still obsessed with mediaeval ideas of matters medical, and, indeed, is alarmingly ignorant on every subject which is off the beaten track of stereotyped instructions. As a matter of fact, the average citizen regards the actual prescription as the merchandise which he gets in return for the physician's fee. I can imagine no English court, as the law is at present, delivering the same common-sense judgment which Judge Gaynor, of Brooklyn, gave, four years ago. As readers will probably recall, the Judge, in deciding a case which involved the question as to whether a dispenser had the right to alter a prescription, said a prescription was an order by a physician given to a druggist to supply his patient with a certain drug. It should therefore be sent to the pharmacist under seal, and after it had been dispensed should be held by the pharmacist as his warrant for having made up the particular mixture. It should always be accessible to the doctor, but to no one else. The Judge then went on to say, "The patient pays the doctor for what he knows and is able to do for him, at the time of the consultation. He does not pay for a visible and tangible prescription itself, or to any knowledge to be derived from it, neither he nor anyone else, now or hereafter, has the slightest right."

What makes matters worse in Great Britain is that there is no limit to the life of a prescription, and once it is written, it may be dispensed an unlimited number of times, and for an unlimited number of persons, even though it contains

such seductive narcotics as morphine and cocaine. Thousands of cocaine habitués and morphine maniacs have acquired these pernicious habits through the absence of regulations to restrict the number of times a prescription may be dispensed, and yet no really noteworthy effort has been made to remedy this defect. Without a prescription it is illegal for a pharmacist to sell cocaine, morphine, and other poisons to a person with whom he is not acquainted, but with a prescription a person may obtain these poisons from any one of the ten thousand chemists' shops in the country time after time. It is, of course, open to a medical man to endorse his prescription, "Not to be repeated," or "Repeat once or twice only," as the case may be; the British Medical Association has several times discussed this question and has recommended its members to endorse their prescriptions in this manner, but in practice it is rarely done. Some fifteen years ago at the annual meeting of this body it was moved "That, owing to the unrestricted dispensing by chemists of prescriptions by medical practitioners on more than one occasion which contain poisons and other dangerous drugs, having regard to the evils arising therefrom, and following the law in other countries, this Association recommends its members to write across the face of such prescriptions the words 'Not to be repeated,' and 'To be returned by the chemist to the practitioner,' duly stamped and dated. And that if the chemists refuse to adopt this rule, the members residing in cities and towns are recommended to establish, own and manage under their exclusive control, depots at which all their prescriptions shall be dispensed." This resolution, it need hardly be said, was not adopted; in the first place, in the present state of English law, it is questionable whether it would be lawful for a chemist to return the property of the patient to someone else, while as to the latter part of the resolution, this was too silly for discussion.

On the continent of Europe the regulations vary in different countries, but speaking generally, in Western Europe the prescription is given back to the patient and may be repeated, but in Germany and Austria not unless "repetatur" is written across it. In actual experience, however, the law is not strictly observed. In France prescriptions containing poison may not be repeated, while in Russia the prescription is filled by the pharmacist. If in Great Britain physicians would make a regular practice of endorsing their prescriptions in the manner that has been suggested, they would find pharmacists very willing to co-operate with them to prevent the wholesale abuse which at present exists.—National Druggist.



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Aqueous Preparations
Aqueous Dressings
Albino Anti-Eat
Albino Hair Restorer
Axe's Hair Vigor
Bee-Gel
Bromo Chloralum
Borax
Benger's Liquid Peppermint
Benger's Liquid Pancreatic
Blanchard's Syrup
Bran's Injection
Burchell's Hair Dye
Concentrated Liquors for Syring
Concentrated Liquors for Infusion
Concentrated Waters
Congoese Hair Restorer
Candy's Fluid

Dandine
Dialyzed Iron
Eist. Extract Witch Hazel
Dimelord's Magnesia
Derna Royal
Dyer's Malt
Dusart's Syrup
Essence of Peppine
Edward's Harlene
Farmer Mathieu's Remedy
Gourand's Oriental Cream
Hay's Hair Health
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Hagen's Balm
Hydrogen Peroxide
Kitchell's Liniment
Ko-Ko for the Hair
Liquor Opii Sed
Liquor Acid Phosphates

Liquor Persine
Lyman's Fluid Coffee
Lyman's Fluid Magnesia
Lyman's Household Ammonia
Lechance's Capiline
Lime Juice
Mineral Waters of all kinds
Murray's Fluid Magnesia
Muriine
Murdoch's Liquid Food
Malvina Lotion
Orange Flower Water
Opodeldoo Liquid
Ozone, Small
Ozone, Large
O'Keefe's Malt
Phillip's Milk of Magnesia
Persian Beautifier
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Pond's Extract
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Pyrozone 3 per cent. Solution
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Pyrozone 25 per cent. Solution
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CRIMSON or BLUE ENAMELLED
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Write for prices and particulars, giving wording required, and approximate length of Sign

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18 VICTORIA STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO

Trade Notes

G. L. Brown is opening a drug store at Castor, Alberta.

Bruce Armstrong is commencing a drug business at Irma, Alberta.

J. E. Long has opened a drug and stationery business at Gadsby, Alberta.

A. C. Whitmore is starting a drug business at Acme, Alberta.

J. R. Lee, druggist, Toronto, Ontario, died October 1st.

Wright & Co., druggists, at St. John's, Quebec, have given up business.

J. F. Boylan & Co. have purchased the Caron Drug Company, at Caron, Saskatchewan.

C. L. Smith has taken over the drug business of J. G. MacFarlane, Esterhazy, Saskatchewan.

A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, has purchased the drug business of James Green, at Roblin, Manitoba.

W. N. Robertson, druggist, at Dunchurch, Ontario, has moved to Sellwood, Ontario.

Dr. W. E. Pratt has opened a new drug store in Revelstoke, British Columbia, with his daughter in charge.

E. K. Mahon has taken over the interest formerly held by M. J. Vigueux, in the Poole Drug Co., Ltd., Nelson, British Columbia.

M. McCallum, of Owen Sound, Ontario, has opened a new drug store at Edmonton, Alberta.

Dr. Blackburn is opening a drug store at Burdett, Alberta.

The drug stock of G. S. Merryfield, Victoria, British Columbia, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$500.

H. A. Rowland, Toronto, has sold his branch drug store.

Wm. Whitehead, druggist, Toronto, is advertising his business for sale.

McMillan & Anderson, druggists, at Granum, Alberta, have given up business.

Dr. J. Fyfe has purchased the drug business of C. H. Lummis, at Bladworth, Saskatchewan.

C. H. Orne has purchased the drug business of Harrison, Campbell & Mills, at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Golden & Co., druggists, at Cardinal, Ontario, have given up business.

The drug business of Geo. B. McConnell, Port Burwell, Ontario, is advertised for sale.

L. McEwen & Co. are authorized to carry on a wholesale drug business; stock \$75,000.

The Mackay Cure has registered a doing business in Montreal, Quebec.

J. P. McPhee has taken over the drug business of Harrison, Campbell, Mills & Co., Ltd., Port Issington, British Columbia.

Drs. H. R. and G. W. Ross have taken over the branch drug store of W. A. Rife, at Wynyard, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Gibbs has opened a drug store in Carievale, Manitoba.

C. H. Maddox has commenced a drug business at Beausejour, Manitoba.

The Gladstone Drug Co. succeed the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Gladstone, Manitoba.

J. F. Taylor has opened a new drug business at the corner of Palmerston Avenue and College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

H. A. Davidson, druggist, has registered as doing business at Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.

J. D. Higginbotham & Co. have opened a branch drug store in the north part of the town of Lethbridge, Alberta.

A. L. Geen, Belleville, Ontario, who has been in the drug business in that city since 1845 has gone actively into the sale of books and stationery, and is vigorously pushing that part of his business.

W. G. Tamblyn has purchased the drug business of F. A. Gray, corner McDonnell Avenue and Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

John S. McCallum has opened a drug business at Calgary, Alberta.

McMillan & Anderson, druggists, and stationers, at Granum, Alberta, have given up business.

The Provost Drug Co. has started a drug and stationery business at Provost, Alberta.

W. R. Brown has purchased the drug business of C. O. Dinsmore & Co., at Fort William, Ontario.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meetings of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association were closed on Sept. 30th, with President Struthers in the chair, and Mr. G. M. Petrie acting as Secretary.

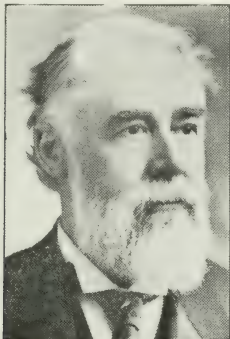
A communication was received from Mr. W. H. Cox, Secretary of the Association, stating that he had retired from active connection with the retail trade, and consequently wished to resign his position as Secretary. On motion the resignation was accepted.

A proposition was received from the Dr. Miles Medical Co., who are placing their goods in the Canadian market. A resolution was passed welcoming the Dr. Miles Medical Co., and congratulating them on the fight which they had made in the United States for price protection, and recommended that druggists sign the contract of this company and support the company in its efforts to obtain full prices.

OBITUARY

J. R. LEE.

Mr. J. R. Lee, one of the pioneer druggists of Toronto, died at his residence in this city, aged 65 years, after a life of close attention to the drug business. The deceased was born in Toronto, in 1845, and was of Irish descent. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and then commenced his pharmaceutical career as an apprentice to Dr. Hewson, and on the completion of his apprenticeship opened a business for himself in



1868, at 409 King Street East, where he has been engaged in business ever since. Later on he opened a branch store at 266 Queen Street East.

Mr. Lee was one of the charter members of the O.C.P., and has always taken a very great interest in his profession. He was a member of the Trinity Church (Church of England), and also a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. Lee was married in 1870. His wife predeceased him in 1900. He leaves a family of five children, Mr. W. H. Lee, Church and Wellesley Streets, with a branch store on Avenue Road, being one of his sons.

J. W. Kemp, M.D., of Indian Head, Sask., is pursuing a course of studies at the Empire College of ophthalmology preparatory to entering the ophthalmic field of practice. The wide range of successful operations on the eye attended by him during his general practice is an assurance of success when he devotes his entire time to oculist's practice.

J. W. Morris, Strathcona, Alta., has completed a course of studies with the Empire College of Ophthalmology, and graduated as a refracting and dispensing optician.

PERSONAL

The following, clipped from an exchange, refers to our druggist friend, Mr. W. R. Cosgrove, of Napinka, Manitoba. We congratulate the parents:

I'm a little baby boy. I arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cosgrove last Wednesday. Although I have only been in the world a few days, I'll have you know that I'm the boss at our house. Whenever I want anything all I have to do is to raise my voice; then everyone works over-time to find out what I want. I'll lose my guess if I don't give my papa cold feet before the winter is over by making him get up in the middle of the night for the paregoric.

We acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of the card of Master Harry Alexander Brown, who came into this happy world Oct. 20th, 1909. We congratulate the happy parents, and may the young son prove as worthy a druggist as his father, Mr. A. T. Brown, of Acton, Ont.

THE HANDY LAMP

A 300 candle power shadowless light that can be turned up or down at will same as gas and is so constructed that it can be burned day and night almost without cost and at an almost invisible pilot flame, which can be turned up instantly to a dazzling 300 candle power white light without regenerating. The change from one candle to 300 candle power or any degree between is produced by one simple turn of the regulating lever to left or right. Good clean gasoline and proper pressure (25 to 30 pounds) in the tank are the only requisites to insure perfect light with the Handy Lamp.

One gallon of good clean common stove gasoline will last forty or fifty hours burning at full 300 candle power, and longer in proportion to the amount of light required. One lamp will flood a thirty ft. room with a soft mellow light bright as day, at an expense of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ an hour, and will save five times its cost in a year over any other artificial light. It is free from smoke, smell or danger. Anyone can operate it, can be used anywhere, and regulated at will from one to 300 candle power.—See advt.

She—"Richard! Why on earth are you cutting your pie with a knife?"

He—"Because, darling—now, understand, I'm not finding any fault for I know that these little oversights will occur—because you forgot to give me a can-opener."—Cleveland Leader.

WE COULD SELL
TOOTH AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
MUCH CHEAPER—BUT NOT AS

SANITOL

In the manufacture of the various Sanitol Products there are numerous individual complications arising which have an immense influence on the finished article.

TO MAKE ~~FOR~~ MAR ITS QUALITY

Said a Druggist:

"Yes, I believe the Sanitol Products to be the best ever. But I can make more money from a cheaper line. Fix the price, and I'll fix the sales."

Well, we could "Fix the Price"—sell **SANITOL** cheaper, ever so much cheaper. How?

By cheapening **SANITOL**.

If we "saved" in buying "cheap" raw materials, by putting them up under unsanitary conditions, in inferior packages, and by stopping our advertising—your advertising—we could sell **SANITOL** maybe \$5 a gross less.

And it would sell like hot cakes at the "reduction." Why?

Because of Past Performances, when it cost more—when it was worth more; when it was really **SANITOL**, not a Tooth Paste or a Face Cream as the case may be.

And we'd never get another order.
You'd never get another customer.
We'd both be living on a Lost Reputation.
We'd no longer be there with "the goods."

Is **quality** going to boss **your** business, or Price Competition?

That's why the **SANITOL** Standard can't be lowered—

Because the confidence of our Retailers and the Consumer in **SANITOL'S** stability is worth more to us than Introductory Sales, which could not be backed up with Results.

Immediate Profit holds no Compensation for Lost Trade, any more than a preparation, lacking the objective remedial needs of oral disease and catering solely to the senses of taste or smell will satisfy your customers.

You are not tempted by a Cut in Price due to a Cut in **quality**.

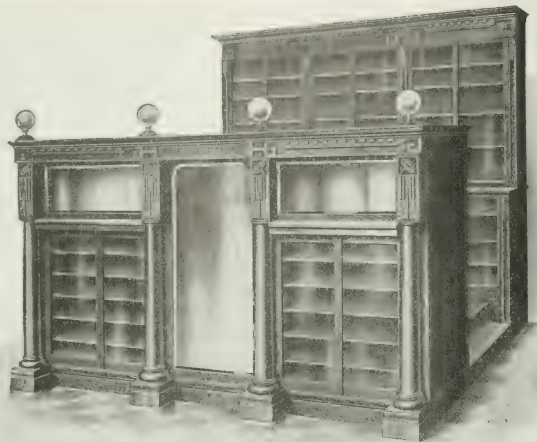
It gives you "a selling argument" in talking **quality**—the primal factor of business success.

You have lost money and confidence by not selling **SANITOL** sooner.

But it is not too late to catch up. Now is it?

Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.

665 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.



The Innovation Prescription Case

(Front View)

Our Latest Idea for Labor Saving in the Modern Pharmacy.

The Innovation Prescription Case consists of a complete Dispensing Counter, that stands out in the front store, the front of which consists of handsome perfume cases and mirrors, and of sufficient height to prevent the customer looking over top of same.

The Dispenser stands on a raised platform and has a full view of the store while at work. The advantages of this are manifest, it prevents pilfering, keeps the waiting customer patient, and in a store doing a large dispensing trade, practically saves employing an extra clerk.

See interior arrangements on next page.

JONES BROS. & COMPANY, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:
29-31 Adelaide St. West
TORONTO
Canada

**DRUG STORE BUILDERS
TORONTO, ONT.**

BRANCHES:
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
WINNIPEG

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on October 7th, 1909, when twenty-three candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely: Messrs. H. W. Kinneer, Emile Smith, A. Larose, J. O. DeCotret, L. Dussault, Frederic Chopin, L. G. Hilborn, N. F. Jensen, L. Peaunoyer, Armand Roy, Miss Sarah Masse, A. Pernin, Nicolas Cleroux, and Romeo Martel.

The following passed on all subjects but one, namely: Messrs. Chs. Emery, failed on arithmetic; Antoine Brossard and Paul Chouinard, failed on history. These gentlemen will be required to be examined again on these subjects at the January examination.

The examiners were Professors J. N. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School of Montreal, with Mr. A. J. Laurence as General Supervisor and Mr. Victor Giroux, Supervisor for Quebec and vicinity.

The next examination will take place on January 6th, 1910.

MARKET REPORT

E. G. West & Co., wholesale druggists, furnish the following:

Advanced: Cotton seed oil, gum opium, oxalic acid, morphine, codeia, absorbent cotton, chamois skins.

Declined: Alcohol, sugar of milk, pot. permanganate.

SHOW CASES AND THEIR CARE

Numbers of glass cases are ruined yearly from lack of proper attention, says an exchange. Small cracks appear, caused by heat or contact with hard, heavy bodies, and if these cracks are not at once attended to they soon spread. An excellent method to prevent a crack from spreading is to draw a short scratch at right angles with a diamond or a glass cutter; this will prevent a

crack from spreading in every case. Cases should be set perfectly level on the floor, especially the new all-glass variety, which, if this is not done, are certain to warp. The legs of the case should be propped to the required height from the floor to ensure their sitting true. If these methods on the care of show cases are followed out they will likely repay owners for the care taken by retaining a better appearance for a considerable time.

The following is suggested as a practical method to remove scratches from show cases: Dissolve 1 oz. of white wax in a pint of pure turpentine. To dissolve the wax place the vessel containing the turpentine over a burner and warm, and apply with a soft cloth. This will in every sense greatly improve the surface. For cleaning glass a good method is as follows: Mix 1 oz. of whiting, 1 oz. of alcohol, and 1 oz. of water of ammonia in a pint of water. Apply with a soft cloth, allow to dry and then wipe off.

JOINT STOCK DRUG COMPANY

Letters patent have been issued incorporating J. E. Livernois, Ltd., with a total capital of \$300,000, divided into 3,000 shares of \$100 each, \$250,000 being paid up.

The object of the company is "to carry on wholesale, retail or on commission a pharmacy business comprising, without exception, all the articles that may be sold or manufactured in a pharmacy in Canada," etc.

The incorporators are Leandre Renaud, druggist; Paul Livernois, physician; Jules Dion, accountant; Jules Livernois, N. E. Pelelat, accountants, and Jules Ernest Livernois, trader, of city of Quebec.

The head office of the company will be in Quebec city.

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES

In reply to a correspondent in New Brunswick, who asks us to name the "amount of cash paid to each delegate on expenses, etc., to Canadian Pharmaceutical Association gathering at Banff. Also amount paid to J. E. Tremble since organization, also to G. E. Gibbard, and the list of contributors," would say, that we understand, that some time this month a full financial statement will appear in the published account of the proceedings, which will be mailed to every druggist in the Dominion.

The drug store of W. T. Strong, London, Ontario, was entered by burglars October 19th, and a large sum of money taken. The store was also ransacked, and probably a quantity of goods stolen at the same time.

DRUGGISTS' ADVERTISING

Under this heading we would be pleased to insert any mention of special plans of advertising or copies of advertisements, either those appearing in newspapers or any other form.

The following is from an English druggist, who caters specially for family trade. He publishes the matter in the form of a neat 4-page folder of light cardboard:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK AND THE GIVING OF MEDICINE



(Name and Address)

THE DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

OBEY the doctor's orders carefully in every minute detail relating to the care of the patient and the giving of medicines. Otherwise you may unintentionally defeat his best efforts.

MEDICINES.

- 1st.—All external applications and poisonous remedies should be kept apart from other medicines, and the poisonous articles should, of course, be labelled "poison."
- 2nd.—Carefully read directions on the bottle before giving the dose.
- 3rd.—Thoroughly shake the bottle, whether there seems to be any sediment or not.
- 4th.—Always carefully measure the amount to be taken in a measuring glass.
- 5th.—Always pour away from the label, so that no drops run down and render it illegible.
- 6th.—Wash the medicine glass after each dose given.
- 7th.—Be particular to give medicine punctually at the time ordered.

8th.—In many cases it is well to keep medicine out of reach of the patient. This applies especially to sleeping draughts.

EQUIVALENT DOSES.

60 drops	equal 1 tea-spoonful.
2 tea-spoonfuls	" 1 dessert-spoon.
2 dessert-spoonfuls	" 1 table-spoon.
4 table-spoonfuls	" 1 wine-glass.
2 wine-glassfuls	" 1 tea-cup.
2 tea-cupfuls	" 1 tumbler.

TIMES FOR GIVING MEDICINE.

(Unless otherwise ordered by the physician.)

"Three times a day," usually means at eleven, three and seven.

"Four times a day," usually means at ten, two, and six, and once during the night.

"Every six hours," usually means at twelve and six, night and day.

"Every four hours," usually means at eleven, three, and seven, both night and day.

"Every three hours," usually means at three, six, nine, and twelve, night and day.

DEGREES OF FEVER.

The normal temperature of the body is 98.6° F. When it is raised above this there is said to be fever. Degrees of fever have been recognized as follows:

Temperature under 101 degrees F. is a slight fever.

Temperature under 103 degrees F. is a moderate fever.

Temperature under 105 degrees F. is a high fever.

Temperature at 106 degrees F. is called hyperpyrexia.

BATHS.

The physician often prescribes Baths, ordering a "cold bath," a "hot bath," &c. The temperature desired is given in the following table, and should always be determined by means of a bath thermometer:

Cold bath	33 degrees to 65 degrees F.
Cool bath	65 degrees to 80 degrees F.
Tepid bath	80 degrees to 90 degrees F.
Warm bath	69° degrees to 100 degrees F.
Hot bath	100 degrees to 112 degrees F.

ALL MEDICINES

Prepared in our Prescription Department can be relied on to be skillfully and conscientiously compounded from the finest and highest quality material—exactly as prescribed by the doctor. No unreasonable charges. ...

SICK-ROOM NECESSITIES.

We supply Hot Water Bottles, Bed Pans, Ice Caps, Enema Syringes, Feeding Cups, Thermometers, Surgical Dressings, Waterproof Sheetings; in fact, everything for the Sick-Room.

Brin's Oxygen in cylinders.

Invalids' Foods, Beef Essences, &c., all kinds at lowest prices.

ATTENDANCE.

Medicines can be obtained at all times, day and night, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Medicines ordered by Telephone or Telegraph promptly despatched.

Telegrams: "Winter, Chemist, Llandudno"
Telephone 40.

Cream of Rose and Almonds
Cream of Violets and Witch Hazel
Cream of Rose and Witch Hazel

ATTRACTIVE LABEL

DELICATE PERFUME

Buyer's name inserted free in 3 dozen lots.

SEND FOR SAMPLE

The MOYES CHEMICAL CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

84-96 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, CANADA

Nasmith's
CHOCOLATES

ARE YOU

handling a line of Chocolates
 that is giving you a good profit and
 giving your customers good satisfaction?

NASMITH'S CHOCOLATES
 will do that and more.

Write

THE NASMITH CO., Limited,
 66 Jarvis St. TORONTO

.. THE ..

LONDON DIRECTORY

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to
 communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., Limited
 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Conditions for Selling
Dr. Pierce's Medicines

BY THE
Retail Druggists in the Dominion
Were Never Better!

**Owing to the Protection Afforded by
Our Serial Number Contract Plan**

which has cost us a great deal of money, the Druggist can get Full Price for these old-time Favorite Remedies, and he can make a fair legitimate profit, because Dr. Pierce's are

THE ONLY POPULAR MEDICINES

which are not universally sold at cut prices. We have done our best to protect you. Why not push for Dr. Pierce and the World's Dispensary?

Can we send you a Window Display or can you use our Memorandum Books to advantage?



MEXICAN MEDICINE*

By J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico

"Most of the additions to the world's stock of remedies, since the sixteenth century, were indigenous to tropical America. Philip II. sent a physician to Mexico to report—the result was twenty-four books of text and eleven books of plates. Another Spaniard gives page after page of native receipts for every ailment. A Spanish author (1580) states that the inhabitants of New Spain had an extensive knowledge of medicinal herbs.

"Southern Mexicans had an excellent knowledge of medicinal plants."

"Men, women and children had a great knowledge of herbs, and their use was general."

Wandering collectors of herbs sold them in the market places, and from house to house.

A medicine man was arrested as a quack. He had the judges smell a powder which produced a hemorrhage. The Spaniards could not arrest the hemorrhage, so he gave a powder that cured.

Cortes hung him as he refused to reveal his secrets, and acknowledged their skill in healing wounds.

There was a royal botanical garden, from it herbs were distributed to doctors, who had orders to report on their use.

Hospitals were established in all the large cities, endowed with ample revenue, where patients were cared for by experienced doctors, surgeons and nurses, well versed in all the native healing arts. The Tarahumanes had a public asylum for the sick and helpless, and for orphans, who were cared for by male and female officials. Medical practitioners were numerous, who attended patients for a small sum, or an annual fee for treating the family.

They had a traditional Esculapius, who was the inventor of medicine and the first herbalist.

There was also a goddess of medicine and herbs, worshiped by doctors, surgeons, and blood-letters, and a black-faced god who cured children by using a "black draught."

The healing profession was highly honored, and its followers constituted a regular faculty, handing down their knowledge generally from father to son.

This system of education, with the botanical garden and the numerous subjects from human sacrifice gave abundant opportunity for acquiring knowledge.

Nearly all houses were provided with vapor baths and cold water for fever.

Medicines were given in draught powders, ointment, plasters and injection, for this using a decoction of herbs and a heron leg.

Many of the remedies were as absurd as those in use in Europe, but the people attained to old age.

Poisonous herbs were tied around children's necks to keep off disease.

A wash of urine, soot and black clay was used for the scalp.

Morning dew cured catarrh.

The leaves of "Olcoran" was applied to a sore; if it adhered the patient would recover; if it fell off the patient would die.

Honey was used for hoarseness, with a plaster of India rubber.

A pounded insect and red pepper was used for toothache.

For infant diarrhoea the nurse and child were treated.

They had herbal purgatives, diuretics and emetics.

The white of eggs was applied to bruises.

Tobacco was used for the pains of colds, rheumatism, and asthma, and broth of fowl for convalescents.

Meteoric stones powdered cured heartburn and inward fever, the bones of giants and cacao cured diarrhoea and dysentery.

Grains of maguacate was a purge, and they had an efficient febrifuge.

Snake bites were scarified, sucked and rubbed with snuff; also with willow leaves, leaf and root of guaco.

A ligature was used until remedies could be had.

A divine medicine obtainable only from the priests was made from narcotic seeds, india rubber, resin, tobacco, and sacred water.

The Tlascaltecs did not hesitate to kill a patient who was slow in recovering—an arrow thrust down the throat determined the matter.

Malted maize was used to make a fermented drink.

They had an arrow poison that killed a tiger in four or five minutes; the slaves who prepared it generally died.

Pequine, a vine, was used as a fish poison to catch fish.

The Mosquito Indians had a poisonous wooden sword that caused madness and death.

Bleeding was as much in vogue as with us 100 years ago; they used obsidian lances, quills and thorns, one tribe shot small arrows into the patient until results were had.

Weary feet were scarified.

The Nicaraguans were skilful in blood-letting, making a small incision and applying a pinch of

* Read at the meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

salt at the end of the operation; they cauterized the wounds to prevent inflammation.

A cataract was rasped, for blood-shot eyes the membrane was cut, raised with a thorn and washed with milk.

Arrow wounds were sucked and peyote powder put in the wound. This was used two days, followed by powdered "lechugilla" root and the wound healed.

Leaves of maguey, lechugilla, date palm, and rosemary were applied to wounds.

Fractures were treated with herbs, gums, and splints, if not healing quickly the bone was scraped.

For painful operations they used a narcotic powder and drink.

But in the eleventh century a plague destroyed nearly the entire Toltec Empire.

An Indian healer cured an American miner poisoned with quicksilver, after physicians had failed; he was successful in many cases but could not cure gout.

At the St. Louis Exposition two physicians advised an operation on a Copos boy, his father fled with him to their camp; there a song and dance and native treatment cured him.

CHINESE PHARMACY

Although the Chinese materia medica contains much trash, writes Fr. Berger in the *Journal Suisse de Chimie et de Pharmacie*, there are also in it certain medicaments that are not to be despised even by the most advanced of Occidental therapeutists. A. Theinart, an article by whom in the *Deutsche Kolonial Zeitung* is quoted by Berger, states that he became acquainted with one of these remedies during his residence in Canton. A Chinese physician, Dr. Mong, who had studied in Edinburgh, administered a febrifuge to a European patient, which, he declared, had not its equal in Europe. The results which he obtained therefrom were surprising. Theinart was not able to secure information as to the composition of the remedy.

A medicament prescribed for all kinds of diseases, a universal panacea in China, is ginseng. The most valued variety of this drug, and that fetching the highest price, is that which grows in Manchuria. The variety imported from San Francisco is much cheaper. When a Chinese dignitary becomes ill the Emperor sends him a pound of the Manchurian plant, so highly is it esteemed. The drug, however, possesses little, if any medicinal value. Theinart says that he tried it on himself in a case of neuralgia without any beneficial effects.

An "eye powder" famed throughout China is prepared in the town of Wan-Tschau. It produces

a grateful, cooling effect in the treatment of inflamed eyelids, when mixed with milk and honey and introduced in the corners of the eyes with the blunt end of a wooden needle. Chinese lacquer workers suffer from a disease of the eyes, caused by the material in which they work, and therefore eye remedies of various kinds are an article of staple importance in the materia medica of the country.

The itch is not regarded seriously in China. "When you itch, scratch yourself." In the more acute cases, however, a remedy made by boiling powdered oyster shells with the fruit of "melia azedarach" is sometimes used.

The bulb of the lily is regarded as a specific in diseases of the lungs. Powdered salt-water crabs are given in cardiac diseases. Inunction with oil of peppermint is recommended for headache, a practice which reminds us of the use of methol cones for the same purpose in other parts of the world.

Theinart gives the following recipe for a preparation valued in the treatment of sporadic cholera:

<i>Aconitum variegatum</i>	6 drachms
<i>Carica papaya</i>	6 drachms
<i>Justicia</i>	6 drachms
<i>Convolvulus</i>	3 drachms
<i>Artemisia pauciflora</i>	5 drachms
Powdered licorice extract	3 drachms

The ingredients are stirred up in rice brandy, the mixture then boiled with about a deciliter of water and the decoction drunk hot.

Tiger bones are regarded as a talisman against all kinds of attacks, and a powder obtained by scraping the rhinoceros horn is also highly prized. The effects of snake bites are guarded against by making the bitten person drink water through the tobacco juice saturated stem of an old pipe; in addition the wound is sucked and cauterized.

The favorite poison for suicidal purposes is opium. Arsenic is used only to expedite the departure of other persons from this world. Those who desire to put an end to themselves in a "genteel" way swallow little pieces of gold. Just how the gold acts in this case is not known. According to one theory the pieces of metal, through their weight, perforate the stomach, while another view has it that the gold swells in the stomach, and thus causes it to rupture. It is needless to say that there is not the slightest evidence for the latter view.—National Druggist.

A PROFITABLE LINE

The Oskamp-Nolting Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, are offering a profitable side line for druggists. Write them at once, mentioning *The Canadian Druggist*. Their advt. appears in this issue.



The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST		
Size	Per Gross	Original Package
1 Oz.	\$ 5.50	5 gross
2 "	6.25	5 "
3 "	7.50	5 "
4 "	9.00	5 "
5 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	2 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	39.00	1 "

T. C. WHEATON CO.

EXPERT BOTTLE BLOWERS

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1840

The NORDHEIMER Co., Limited

CAN SUPPLY

Everything in MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Victor and Berliner Gramophones

HOHNER HARMONICAS

GUITARS

STRINGS AND FITTINGS

MANDOLINS

BANJOS

FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS

Send For Catalogues

The NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., Limited
15 King St., East, TORONTO

SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI B.P.

MAKE YOUR OWN BY USING

VANCO

BRAND

Concentrated Nitrous Ether 1-20

GUARANTEED STRENGTH

MADE IN CANADA

PRICES :

4 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.40 8 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.20 16 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.10

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED

148 Van Horne Street

Toronto, Ontario

PAPE'S DIURETIC

\$350,000.00 spent within the next six months in an advertising Campaign to introduce PAPE'S DIURETIC to the public, certainly means some big, profitable business to wide-awake druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

NO drug stock is complete without Pape's Diuretic. Your very best patrons will want it. Don't disappoint them by telling them: "We haven't got it," or, "We're just out."

PAPE'S DIURETIC is for the Kidneys and Urinary Disorders. The formula is on each package. Nearly every newspaper in North America will bring this effective remedy before millions of people, in large announcements to be run nearly every day. Almost every street-car will have an effective card. In addition to the \$350,000.00 newspaper advertising appropriation, we will spend more money to tell about PAPE'S DIURETIC on Billboards, in Magazines and in other modern advertising ways.

YOUR wholesaler is waiting for your order now. The price is \$4.00 per dozen, with the usual discount allowed for quantity orders.

PAPÉ'S Diapepsin has scored a wonderful success, and the new advertising make this splendid preparation the distinct leader in its class. Your customers like Diapepsin because it does what is claimed for it—bringing relief to out-of-order stomachs.

We will spend about twice the amount in advertising this season that we did during last season's record breaker. Your Diapepsin customers are valuable. They are of the better class of men and women. If you recommend Diapepsin, you usually make a friend—a friend who, in turn, will recommend you. Try this. All the larger stores find profit in doing it.

Here's a business proposition: Buy Papé's Diapepsin and Papé's Diuretic, to get the best discounts wholesalers allow. Our advertising and the results of the use of both remedies will increase demand for them. It is wasteful to buy a few packages. They are staple as any proprietary in your stock. Buy in quantity and keep the discounts yourself.

Both Papé's Diapepsin and Papé's Diuretic are \$4.00 per dozen from any legitimate wholesaler in the world.

THE PAPE, THOMPSON & PAPE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIAPEPSIN PAPE'S

SHOW CARDS AND PRICE TICKETS FOR THE DRUG STORE*

Demand for business bringing show cards and price tickets is on the increase. The general competition in the improvement of store advertising is responsible for this. Original and practical ideas that will increase business are always rich in opportunity for the alert. From a druggist's standpoint, card signs and price tickets call attention to and sell goods that otherwise, very often, would lie on the shelf.

Neat show cards are assistant clerks. An artistic card sign in the window speaks more loudly than words.

The ability to do practical lettering for show cards, etc., can be acquired by any one with a reasonable amount of patience and plenty of practice, and will be found a valuable business accomplishment for any druggist, clerk or window trimmer to possess. The only qualifications really necessary for good, practical show-card lettering are a correct eye, a steady hand, and a moderate portion of common sense; the last being, after all, perhaps the most useful, for the two former may be not only improved, but even acquired by careful practice.

The show-card writer is an important factor in the commercial world to-day; he goes, or should go, hand-in-hand with the advertising man, or, better still, be a combination of the two.

The show window and the interior of the store represent valuable advertising space for the show-card writer. This fact a great many druggists overlook and apparently do not realize the unlimited possibilities to increase business.

THE SHOW CARD SHOULD REFLECT THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THE STORE.

A show card, like a newspaper advertisement, should reflect the individuality of the store. People on the street judge the character of the different departments of the store by what reaches their eyes. In every city and town there are advertising possibilities in the window card. People who promenade up and down the sidewalks will buy, if their attention is drawn to a line of goods with a neat card sign conveying interesting points on quality and price in a few effective words. Many more will see and be so impressed as to be insensibly influenced in their future purchases. A good business-bringing show card, like a good rule, works both ways. It serves to remind one of something he needs and has forgotten or neglected to purchase, and tells

of something good at so low a price that those who come to look remain to buy.

Pen Lettering.—For the beginner in lettering a No. 1 marking pen is recommended, which makes a solid line $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wide. The marking pen is a strong and perfect device for rapid and clean-cut lettering. The use of these pens—different sizes—1-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, will enable the learner to acquire a substantial and easy method of rapid and uniform lettering.

A good ink is very important for neat work. Common writing fluid is too thin to produce a deep color or brilliant letter. Ink, strong in color, is needed with enough acacia in it to be about the consistency of simple syrup or mucilage. This will keep the ink from flowing too freely.

INK FOR LETTERING CARDS.

A good ink may be made by dissolving soluble aniline color in water and adding a small amount of acacia. The druggist will find it convenient to keep several concentrated solutions of such colors as are desired, nigrosine for black, methylene blue (commercial) for blue; an orange, a red and a green, in small bottles. A few drops of this concentrated solution may be added to a few drachms of mucilage of acacia as needed, this mixture forming a very satisfactory lettering ink. It may be that in some cases it will be found desirable to dilute the mucilage with water.

Brush Lettering.—For brush lettering the card writer should have the best red sable show card brushes. Four special sizes are recommended, viz.: Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 12. Many beginners make a mistake by using camel's hair brushes which do not have the required elasticity for good, clean lettering. Red sable brushes are the best to use and will give entire satisfaction. They retail at from 12 to 40 cents each.

How to Hold the Brush.—The brush should be held somewhat as a lead pencil is held, except that the brush should be held more upright.

Show Card Paint for Brush Lettering.—For general card and ticket work, water colors are the best to use. Prepared colors are recommended whenever obtainable. They are put up in jars ready for immediate use and all colors can be had in this form. A very good and serviceable show card paint may be made from dry water colors, which can be had at any druggists' or paint supply house. Vermilion, ultramarine blue, flake white are the staple colors. A good mucilage of acacia should be used as a binder.

Mixing Show Card Paints.—First mix the desired color with water to give it the consistency of chrome yellow, lampblack, or drop black and of thick dough, and then add a little mucilage for a binder. Common writing or flake white added

*Read at the March meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, by W. A. Thompson.

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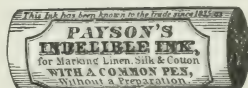
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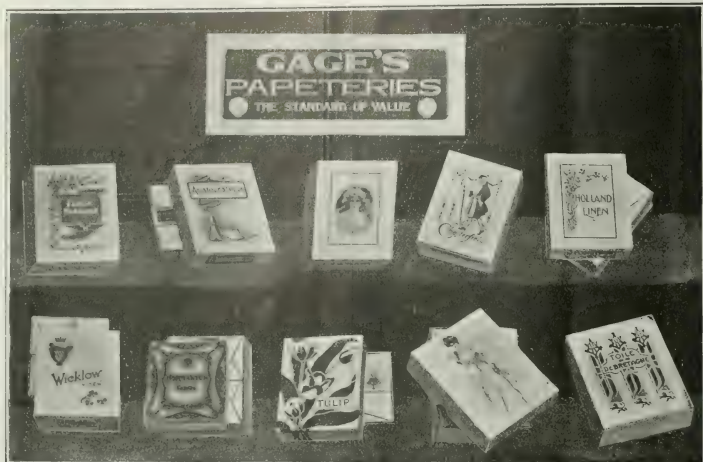
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A splendid selection of the newest and best lines of our Papeteries for this season. To retail from 10c. to 35c. each with a handsome profit. Each box (in either assortment) contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes to match of Fine Correspondence Stationery. Handsome Show Card with each assortment.

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to any color will produce a lighter tint or shade. In preparing paint, grind the pigment by using a palette knife or spatula. A square piece of glass or large dinner plate makes a good substitute for a marble slab on which to grind and mix the colors. After mixing thoroughly to a thick liquid paste it will be ready for use. For paint receptacle use tin cups, round tin ointment boxes or small saucers. Paints prepared in this way will get hard when set aside if not covered with water, so when you are through it is best to add a little water to keep the paint moist and have in good working order at a moment's notice. In this way when you wish to commence lettering you simply pour the water off and everything is ready. Distemper colors put up in glass jars can also be used to good advantage, and in many cases are to be preferred. These colors can be made ready for use by adding water and a little gum mucilage. Very little mucilage is required, in fact too much will interfere with the easy flowing qualities necessary for good lettering.

For success in brush lettering always use round show card brushes with square ends. Flat brushes do not give the best results, although they are quite commonly used by beginners, who generally have the impression that flat brushes are required for broad lines. Show card brushes that are round with square ends are admirably adapted to all styles of lettering, with either broad or narrow one-stroke work. When charged with color, they can be made to retain a fine point or brought to a flat chisel edge at will. They are sensitive to touch, elastic in stroke, and give ready response and clean-cut lettering.

THE MAKING OF THE SHOW CARD.

Practice Paper.—Any paper of a smooth and firm surface will answer; wrapping paper of this quality will give good results. Don't use paper with a glazed surface for either pen or brush practice.

Cardboard.—The choice of the right cardboard, right as to size, color, thickness and surface, is often half the battle in making an effective show card. The inexperienced card writer labors over a window sign with a marking pen on a cardboard with a hard, glazed surface, will grumble at the result and wonder what the matter may be. He may blame the pens for not putting on the ink properly. He may blame the ink for not working evenly and not staying where it is put. He may blame himself as incompetent, become discouraged and give up. The fault is really in himself for not knowing that ink will ordinarily not work on a hard, smooth surface. There is nothing in the glassy finish of the cardboard for it to grip on and it spreads out inartistically.

The card writer who knows selects a board with softer, unfinished surface, for this pen work, and has no difficulty at all in speedily making a neat, artistic show card.

In brush lettering this difficulty is not encountered. Good show card paint of a heavy body will work equally well on a soft or on a hard surface, if in proper condition. However, moderately soft surface cardboard is generally preferred for all around work.

The use of colored cardboard frequently produces very attractive window signs. "Show card" cardboard, manufactured especially for show card writers, is an excellent article for general use. It is coated on one side and comes in a number of beautiful shades, black, green, blue, red, brown, and maroon. Colored cardboard costs from \$3.50 to \$4 per hundred sheets. Common white stock, 4, 6 or 8 ply, ranges from \$2.25 to \$3.75 per hundred sheets. These prices apply to full sheets, 22 x 28 inches in size. These sheets are usually cut, for show card purposes, into the following sizes: Half sheet, 14 by 22 inches; quarter sheet, 11 by 14 inches; eighth sheet, 7 by 11 inches; sixteenth sheet, 3½ by 5½ inches. These are all good sizes for show cards and allow the full sheet to be cut up without waste.

Show Card Practice.—The beginner should adopt a style of alphabet that is simple in construction and uniform in style. A plain letter well made is far superior to a fancy letter poorly done. Be sure to practice on one size until you have it thoroughly mastered, then increase or decrease the size uniformly in order that you may develop confidence in your ability to make each stroke in harmony, be the letters of any desired size. The amount or form of composition on a card will suggest what is best fitted for a layout to produce a neat finish. A card with lettering of uniform size and considerable space outside of the lettering will present a neat and tidy appearance without marginal lines or ornamental dashes. When the lettering varies in size and spaces between the lines are not uniform, the use of ornamentation and border line will make the card appear more compact and add to its appearance.

White cards may be made very neat with a simple scroll and background tinted with dry color or before lettering. To do this, take a little piece of plush and dip it into a dry color of any desired shade, then rub on the centre of the card and extend outward in a circular motion. Scroll designs filled in this way will produce results that seem wonderful to one unaccustomed to this class of work. The same method of tinting may be used outside of scroll designs, leaving the centre white for lettering. A large variety of pretty show cards for all purposes can be done in this

way at a fraction of a cent above the cost of common cardboard.

The use of "metallics" or flitters in scroll designs on colored cardboard with white lettering produces a rich and striking effect. Acacia mucilage with a few drops of glycerin added will be found an excellent adhesive for metallic and flitter work. This may be used the same as paint in outlining designs, the flitters or "metallics" being poured on before the mucilage dries. This adhesive will hold metallics, flitters, bronze and diamond dust securely and make a very effective finish.

HOME-MADE RACKS AND STANDS

From his inspection of dry goods, jewelry and other stores, the druggist has learned that an almost endless variety of novel and beautiful racks and stands for the exhibition of goods in interiors as well as windows may be purchased. Much as he would like to possess them, the average druggist feels that they are beyond his means. However, a little cheap material, ingenuity and a little labor may produce home-made substitutes which will answer every purpose.

PYRAMID BASES

As an aid in the erection of pyramids of bottles either in windows or upon counters or floor, the following simple contrivance will be found of great use. From a good, unwarped 12-inch board, one-half inch in thickness, cut triangles with 12-inch sides. To keep these from warping after being put to use, glue to each side a cleat of sufficient length and one-half by one-quarter inch thick. The triangular forms may be finished to match the store fixtures by sand-papering and staining. Or, they may be covered with gold paint or even temporarily covered for each separate use with crepe paper. In the same way, make other triangles with nine and six inch sides. To use, place three bottles so as to serve as legs for the largest triangular shelf. Upon this shelf place three bottles as legs for the nine-inch triangular shelf, and again on the latter stand three bottles to support the smallest or six-inch triangular shelf. Of course, the spaces between the bottle legs may be filled with other bottles of the same size, with smaller bottles, or with other goods. Two of these wood triangles placed edge to edge will form a diamond-shaped pyramid. Three of them placed around a fourth will form a three-pointed star pyramid, and so on in endless variety and size.

For malts, mineral waters and other heavy, round bottle goods a very firm and attractive pyramid may be made by boring in each corner

of each triangle a hole large enough to admit the neck of the bottle and thus permit the triangles to rest upon the shoulders of the bottles. In boring the holes in triangles of various sizes they should be so placed that when pyramided the bases of the second tier of bottles will stand within the necks of the first tier and the third within the second.

A MUSHROOM RACK

Take a 10-inch piece of broom-stick or wood of about the same dimensions. Round off the ends and sand-paper carefully. Lengthwise around this stick fasten eight pieces of one-eighth inch brass or coppered iron wire. Do not use copper wire. For appearance sake brass wire is preferable; but if it is not procurable use copper-coated, stiff iron wire. If the latter cannot be procured, plain iron wire may be used and gilded. These strips of wire should be thirty inches long and fastened around the stick at equal intervals with small wire staples. The wires should extend six inches beyond one end of the stick and fourteen inches beyond the other end. Bend the six-inch ends outwardly in one-quarter circles so as to form feet which collectively form a firm stand for the rack. Bend the 14-inch ends outwardly in one-half circles and turn the points upward so as to form small hooks. Either gild or bronze the stick to match the wires. Brushes, combs, cutlery and other light articles may be suspended from the hooks to produce a most attractive display. If considered desirable the number of wires may be increased until the stick is covered, and by making them of different lengths, two or even more tiers of the hanging arms may be made. When not in use the wires may be turned in the staples and brought close together, thereby permitting the stand to be stored in a small space.

AN ADJUSTABLE STAND

Take a piece of broom-stick eight inches long or any other length suitable for the purpose. Take a disk of wood one inch thick and five inches in diameter. Fasten the stick to the centre of the disk with a single screw or glue, preferably both. The disk forms the base of the stand. To the other end of the stick screw a washer of the same diameter as the stick. Sandpaper and paint, stain or gild the whole. Take several pieces of one-eighth inch copper wire, about eight inches long. Bend each wire one-quarter of an inch from one end so as to form a square or right-angled hook. Loosen the screw in the washer just enough to permit two or more wires being passed beneath the washer and the end of the stick; when the wires are properly adjusted tighten the screw so as to hold them firmly in place. To hold a box of stationery extend one

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The Gillette has proved an all-the-year-round seller—a specialty that the live druggist always keeps to the front.

But there's one season that is a special harvest time for the Gillette dealer, and that is from now to Christmas.

Everybody is hunting Christmas gifts—and the hardest to find are those for men. The Gillette exactly fills the bill—in attractiveness, in everyday usefulness and comfort, and in price. The Gillette is in line with the drug store stock. Nearly every man buys his personal toilet articles there—shaving soap, brush and such things. Women look there for gifts for men.

Make your showing of Gillettes in window and counter more attractive than ever. The Standard Set, the New Pocket Editions, in their handsome gold and silver plated and gunmetal finished cases, and your Gillette signs can easily be worked up into some mighty fine displays—displays that will pay in hard cash, many times over, for the work of arranging them, because they will bring to you the benefit of our constant advertising, which directs buyers to the stores Displaying Gillette signs.

Don't delay your orders. We are already oversold, but are working night and day to catch up, and booked orders of course have the preference. If you have ordered, but have not yet received the goods, please accept our sincere apology for the delay, with our assurance that we will ship your order in its turn at the earliest possible moment.

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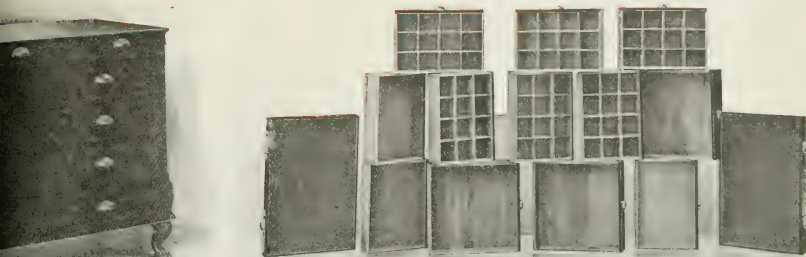
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We do not wait till the goods are
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176 KING STREET E. TORONTO

wire from one side of the stick and two wires from the opposite side, in such a manner that their hook ends will be about four inches apart. Before tightening the screw see that the distance between the hook of the single wire and the hooks of the other two wires are the same as the length of the box to be held. When the screw is tightened the box may be put in place by springing the hooks over its upper and lower ends. The copper wires may be bent so as to hold the exhibited articles at any desired angle, or so as to face the glass of the window or outside edges of the show-case. When properly adjusted the wire hooks may be snapped around circular or rectangular slabs of glass or pieces of cardboard or wood 'to hold them in horizontal position, thereby forming small tables or shelves upon which small articles may be exhibited.

ADJUSTABLE SHELVES

Get from a blacksmith a four-foot iron rod, one-half inch in diameter. For this make a heavy base as follows: Take or make a circular cardboard box or mould, its inside dimensions being eight inches across and four inches deep. Place this mould on a level surface and then swing the rod above it so that it hangs in a perfectly perpendicular position, with its lower end just over and close to the exact centre of the bottom of the mould. Carefully pour in plaster of paris paste and allow to set so that it will hold the rod in proper position; allow the base to become perfectly dry before moving the rod or tearing away the mould.

Cut six or more shelves of the desired dimensions from half-inch wood, and preferably in graduated sizes. The largest may be 12 x 18 inches and the smallest 4 x 6 inches. Across the grain of each of these shelves glue two thin cleats to strengthen and keep them from warping.

In the exact centre of each shelf bore a hole an inch in diameter. Make a number of hardwood wedges an inch long and tapering from a sharp edge to a half inch base. Slip the top of the iron rod through the hole in the largest shelf. Hold the shelf at the desired height from the base and wedge it into position with two of the wedges, one on either side of the rod and inside of the hole. The wedges should point upward and the shelf be forced down upon them by alternately tapping the sides with a hammer. It is not necessary to use great force in fixing the wedges because the weight of the exhibited goods, when properly distributed upon the shelf, will maintain the pressure upon the wedges. Above the first shelf arrange other shelves in graduated sizes and at such distances apart as may be necessary to admit the goods to be exhibited. Paint or gild the whole contrivance.

With a single rod and base a variation of the display may be effected by having circular as well as square shelves. An arm rack also may be made by causing small, hardwood disks to take the place of shelves and attaching to them extending wire or wooden arms.—Pharmaceutical Era.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR DRUGGISTS

Keeping ground flaxseed in a drawer or barrel is not a good custom, as the wood absorbs the oil. Flaxseed should be kept in either tin, glass or earthenware containers.

Prevention of breakage in glassware by heat. Test tubes, flasks, watch glasses and leakers can be made almost unbreakable if they be boiled in water and allowed to stand in the boiling water until cold.

Cleaning greasy utensils has been a hard nut to crack in this business. The average pharmacist usually uses sawdust, which is good, but bran is far better. Bran is softer and has more absorbent properties than any other thing in this line.

Keeping Seidlitz Powders.—Many pharmacists keep single doses of Seidlitz powders in a drawer where the air affects them. To have your Seidlitz powders strong, fresh and fizzy, keep them in a chewing gum jar, and set the jar on a show-case, and notice how they sell, too.

When the drainage pipe clogs, which is a frequent occurrence about the drug store, proceed as follows: Force a tight fitting rubber hose down into the drain pipe, being sure that it is perfectly tight, and let the water run full force. This will force the dirt and muck out of the waste pipe.

Preserving Alcohol.—Many pharmacists purchase their alcohol in one-half and one-barrel lots at a time, and draw it off as wanted. When alcohol is allowed to stand in a barrel the evaporation and absorption by the wood amounts to considerable. When a barrel of alcohol arrives it should be syphoned into five-gallon glass demijohns and thus avoid evaporation and absorption.

Removing glass stoppers which are stuck is a frequent and almost daily occurrence. If friction and immersion in hot water is of no avail, pour a few drops of machine oil around the stopper; it will easily work loose. It is well to instruct the boy, when wiping shelf bottles, to loosen each stopper as he wipes the bottles. This prevents the stoppers from standing long enough to settle.

New mortars and pestles should not be used in compounding medicines until after they are properly treated. When they come out of the factory they are rough inside and might contain some soluble alkali on the surface. New mortars and

pestles should be allowed to stand filled with dilute acid for at least one hour; after this the mortar should be filled with water and triturated until both inside of the mortar and the pestle are smooth.

Care of Water Bags.—In selling hot water bags and fountain syringes, it becomes necessary at times to give customers a little instruction as to their proper handling; they should receive the following instructions: The bags should first be filled with cold water, and then emptied before being filled with hot water. It is advisable to leave a small quantity, say two ounces, of cold water in the bag. This forms a cushion which prevents the hot water striking the rubber directly, and also prevents the melting of seams. A little space should be left at the neck of the bag and the water settled to come to the mouth, and thus expel steam. A vacuum is made and the pressure reduced upon the bag.

Two Kinds of Drugs.—When the pharmacist receives a prescription calling for quinine pills, he should dispense a different kind of pill than he sells by the five cents worth; indeed, they should be of a different shape and coating, and not yellow like most quinine pills. Two kinds of sulphur should be kept in the drug store. Take commercial powdered sulphur; it is full of free sulphuric acid and should never be used for internal use. On opening a barrel of epsom salts, the portion through the centre is clean, white and crystalline, and should be kept in glass, and sold for medicinal use at a higher price. That portion which is yellow, specky and dried out should be sold for horse and cattle at a lower price.

Keeping gummed labels, such as "Shake Well," "External Use" and "Poison," is rather troublesome in some climates, as they stick together, and bend like a bow. The writer has spent valuable time in separating these labels, to get one in a hurry. The best method to keep these small labels is the following: Select small salt mouth bottles with stoppers, and put these labels in these bottles and set on the desk. A label may be pasted on the outside of the bottle. By thus keeping these labels in glass, and free from air, they will not stick together. Other advantages in this method are: That the pharmacist can tell at a glance when his supply is getting low, and each label is in a separate bottle. Chewing gum jars are excellent for storing away the larger gummed labels.

A Stand for Round Labels.—When round labels are not properly kept they soon become dirty and wrinkled. The writer has devised a much better method for keeping round labels, as follows: Select four wooden cylinders of different sizes, make a slit from top to bottom in each one, and then nail or glue them to a heavy board. This

slit is made in the compartments in order that the operator may get his thumb under the label when removing one. This stand should be sand-papered and painted.—G. W. Hague, in Meyer Bros. Druggist.

COMPRESSED TABLETS AND SUPPOSITORIES

By A. Schleimer, in the National Druggist.

It frequently happens that the retail druggist gets a prescription or a call for a compressed tablet of an unusual formula, or for one that is carried in stock, but that is temporarily "out."

It is not only a matter of great convenience, accommodation and saving of time, to be able to make the tablets when called for, but a home-made tablet, properly made, is often better than the one ordinarily found on the market, for reasons that will be explained.

COMPRESSED TABLETS.

The main difference in the manufacture of table triturates and compressed tablets is that an excipient is used in the compressed tablet, while an inert liquid is used in the triturate to produce granulation.

In weighing out the ingredients for the tablet, replace three per cent. of the vehicle (in most cases sugar of milk) with cocoa butter. Place the cocoa butter in the mortar first and triturate until soft to the consistency of a paste. Gradually add the sugar of milk until it has entirely absorbed the fat, then add the other ingredients and incorporate thoroughly.

The best apparatus that I have found for moulding the tablet is the steel compressor stocked by the sundry houses consisting of a small steel cylinder several inches in length, with an elongated plunger and a small base.

To use the machine dust the cylinder, the end of the plunger and the base with fine talcum powder, and weigh out the amount for one tablet. Insert the base in the cylinder and pour the powder into it. Strike the cylinder sharply on the side with the spatula in order to settle the powder in the cylinder, holding it firm so as not to dislodge the base. Place the plunger in the cylinder, and when it rests on the powder, turn it lightly without pressure. Hold the cylinder firm and strike the head of the plunger with a hammer very lightly. This is where you generally have trouble, as the blow must be so adjusted that the tablet will just be compressed, a greater force causing the tablet to stick and making it impossible to remove without breaking. Too hard a blow will not only result in the loss of the tablet, but the compressor will have to be thoroughly cleaned again, necessitating a great loss of time. Little more than the weight

Retailers Attention !**Stock
Cæmentium****Regd.****"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"**

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

DILLONS LIMITED**455 St. Paul Street - - Montreal****SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA****"IDEAL"
ORCHID PERFUME**

Is proving itself to be the most
popular of all Perfumes.

**"IDEAL"
ORCHID TALCUM**

(PRICE PROTECTED)

Having an immense sale. ¶ It
pays to sell it.

Sovereign Perfumes Limited**TORONTO****COWAN'S
LIQ. AMMON. FORT.
PURE**

Agreeing Fully with all the
Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED**GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums****BORIC ACID, Merck and English.****CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs
and casks****CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.****JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED**

3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

Did You Ever Notice

that the druggists throughout the country who do the largest trade are always the fellows who are not afraid to buy enough of any good patent medicine in order to get a lot of free advertising.

On the other hand did you ever notice the shiney coat and frayed at the bottom pants on the man who is always knocking patent medicines and talking about the professional aspect of the drug business.

That ought to be enough to convince you of the wisdom of writing The Merrill Medical Co., M'fg Chemists, Toronto, regarding exclusive advertising proposition for

**MERRILL'S RELIABLE FAMILY REMEDIES
THE ROYAL ENGLISH TOILET PREPARATIONS
MERRILL'S HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES**

Don't wait for a traveller. Write to-day

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont.



Money-Making Music Lines for the Druggist

EVERY druggist during his business experience is repeatedly asked for *Mouth Organs*. It makes no difference whether you make a pretence of carrying them in stock or not. If you are not carrying them, why not? There is a big and continuous demand for them, a

good margin of profit, quick turn-overs and no dead stock. We carry all the leading makes and *supply the trade only*. If you have not our trade catalogue on all our lines write us to-day. We would be glad to send you a copy, charges prepaid.

Some quick-selling lines that the druggist would find profitable to handle are:

ACCORDEONS

AUTOHARPS

JEWS' HARPS

KAZOOS

PHONOGRAPHS

TIN WHISTLES

VIOLINS

Bows, Bridges, Cases, Resins.

Strings for Violin, Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar

THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Toronto, Ontario



"Anti-Splash"

THE MAGIC FILTER

Write for Terms :: Agents Wanted

FILTERS THE WATER
PREVENTS SPLASHING

Polished Brass, 15c; Nickel plated, 20c

Set up on display cards for Druggists,
holding one dozen

Anti-Splash Filter Co. OWEN SOUND ONTARIO

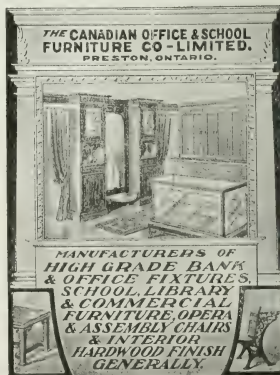
Illustrated Post Cards

Brown, Black and Colored
Birthdays, Comic, Etc.

Please send five dollars for the newest and
finest German novelties at wholesale rates.

Established 1895

VERLAG ANT. GERSTENKORN
HAMBURG



of the hammer is needed in order to make a perfect tablet. Nothing but experience can tell you just how heavy a stroke to use, but it is best in experimenting to see how light a stroke you can use, instead of how heavy a one, and it will not be long before you have it just right.

Once you have acquired the "knack," you can turn out tablets continually without any trouble, and you can make twenty-five or fifty in less time than it takes to make the same number of pills, without having a single miss or a broken one.

Now I know that many readers who have tried tablet-making on a small scale and have given it up in disgust, after finding it a troublesome and unsatisfactory task, will think that I am exaggerating, but I have been through the same experience that you have, and know that you will get results if you will set aside your tablet machine and follow instructions. When the ingredients are bulky, like quinine, or granular, such as salol or camphor, they should be powdered or reduced in bulk by rubbing them up in a mortar with alcohol or some suitable solvent, using only enough of the liquid to make a fine powder, and then letting them dry thoroughly before incorporating. The finished tablet will be smooth and neat in appearance. It will stand any ordinary handling, yet be so friable as to be crushed under pressure of the fingers. It has the further advantage of being more moisture-proof than the ordinary tablet, on account of the cocoa butter, which in many cases is a decided advantage.

SUPPOSITORIES.

In making suppositories, the cold process is vastly superior to the old process of heating and melting, because the old fusion method produces suppositories not quite correct in strength, and, moreover, where the active ingredients are insoluble in the cocoa butter, as is often the case, the last ones made are likely to contain the greater part of the drug intended to be given in even doses; and while this is not likely to result seriously, the effect would naturally be different from what was expected.

The cocoa butter should be grated with an ordinary grater such as used in the kitchen. This is easily accomplished by placing both the butter and grater on ice and leaving them there for at least fifteen minutes. It is an easy matter then to handle the butter, as the colder it is the more brittle it becomes. It is easy to keep a quantity of the grated material on hand by keeping it in the ice-box in the summer time, and in a cold place in the winter. It will easily remain loose and not run together as long as it is kept cool, and then you always have it ready when required. When wanted for use, weigh out the desired amount and after placing it in the mortar add

about five per cent. of castor oil and then the powdered ingredients. Work it up to a mass just as you would for pills, and, if necessary, heat the pestle to facilitate matters. When the mass is about the same consistency as a soft pill mass, it can be taken out, rolled on a pill machine to the proper length, divided with the machine or with a spatula, and each one pressed into the mould. The best and handiest mould for the purpose is the hinged brass mould usually made for six or twelve suppositories.

After the mass is once cut into pieces of the proper length, it is a simple matter to finish them at your leisure, as each one can easily be softened to the proper consistency by the heat of the hand. Thus there is no time lost in the operation in case the dispenser is interrupted by other work. The addition of castor oil makes them more plastic, easier to work, and is also of value medicinally.

THE SALES OF CAMERAS

As a large proportion of the druggists of Canada now handle cameras and photographic goods generally, the following article by R. D. Cassmore, in the Bulletin of Pharmacy, will be found of interest:

"Why don't you buy a camera?" remarked a customer to his friend. "Why should I?" came the reply. "I would not know how to operate one if I had it; one must have a dark room and enough paraphernalia to fill a house. No, thank you, I don't wish a camera."

In the above conversation lies a business suggestion for every druggist or for every retail merchant handling cameras. It only proves the opinion that I have long held: That to increase the sales of cameras we must first educate the public as to what a camera really is. The majority of people do not understand how extremely simple it is to take a picture, nor do they realize that the work of developing the negative has become so simple that a child can understand how it is done. The greater number of the customers of the store do not know that the dark room, formerly so essential, is no longer necessary. They are not aware that the manufacturers have experimented until the amateur possessing no technical skill can produce a picture almost equal to the best.

The druggist who properly appreciates what a little education along these lines can accomplish will be able to increase the sales of his camera department noticeably. What the situation demands is a campaign along educational lines, this to be accompanied by strong, telling advertisements.

SOME ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED

That the manufacturers have long ago observed the need for this is evidenced by a brief reading of any one of their catalogues, and the druggist is wise who will co-operate and aid in the dissemination of such knowledge. On every page appears the suggestion that the camera is no longer a complicated instrument requiring a multitude of supplies, but rather a simple, easily operated affair, and not, as so many have thought and still believe, merely the plaything of the wealthy. The kodak is a source of real delight, and the cost is comparatively insignificant.

Then another impression apparently held by a great many druggists is that cameras can be sold only during certain seasons of the year. In some cases this may be spring, and some think that they can be sold only during the fall and winter months, but be that as it may, they should bear this in mind: That the camera can be sold every month, every week, and every day in the year. Too many consider the display of the camera a yearly event, and then they are placed away in the back of the store or in the basement, to await their next annual appearance.

Still another reason why more cameras are not sold than there are is the ignorance of the druggist and his assistants about them. The simplest questions concerning them, the method of operation, or practically anything concerning their use will usually elicit a look of bewilderment and the not very enlightening answer: "I guess so." The clerk usually fails in his sales for two reasons: The first, that about nine times out of ten he is not a salesman, and the second, because he knows comparatively nothing about the goods.

Now, a druggist, if he handles cameras, should be as thoroughly conversant with everything connected with them as with other departments of the store. It should be his aim to know the camera as thoroughly as the prescription counter. Every week he should have a "Camera Day," and should have it on the same day of each week.

SELLING HINTS

I would use strong newspaper copy, and I would get away, far away, from the common stereotyped expressions so much in vogue with those who are so busy selling a five-cent cake of soap that they have not time to prepare their advertising properly. I would put lots of study, care, and preparation into this advertising, but I would not get the idea that a fanciful juggling of words constitutes good advertising.

I would use copy suitable for the majority of the people, those who spend their money carefully, but who spend it nevertheless when they can plainly see that they are getting the worth of their money, whether it be in pleasure or ser-

vice. I would prove that the camera is not an expensive luxury, only for the wealthy, by giving a description, briefly, of the cheaper ones, with prices, for where one or two are sold at \$20 or \$30 eight or ten go for \$8 or \$10 or \$15.

I would also demonstrate that it is not difficult to operate one by showing how simply they are made, and how easy it is to use one. I would also show that the supplies needed are not expensive by giving the prices.

More important still, with this advertising each week in the newspaper I would show some views taken in the near locality, giving the size of the camera used in taking the picture and the price of this particular instrument. A newspaper cut such as this would not cost much, and it would serve greatly to enliven the interest in the advertisement. Every week on a certain day I would advertise in this manner, and on some particular page of the paper, and in same place on this page each time.

LEARN THE ART YOURSELF

Then I would instruct the clerk who had charge of the cameras to train himself in their use and sale, not, mind you, from a theoretical viewpoint, but from a practical one. I would have him, if needs be, secure a camera from the regular stock and take several views until he understood all about their working, and could talk intelligently concerning them, their operation, the supplies needed, and everything connected with them. I would have him practice his selling arguments, taking careful note that he made no remarks misleading or exaggerated.

I would see that the window displays were tastefully arranged and original. I would see that the window was washed—washed, mind you, not merely wiped. In putting in a display, I would not ask to have it put in in ten minutes or half an hour, but let the clerk take all day if necessary in order that it be done right. In this window I would arrange nicely a number of local views, showing alongside of them the camera that would take this size picture. I would have neat cards in the window giving the price of each camera with supplies, all ready to take a picture. I would have the window arranged neatly and attractively, no matter how long it took.

READING CUSTOMERS

I would also use all printed matter sent me from the manufacturers, especially their catalogues. These I would distribute, through the mails, to a carefully selected list of names, getting as many young men and women in this list as possible. If there were a college in the town, I would make a special effort to reach the college boys, and if not, I would get a list of those in the high school who were twenty years old or

VALENTINE'S

SERIES FOR

CHRISTMAS

AND NEW YEAR

XMAS POST CARDS

ONE HUNDRED NEW DESIGNS

INCLUDING **48** DIFFERENT
STYLES

of Special Canadian Subjects

ALSO

New Year Cards and Christmas Folders

"MERRY TIMES ANNUAL"

is the title of a new book for children, profusely illustrated in color and exceptionally well got up. This is the first of these annuals, with many more to come. :: :: :: ::

Our new line of toy books, shown in the shapes of dolls' houses, automobiles, animals, etc., retail at 5cts. They are suitable for hanging on Christmas trees or putting in children's stockings.

A Child's Game, educative of the different animals, is entitled "Do You Know the Animals at the Zoo?" It is also to be had in "Flowers," "Birds" and other series.

THE VALENTINE & SONS

UNITED PUBLISHING CO., Limited

60 Front St., West
TORONTO

1 Coristine Building
MONTREAL

Holiday Stationery

Our range of Fancy Papeteries for the season contains the most attractive floral and other Holiday designs we have yet produced, the line being particularly strong in the cheaper numbers. We will send a sample set on receipt of a post card.

Fountain Pens

The sale in Canada for the
NEW LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN
made by A. A. Waterman & Co., has enormously increased during the past year owing to the guaranteed satisfaction the pens give the users and the guaranteed satisfaction in handling we give the dealer. Write for list and discounts. No. 103 retails for \$1.50 each.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers

TORONTO

over. I would have a list kept of those who called at the store and inquired or seemed to be interested in cameras, and from time to time I would send them literature as it came from the wholesaler.

These, I believe, are the main points in the promotion and sale of cameras. Other plans will suggest themselves to any wide-awake druggist, but if a druggist will follow out these schemes as his circumstances allow a great deal of good will result. The manufacturers cannot do it all, and only by a close co-operation between manufacturer and agent can there come the best results. It requires on the part of the druggist only a little ingenuity and a display of executive ability to develop a nice, profitable business along these lines.

TERPENELESS AND SESQUITERPENELESS ESSENTIAL OILS "SACHSSE"

Guided by the conviction that even the best commodities need some testimony as to their merits, we venture, in the following brief account, to direct your attention to our specialties, which appear to us destined to play a leading part in the Essential Oil industry.

I. WHAT IS AIMED AT IN THE PRODUCTION OF TERPENELESS AND SESQUITERPENELESS OILS?

It is a very general opinion among experts that essential oils embody the odoriferous or aromatic principle of the vegetable material from which, by distillation, expression or extraction, these oils are derived. This view is erroneous. It is more correct to state that only part of the constituents of an essential oil embody the aroma of the respective raw material, the remainder being indifferent or at any rate of less value as regards aromatic properties. As an example may be cited the delicately scented flavoring principle of lemon peel; this is not the essential oil of lemon itself, but only a small fraction of it, as a matter of fact only some four or five per cent. of the total. This means that 95 or 96 per cent. of natural oil of lemon is quite unimportant as regards scent and flavor! In the case of oil of orange, only one or two per cent. are thus active, the remaining 98 or 99 per cent. being to all intent and purpose ineffective. The same applies to a greater or less extent to almost all the essential oils. It is only in quite isolated and exceptional instances, as, for example, the essential oil of bitter almonds, that the essential oil as a whole embodies the aromatic and flavoring principle of the vegetable substance.

Which then, from this point of view, are the active substances in Essential Oils and which the inactive?

Science furnishes an answer to this question: It is almost invariably the oxygen-containing chemical compounds which have the characteristic smell and taste of an essential oil, while, in the same manner, it is almost invariably the oxygen-free compounds which form those portions which are indifferent or of inferior value in these respects. A simple example of this may again be cited: in oil of caraway the active aromatic constituent is an oxygen-containing chemical body, i.e. carvol, while the indifferent constituent is an oxygen-free compound, a terpene called carvene. Whereas the oxygen-containing bodies found in essential oils are recruited from a numerous class of chemical compounds, the further discussion of which here would lead us too far afield, the oxygen-free constituents belong chiefly to only two classes, viz.: to the terpenes and the sesquiterpenes.

Thus, the importance of the designation "terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils" will be readily understood; they are essential oils which have been freed from all constituents which are indifferent or of inferior value as regards aroma and flavor; in other words, they represent the pure odoriferous and aromatic principles of the vegetable kingdom released from all unimportant contaminations.

II. WHAT PROPERTIES ARE POSSESSED BY THE TERPENELESS AND SESQUITERPENELESS ESSENTIAL OILS "SACHSSE"?

The removal of the terpenes and sesquiterpenes naturally results in an increased richness of the oil thus refined: This is the case with the various essential oils in a degree proportionate to the amount of terpenes and sesquiterpenes present in the natural oil. For example, the increased richness or degree of concentration of terpene and sesquiterpeneless oil of lemon "Sachsse" is twenty-five fold, i.e., one part of this oil corresponds to twenty-five parts of the natural oil of lemon. This high degree of concentration results from the circumstance, already mentioned, that natural oil of lemon contains only four or five per cent. of active substances.

Accompanying this greater concentration of terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils "Sachsse" is to be found greater delicacy of aroma, since it is perfectly clear that an essential oil must gain in delicacy of aroma in proportion as the odorless and tasteless constituents are removed.

A further and very important advantage of the "Sachsse" essential oils is their great stability. It is, as a matter of fact, the terpenes in essential oils which, under the action of air and light, become resinous, whereby the delicacy of aroma

of the oil is irretrievably impaired. A noteworthy exception to this rule is formed by the terpene and sesquiterpeneless oil of juniper "Sachsse." This oil undergoes changes under the action of air and light in a very short time, and the only, but absolutely certain remedy against the occurrence of this change is the solution of the quite freshly prepared terpene and sesquiterpeneless oil in alcohol. The solution thus formed can be kept indefinitely. We therefore always recommend the keeping of oil of juniper "Sachsse" in alcoholic solution.

The particular property of our terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils, upon which we pride ourselves, and which has raised them well above the level of all competing ones, is that of their "very great solubility in dilute alcohol." The great majority of our oils are soluble in the proportion of 1 : 2 or 3 of 69 per cent. (about 22 over-proof) alcohol; dilute alcoholic solutions of them are soluble in water! This high degree of solubility is the criterion of their absolute purity and of the complete absence of terpenes and sesquiterpenes, for, in addition to their other inconvenient properties, terpenes and sesquiterpenes possess that of being but little soluble or completely insoluble in dilute alcohol. For this reason even a trifling percentage of terpenes and especially of sesquiterpenes will be betrayed by diminished solubility in alcohol of the respective product. Ready solubility in dilute alcohol is the touchstone which our products will withstand but upon which, without exception, competing products may dash to pieces.

Finally, as regards the economic aspect of the use of our terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils, their cost, thanks to our perfected methods of production, is so low that their use in the place of natural essential oils constitutes a pecuniary advantage.

III. HOW ARE TERPENELESS AND SESQUITERPENELESS OILS "SACHSSE" USED ?

Upon this subject, naturally, only information of a general character can be given; this, however, in view of the wide range of application they enjoy in consequence of their great solubility in alcohol, will be found quite sufficient. The degree of concentration represented by each of the terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils as compared with the natural oils is stated in optimum values in our price list. The possibility is thus afforded of employing our terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils in the place of the corresponding natural oils. Very dilute spirit may be used for dissolving our oils. Thus, in the majority of cases, 100 parts of 60 per cent. (about 7 over-proof) or often even of 50 per cent. (about 11 under-proof) spirit suffices for

the solution of one part of the oils. Detailed information on the subject of the solubility of our oils is likewise to be found in our price list. It is easy to convince oneself of their water-solubility by preparing a 1 per cent. solution of any one of the oils in 60-70 per cent. alcohol and pouring a small part of this solution into ordinary water; the essence forms a clear solution without sediment and will be found to render the water intensely aromatic.

We should not omit to add to our previous remarks the assurance that only first-class natural oils form the raw material of our terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils "Sachsse." As a matter of fact, the manifold experiments which we have been able to make in the course of the evolution of these oils have only served to place us in the position of being able to make use of the advantages offered to consumers by the uniform quality and richness which characterizes nothing but the finest varieties of natural oils. Our terpene and sesquiterpeneless essential oils will, we trust, be the means of securing your patronage.

E. Sachsse & Co., Leipzig.

HANDLING CHAMOIS SKIN

Those who handle chamois skin are familiar with the disadvantages of having to openly display such merchandise, whereby at least a portion of the stock presents a soiled appearance before it is all disposed of. They are also aware of the fact that complaints arise from time to time from customers who have endeavored to successfully wash a chemically tanned chamois, only to find that it stiffens or becomes practically useless for the purpose it was originally purchased. That these difficulties exist is well evidenced by the numerous substitutes for chamois, in the form of cleaning cloths, etc.

Under such circumstances, retailers will doubtless welcome a new method of selling merchandise of this character. This consists of putting the skins, cut to a uniform shape, in original sealed packages and guaranteeing they will not get stiff, crack or break when washed, but will continue soft until worn out.

The chamois thus put up is tanned in pure New-foundland cod oil by the old French hand process, and chamois thus tanned, it is said, will withstand the hardest usage.

A thorough oil tannage excludes the possibilities of decomposition as it removes by oxidation every particle of animal tissue from the fibre of the hide. In other words, the combining of the oil with the animal matter, and the application of a heating process causes the tissue to pass off as a gas.

A Sample of our Values in Christmas Post Cards



XD Line.—Our Leader. 90 designs, all good ones beautifully colored and embossed, 80c. per 100. \$6.00 per 1,000.

We are showing a magnificent line of Christmas and New Year Post Cards. Booklets, Little Cards and Toys, etc.

Drop a post card for our Christmas catalogue. It will save you money.

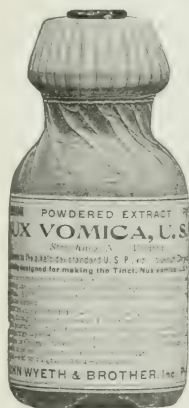
THE PUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,

1 and 3 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

WYETH'S

STANDARD POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and



retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

 PHILADELPHIA,

INCORPORATED

PENNSYLVANIA

 LYMAN, LIMITED, Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada



AN ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAY SUGGESTION.

WINDOW DISPLAYS

The value of attractive and artistic window displays as a means of creating new trade and regular customers is too obvious to the present day wide-awake druggist for comment at this time.

On this page we show a window display of the well-known Sanitol line of tooth and toilet preparations, the screen at the background being supplied, we understand, to all druggists on request free of charge from the Canadian Branch in Toronto.

B B B B B IN HIS BONNET

Oh, tradesman, in thine hour of e e e e
 If on this paper you should c c c c,
 Take our advice and now be y y y y,
 Go straight ahead and advert i i i i.
 You'll find the project of some u u u u,
 Neglect can offer no ex q q q q,
 Be wise at once, prolong your d a a a a,
 A silent business soon de k k k k.

—Success Magazine.

He—"You're the only girl I ever loved!"

She—"That's interesting but immaterial. What I want to know is, am I the only girl you're ever going to love?"—Chicago Leader.

Photography

DEVELOPING BROMIDE PRINTS WITH A BRUSH

According to the Bulletin of Photography, the following method will be found effective. The print, after exposure, should be placed in a dish a trifle larger than itself, and then soaked in water until it is limp. It is then drained, and the surface moisture removed with a clean blotter. The developer is made as follows:

A.

Hydrokinone	320 grains
Eikonogen	320 grains
Sodium sulphite	4 ounces
Citric acid	1 dram
Water	64 ounces

B.

Water	64 ounces
Potassium carbonate	8 ounces
Sodium sulphite	2 ounces

Equal parts of A and B are taken and mixed with their own bulk of water with one-eighth of their bulk of glycerine. The dish is tilted at an angle of 30 degrees, and the print is rapidly brushed over with the developer. The image appears slowly, and it is quite easy to bring out or to keep back portions as desired by the application of more or less of the developer.

CONCENTRATED DEVELOPERS

Concentrated Metol-Hydrokinone Single Solution Developer.

The following chemicals are dissolved in thirty-three ounces of water in the order given, taking care that each is dissolved before the next is added. The water may be warmed to facilitate solution:

Sodium sulphite crystals.....	5 ounces
Metol	75 grains
Hydrokinone	150 grains
Potassium carbonate	3 ounces
Potassium bromide	15 grains

For developing plates one part of this developer and three or four parts of water are taken, for gaslight papers one part of developer to two of water.

Two-Solution Metol-Hydrokinone Developer.

A.	
Water	1 quart
Sodium sulphite crystals.....	6 ounces
Hydrokinone	3 drams
Metol	95 grains

B.	
Water	1 quart
Potassium carbonate	4 ounces

For plates, one part of A, one part of B, and six parts of water are taken. For gaslight papers, the developer is made up by taking one part of A, one part of B, and two parts of water, sufficient potassium bromide being added to keep the whites clear.—Photographische Industrie.

AKTINAL PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING IN DAYLIGHT

The following process permits photographic development to be conducted in the daylight. The process is based upon the fact that when a dry plate, after exposure, is placed in a potassium iodide bath, the silver bromide is converted into non-sensitive silver iodide, which then may be developed by means of the aktinal developer. For this, the following solutions are required:

1. Aktinal: A 4 per cent. potassium iodide solution.

2. Developer: (a) 600 gm. water; 20 gm. sodium sulphite (anhydrous); 1 gm. metol; 8 gm. hydroquinone, and 40 gm. potassium bromide. (b) 600 cc. of 3.3 per cent. potassium-hydroxide solution.

In use, the equal parts of a and b are to be mixed, and the process carried out as follows:

The plate is introduced into the aktinal solution in the dark by means of a transfer bag, and allowed to remain in the solution two minutes. The other operations may then be carried out in subdued daylight or by bright lamplight. The plate is briefly washed, then introduced into the freshly made developing mixture, and allowed to develop for about five minutes. It is then fixed

as usual. The plates best adapted for use are the ordinary Agfa plates. The illumination should be sufficient. As a transfer bag, an ordinary sleeve will answer. The iodide solution may be used very often, but the developer should be mixed fresh for every plate; and the fixing bath should also be frequently renewed. The fixing requires a somewhat longer time than usual. For copying, it is best to use a very hard copying paper, as the negatives are somewhat thinner than usual. If properly carried out, perfectly flawless pictures may be obtained.—Chem. Zeitung.

TRANSMITTING PHOTOGRAPHS TO A DISTANCE

A new method of transmitting photographs to a distance has recently been devised. A gelatine negative is used, in which the picture is formed in relief. A style travels over the uneven surface of the negative and operates a rheostat in the main line. At the receiving station a luminous ray plays over a sensitized plate, and the intensity of its light is varied by the rheostat. The reliefs and hollows of the original are thus reproduced in light and shadow on the sensitized medium, and form the picture. This method of transmitting pictures was recently tried with success on the line between Paris and Lyons.—Scientific American.

VARNISH FOR CELLULOSE NEGATIVES

A varnish that answers well for this purpose is the following: White lac or pale orange lac, four ounces, is dissolved in methylated spirit, eight ounces. Six ounces of ammonia water, one-half pint of boiling water and one and one-half drachms of glycerin are then added. The solution may be filtered or it may be allowed to stand and settle, and the clear portion decanted. It will generally have a somewhat opalescent or turbid appearance, which may, however, be disregarded, as the negative will not be affected thereby.

The mode of using is as follows: After the negative is fixed and washed it is thoroughly drained. The varnish is then poured into a dish, and the negative immersed and allowed to soak for a few minutes. It is then taken out and pinned by one corner to the edge of a shelf or other convenient article to dry.

This varnish may also be applied to negatives on glass. It may be applied while the film is still moist. For glass negatives, however, a good spirit varnish is to be preferred.

NOTICE

Do not buy a Drug Store in Canada or U.S. till you get my list of snaps. Free. Also positions anywhere desired in U.S. or Canada. Estab. 1904.

F. V. KNIEB, R. P.
Omaha, Neb. U.S.A.



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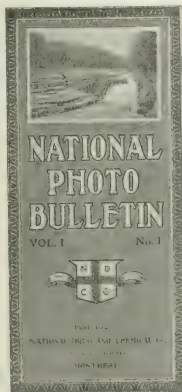
W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist



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Send in your list at once then note how your sales of photographic goods increase.

**National Drug and Chemical Company
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Montreal

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MEANS A BUSY TIME AMONG
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ARGO



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Are Right in Quality and
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These signs are made up by attaching our Boston Brilliant Letters (which are concave and gilded with the best gold leaf) to the back of a sheet of either bevelled plate or plain glass, the letters being hermetically sealed to the glass, and cannot tarnish. These make a high class sign and are very attractive and durable, and can be had either framed in polished oak or have holes made in the glass to be suspended by a chain.



Crimson and blue enamelled letters on opal glass, with black frame, make a very striking sign and are quite new. The letters are enamelled by a new process in solid color on stout copper blanks, and it is impossible for them to fade in the least.

Another style consists of convex gold glass letters on blue (turquoise) opalescent glass. This makes an exceedingly conspicuous sign. The gold letters on the light blue glass make a very unique combination.

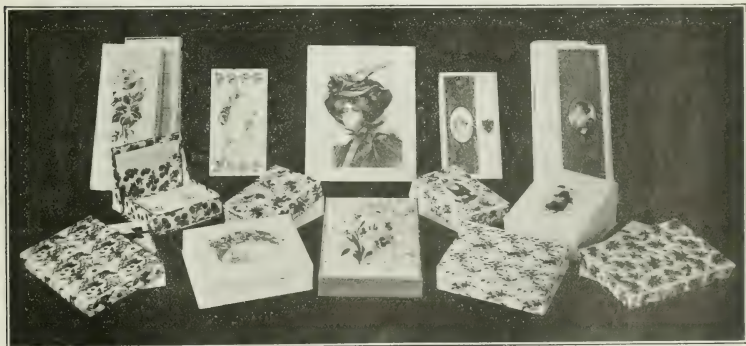
J. E. Richardson & Co., Toronto, carry a large stock of letters, in the neighborhood of 8,000. See their advt. in this issue.

A gentleman in an address to a graduating class told the following story of the president of an ocean steamship company, who was taking a journey across the water. When the ship was in a dangerous channel he became engaged in conversation with the pilot, an elderly man, who had spent most of his life on the water. The president of the company remarked: "I suppose you

know all about the dangerous places in this channel?" "Nope," replied the pilot. "You don't!" exclaimed the president. "Then why are you in charge of that wheel?" "Because I know where the bad places ain't."—Philadelphia Ledger.

CHRISTMAS PAPETERIES

The illustration shows a few leaders from the Christmas papeteries line of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Ltd., Hamilton. The range for 1909 is the



White and crimson enamelled letters on blue (turquoise) opalescent glass; black frame, make another very attractive sign.

White enamelled letters on dark blue glass; white frames. A sign that shows up well, and can be read from a long distance away.

best ever shown by this house. The boxes are new in shape and design, all filled with high grade white linen finish stock. It will pay dealers who have not already ordered, to write for illustrated circular which describes the complete range.

POST CARD CATALOGUE

YOUR STORE A PERSONALITY

We are in receipt of No. 3 catalogue, issued by the Pugh Manufacturing Co., who are now located at Nos. 1 and 3 Jarvis Street, Toronto. On account of the very large increase in business this firm have been obliged to move into more extensive quarters, and are now in the large building shown in the accompanying illustration.

We are informed that the pictorial post card business, instead of showing a decrease, has grown wonderfully, and at the present time this firm are doing double the amount of business they did last year. Probably this is not to be wondered

Every store has a personality. Each customer who enters it is impressed favorably or otherwise. It is, therefore, an important task of the proprietor so to direct the development of the store's personality that the most favorable impressions are created.

Waldo Pondray Warren has written something on the composite personality of cities, which is perhaps also true of stores, though to a lesser degree:

"Anyone who has had occasion to compare different cities has doubtless wondered at the com-



NEW PREMISES OF THE PUGH MANUFACTURING CO.

at when they show such an array of samples, which certainly commend themselves to dealers.

The catalogue before us contains illustrations of a very large assortment of post cards, but is especially devoted to Christmas and New Year's post cards, as well as Christmas booklets, calendars, etc. They are also offering some excellent post card calendars and racks for display of these goods.

Do not fail to write them at once for their special offers, so as to be well prepared for the demand of the holiday trade.

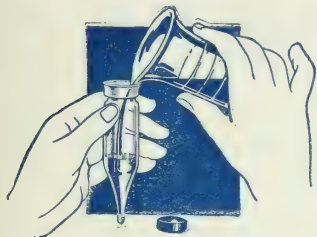
You will be well satisfied both with their assortment and prices.

plenitude with which a certain spirit often seems to dominate a whole community. It is as if each city were a separate personality, embodying certain ideas, beliefs, theories, opinions and temperamental qualities. In one city there will be cordiality of unusual warmth and cheerfulness, and in another there will be noticed a cold indifference. In one will be a spirit of progressive activity and in another a spirit of negligent leisure. In one a spirit of crudeness and lack of taste, and in another a spirit of refinement and esthetic care."

What sort of a spirit prevails in your store?

The Stearns Dropper

Filling the Dropper



The Dropper in Use



This little contrivance makes an ideal combination Dropper and container. We are introducing it to all the Eye Specialists in Canada, and it has met with a ready recognition wherever shown and will be generally prescribed as a container for Eye Washes.

You are selling plenty of Eye Droppers so why not introduce this one. It

is new, ---does the work and is not expensive.

Introduce it to your physicians and sell Eye Washes and Solutions prescribed in drop doses in it. Many prescription pharmacies readily saw the value of using the Stearns Dropper whether specified or not.

Offered in two sizes, 1-2 oz. and 1 oz.

Prices, \$1.00 and \$1.25 the dozen, respectively.

Sample sent on request.

Windsor,
Ontario

**FREDERICK
STEARNS
& COMPANY**

Detroit,
Michigan

Something Different

A couple of weeks ago a Vancouver druggist had a note handed to him which explains why Kasagra is something different. It's too good to keep to ourselves so we pass it on to you.

" Mr. _____

" Give Ralphie a bottle of cascara.

" I want the kind called Kasagra.

" Water would do as much good as the
" other stuff.

(Signed)

Mrs. _____."

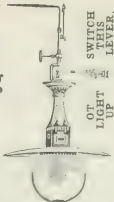
It pays to push Kasagra. Buy it on our Contract plan. If you don't know about the Contract proposition, we will be glad to explain it to you. Write us.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HANDY LAMP Gasoline Lighting System



The most practical invention since the introduction of Gasoline for lighting purposes, satisfying a necessity and overcoming obstacles to its use never before successfully accomplished.

A SHADOWLESS 300-CAN- DLE POWER LIGHT

that can be turned up or down instantly, same as gas, or can be left burning continuously day or night, at a dim light of one (or two) candle power, or less, at almost no expense. It can be turned up instantly to a dazzling, bright 300-candle power light that will flood a 30-foot room with light as bright as day at less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent an hour.

IT WILL SAVE FIVE TIMES ITS COST

in a year over Kerosene, Gas or Electricity. The Handy Lamp System is free from smoke, smell or danger. One gallon of gasoline will last from 40 to 50 hours. It is the simplest and safest system ever devised, and it is equally attractive and appropriate for use in your Home, Drug Stores, church or wherever good light is needed.

If you knew from actual experience how handy, how economical and how satisfactory this system is you would not be without one for ten times its cost. Write at once for CD Catalogue and particulars.

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42 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Christmas and New Year Post Cards

A selection of 12 assortments containing a range of 500 Designs, arranged in pleasing and tasteful combinations appropriate to the Season.

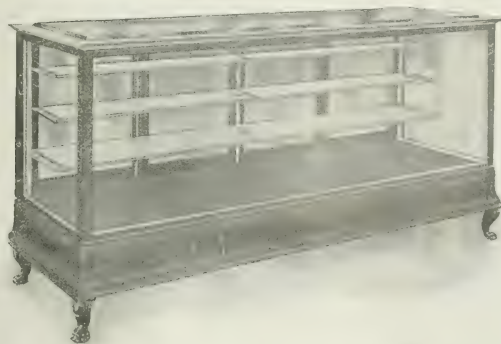
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DRUGGISTS



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WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS

Acme Licorice Pellets, M. & R. Wafers, Softmints, Lozenges, Powdered Extract and Root, &c., &c. Appropriate for Druggists' uses.

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50 YEARS SUCCESS

Ask your wholesale house for "Lameness in the Horse." It is beautifully illustrated on art paper

Veterinary Surgeon to H.M. THE KING
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"I have always had splendid results
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DURING the past few years we have secured many increased contracts from our old subscribers, who are using larger numbers of reports and books. Can you imagine a stronger argument for the quality of our service and for your need of it?

R. G. DUN & CO.

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Formulary

TOILET CREAMS AND LOTIONS

HAZOMA CREAM

Powdered tragacanth	9 1-3 drs.
Glycerin	8 ozs.
Alcohol	5 ozs.
Tincture benzoin	1 oz.
Oil neroli	30 mins.
Oil bergamot	80 mins.
Oil geranium	80 mins.
Distilled water	48 ozs.
Oil sweet almonds	2 ozs.

Rub the tragacanth with the alcohol, add the benzoin, then the glycerin, and the oils, and lastly the water.

A MAGNESIA FACIAL CREAM

Magnesium sulphate	
Powdered tragacanth	
Glycerin	
Tincture of benzoin	
Tincture of myrrh	
Water	q.s.

To the powdered tragacanth add the glycerin and about 3 ounces of water. Triturate the mixture until it becomes smooth and then add the tinctures. Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in enough water to make 6 or 8 ounces. Add the mucilage and enough water to make 16 ounces. Finally, pass the cream through cheesecloth.

FLORATELLO CREAM

Irish moss	1 oz.
Water	32 ozs.

Wash the moss with cold water, put in a suitable vessel and add the water, heat to boiling in a water bath for ten to twenty minutes, strain and add enough water to make up 32 ounces, then add to this

Glycerite starch	7 ozs.
Benzoate soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Carbolic acid	25 mins.
Essence Jasmine	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Lavender water, q.s.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Mix all well and strain through muslin.

GLYCERIN-HONEY-GELATINE

Gelatine	150 grams
Distilled water	2,800 grams
Glycerin	6,000 grams
Honey	500 grams
Extract of lily of the valley..	100 grams

The gelatine is allowed to soak two hours in 1,800 grams of water. The glycerin is added, and the mixture heated in a steam bath until solution has taken place. The honey is in the meantime dissolved in 1,000 grams of warm water, mixed with the gelatine and the mixture strained. After partial cooling of the mass the perfume is added.—Pharmaceutical Post.

MENTHOL TOILET CREAM

Tragacanth	6 parts
Warm water	576 parts
Mix, stand for several hours, strain, add	
Glycerin	18 parts
Alcohol	24 parts
Menthol	1 part

Dissolve menthol in alcohol, add glycerin, and mix with tragacanth mucilage, strain and perfume.

HAIR-CURLING CREAM

The Pharmazeutische Zeitung gives the following formula which, it says, is to be found in Mann's "Moderne Parfumerie:"

White Castile soap	700 parts
Gum acacia	700 parts
Japan wax	500 parts
Glycerin	300 parts
Tallow	1,500 parts

The soap and gum acacia are separately dissolved in 1,500 parts of hot distilled water each, and the solutions mixed and kept hot on the water bath. The Japan wax is then added and in order the glycerin and tallow. A small amount of salicylic acid may be added if desired. As soon as the fats have melted the mixture is removed from the water bath and rubbed to a homogeneous, cream-like consistence.

FOAMING BAY RUM

The Drogisten Zeitung gives the following:

1.	
Oil of pimenta	16 grams
Oil of lemon	1 gram
Oil of mace	1 gram
Oil of cloves	1 gram
Oil of orange, sweet	1 gram
Essence of rum	75 grams
Alcohol	2,650 grams

2.	
Ammonium carbonate, 1 per cent. 90 grams, or 2 per cent.	45 grams
Distilled water, sufficient to make	4,500 grams

The ammonium carbonate is dissolved in the distilled water without heating and the solution added to mixture No. 1. The whole is allowed to stand one week, and finally filtered through asbestos.

WANTED IT FULL SIZE

A little Scotch boy's grandmother was packing his luncheon for him to take to school one morning. Suddenly looking up in the old lady's face, he said:

"Grandmother, does yer specs magnify?"

"A little, my child," she answered.

"Aweel, then," said the boy, "I wad juist like it if ye wad tak' them off when ye're packin' my loonch."—Reader Magazine.

Optical Notes

SOME HINTS ON "BIFOCALS"

By Hugh McEwan

Some years ago, when I first started in optical work, I used to try to sell bifocals occasionally. Sometimes they would give satisfaction and sometimes not. The "sometimes not" became so frequent that I came to the point where I did not push the double lenses, but would sell the two pairs when they were needed, believing that I was doing the best thing for my customer and myself. I imagine that other opticians had the same troubles that I did, and I have often found that Dr. So-and-So did not advise bifocals either.

In my practice I met customers who had worn bifocals and liked them, and their eyes seemed to be in good condition. This set me to thinking that others knew more about fitting glasses than I did. This is always a sore spot to touch when a person has been in the business a short time and thinks he knows it all, so I made up my mind to decipher the bifocal problem.

I found that the first part of the problem was to get the customer to think that he wanted the double glass. As most people who have reached the presbyopic period think that they only need the glasses for close work and that their distant vision is not at fault, they sometimes require considerable persuasion, especially when the accommodation still acts and their vision is only a little below normal, but in cases where the improvement in vision is marked, a very little explanation is usually all that is necessary.

There are few people who really understand that the distant lenses are not only to see with, but to rest the eye as well, and that it is as necessary to give the eye a rest as to give any other part of the body a rest. I usually fit the patient with a distant lens, adjusting it on the face comfortably. I give the patients a chance to test the resting quality of the lenses, and I impress this upon their minds—that I do not care so much about the improvement in their vision as that the lens does something for the eye; that it is a restful glass, and that the natural strength of the muscles will be reserved for close work, as nature intended that it should be.

There are few persons at the presbyopic period who do not see somewhat better with correction, if they are hypermetropic; if we make this better vision a secondary consideration, and the resting of the eye the most important feature, then they will naturally attach importance to it themselves. I believe that the rest secured in many

cases when bifocals are used is of more importance than the vision through the distant lenses.

When the single lens is prescribed in presbyopic cases and two pairs of glasses worn, most of the strain is caused by the fact that the natural tendency of a person is to do all that he can with the one glass that he happens to wear at the moment. If the distant lens is being worn, and the attention is called to something at the reading point, an effort is made to see without putting on the reading lenses; when the reading glasses are worn the wearer will try to see distant objects without changing glasses. If the vision is too much blurred through the close glasses, then the eyes are directed over them and they are deprived of the help that the distance lenses should give. All this has a tendency to tire the eyes and to make the patients complain of a misfit.

In cases when the distant vision is not impaired and the patient does not complain of any inconvenience in seeing, but the eyes accept a slight correction either hypermetropic or astigmatic, I advise bifocals, to be used in the same manner that a reading class would be prescribed. This glass will be most used probably while the patient is sitting down, and so the lower segment can be fitted higher, giving a more natural position to the head and a larger field for close work. At the same time, this allows the patient to lift his eyes from his work and glance around the room, and does not necessitate the tipping of the head to look over the lens.

When the distant vision is aided by lenses, it is not much of a difficulty to convince the wearer that he should have the two corrections, but the trouble is to get them in front of the eye so that the correct lens will be used at the proper time. This is accomplished by adjusting the frame so as to bring the lenses as close to the eye as possible, and by raising or lowering the bridge so that the dividing line of the two is at a point where the patient can avoid it.

I find that this is hard to accomplish the first time that the bifocals are worn, since everyone has peculiarities of his own in the way of holding the head, consequently a few different adjustments are usually necessary before the most satisfactory position is reached.

By giving the patient a few instructions, he can learn to use the glasses much more easily than if we allow him to find these things out for himself. The patient should hold the head in a steady position and move the eyes from one object to another, with the chin elevated a little higher than is usual in reading. This gives a chance to avoid the dividing line, while the raising and lowering of the eyes brings the line of vision full through the centre of each lens; in the

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Jobbers sell less than dozen at \$3.00 per dozen.

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President.

distant vision, this helps materially in avoiding the blur of the lower lens, so noticeable at first.

It will be found that the reading segment, in most cases, is best placed a little in, towards the nose, as the convergence in reading narrows the pupillary distance. The closer the lens can be placed to the eye, the smaller the reading segment can be made, thus allowing more space to be used for the distance glass.

In adjusting bifocals, you will find that the glass must be tipped so that the downward turn of the eyes will bring the line of vision straight through the lower lens without making too much of an angle in the upper lens. This matter is easily arranged when toric lenses are used, as the curve of the glass gives the proper angles, and it seems as though the toric shape of lens was a greater advantage to those wearing bifocals than to the wearers of single lenses, the fused bifocals do away with much of the trouble experienced in fitting "cements."

Glasses were formerly the mark of age. By hard work in the general education of the public, that feeling has been overcome to some extent, but the wearing of bifocals is a different thing. There is no mistake there. The young may have to put on glasses as much as their elders, but when bifocals are worn "it is age," and there is no use trying to deny it. For people who object to showing their age the invisible bifocal is certainly a boon. People who would hold up their hands in horror at the glasses that have a crack across the centre, usually say, "Oh, you cannot see that at all; well, that is not so bad." And if the price is satisfactory a sale follows.—The Optician and Photographic Trade Journal.

ARAB PHARMACY

M. M. L. Vannier, an assistant pharmacist-major of the French army, publishes some notes on the pharmacology of the natives of Algeria and Tunis in a local medical magazine. The particular interest of such an investigation resides, of course, in the fact that the Arabs were the fathers of modern pharmacy, as the figure on the P.S.G.B. diploma reminds each of its holders.

But the descendants of Gheber, Al Kendi, Al Faribi, Avicenna, and Averroes have fallen from their high estate. The "tolba," or modern medicine men, often ex-pupils of the famous Mohammedan University of Karouin, are frequently mere charlatans, who rely principally on the faith of their customers in amulets and incantations. Their "magic" is, however, in certain cases founded on modern chemistry; witness their use of "invisible ink" and other devices to impress the simple natives.

A certain number of names of drugs, very similar in Arabic and European languages, attest the

source whence we derived their use, such as kamphur, zafrane, kermes, senane (senna), kebbaba (cubeba), &c. Vegetable tar guetrare or "goudron" (vegetale) is highly popular among the Arabs for coughs and colds; and asaetida, borage, cod liver and castor oils, cummin, coriander, cardamoms, fennel, black and cayenne pepper, rhubarb, are all well known. Of peppermint, curiously enough, they only know the external use, while cubeba are exclusively employed as a stimulant and stomachic. Pomegranate rind they use (tonic and astringent) but not the root.

Poppy seeds, mixed with honey—honey largely replaces sugar in Arab, as in mediaeval pharmacy—are used as a soporific; but opium (often terribly adulterated, and consequently without great virtue) seems only known to them in the form of hashisch. Another article sold in an adulterated state is fuchsine. This is used to color the "couscous" (the natural dish of the Arab as porridge is of the Scot), and accidents sometimes result from its use; santolin and hyoscyamus are also responsible for some such cases. An anti-ophthalmic pomade is prepared from cloves, butter and kohlr; but this latter substance, like "hanna" (henna), is principally used by the native beauties. Other aims of the Oriental female arsenal are starch (for face powder), vermilion for "rouge" (used by the Ouled-Nail women), almond powder, fuller's earth (employed as soap), and essence of geranium for the hair.

The popular perfume is civet; musk and benzoin are also used. The essence of "Boswellia carteri" is the incense of the mosque; café and the Narghileh are perfumed with rose-water. Lavender, being cheap, is mixed with tobacco for smoking.

Gum adraganth is the Arab medium for pill mass, and camels' hump fat and mutton fat are utilized; suet is, of course, an abomination to the Mussulman mind. The aphrodisiac drugs are eagerly sought for, and numerous. Ambergris (often much adulterated), Judea bitumen (from mummies), civet, and cantharides mixed with honey are a few of the popular preparations.

Chemicals, it will be remarked, figure but seldom in the above list. It is curious to note that M. Vannier has been unable to trace the use of corrosive sublimate, the invention of which is ascribed to the Arab chemist, Gheber.

The French occupation of the country has naturally placed many modern remedies within the reach of the natives; quinine, santoline, iodide of potassium, and a few other medicaments are now commonly known and used, but this purely French side of Algerian medication is, of course, only alluded to parenthetically in M. Vannier's little pamphlet.—British and Colonial Druggist.



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

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AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Oct. 26, 1909.

Business during the last month has been fairly good. There have been no changes in price to speak of at all; values remain very steady.

Rubber goods of all kinds are advancing in price, and it would be well for druggists to anticipate their wants.

Insect powder, pure, maintains the high price. Druggists should be on the look out against spurious powders.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50c. for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25c. Send cash with order.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

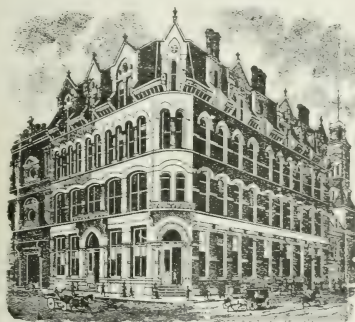
Electric Sign "Drugs" 6 ft. by 2½ ft. about 60 lights, used six months, sell cheap.

Chemist, C/o Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business—Toronto—Established—Good Corner Location—Business Section—Excellent Prospects—Stock, Four Thousand—Sell Thirty-Four Hundred.

Chemist, C/o Canadian Druggist, Toronto.



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THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST
TORONTO, CANADA

THE largest grain crop ever harvested in Canada was that of 1909. The greatest amount of money available for purchases in consequence of the large yield of grain, as well as of the other products of the Soil, the Mine, the Fisheries, etc., will be that of 1909-10.

The opportune time for Manufacturers to establish the sale of their Goods in this market is NOW ("The early bird catches the worm"). The medium through which to reach the Druggists of Canada is:

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST

AN IMPROVED NEAR POINT TEST OBJECT

Dr. Alexander Duane

We have no standard test object for measuring accommodation such as we have for measuring vision. Yet it takes but very little experience to show the necessity of such a test object. Fine print as ordinarily used is much too coarse, for nearly everyone with good sight can read the letters within the real near point of distinct vision. Hence, if we measure the range of accommodation with fine print we get a value which is too great—in the case of young persons, much too great.

The same is true of a good many other objects which suggest themselves or which have been employed.

For two years past I have been experimenting with various tests. It first seemed as if a pair of dots set close together would answer. When these are brought within the near point they blur into one, so that our question is simply, "Tell me just when you see one dot and when you see two?" This, however, proved not quite satisfactory, since there was an appreciable range between the point where the dots began to blur and the point where they blended into one. Then congeries of dots, lines, double lines, crosses, and other geometrical figures were tried and rejected after laborious experimentation. As a result of a good many trials, the following principles were found to hold good:

- (1) The test object must be very fine and sharp.
- (2) There must be very little white about it, otherwise the sight becomes dazzled quickly.
- (3) For the same reason there also must be no shiny surface about the object. The background on which it is placed should be dead black. Velvet, being almost the only surface which gives a deep black free from shine, is an ideal background.
- (4) In the test object itself, to secure the best results, there must be a definite relation between the areas of the black and white portions.

The outcome of my experimentation is the following test object, which seems to answer the requirements fully:

A disc, 38 mm. in diameter and covered with velvet, is set in a ring like that in which the glasses of the trial case are mounted. The ring and its handle are blackened. On the centre of the disc is glued a white card 3 mm. by 1.25 mm., which is exactly bisected by an engraved black line 3 mm. long and 0.2 mm. thick. This line must be very sharp, even, and free from any slight irregularities. To determine this, it should be examined with a strong magnifying glass, and any sample even slightly defective, should be rejected.

The test is employed in conjunction with a rule, which should have a dull dark surface instead of being polished, as usual. The card is brought up until the engraved line blurs, then withdrawn until it is clear, then carried back and forward once or twice, until we ascertain the precise point at which blurring just begins. This will be the near point. The corresponding accommodation in D is taken off from the rule. Usually several tests are required. Of course, to get at the true finding, it is necessary that the refraction should be accurately and fully corrected. In the case of presbyopia a convex glass of 1 or 2 D must be added to the distance correction, and the near point determined with this addition. From the corresponding value, read off from the scale, must be subtracted the value of the glass we have added.

The test should be made by daylight. The patient, with one eye covered, is placed with his back to the window, in such a way that a diffuse but not a dazzling light falls on the object. Care should be taken that there are no dazzling lights in front of or alongside the test object. In looking steadily at the latter the eye readily tires. If it does so, a moment's rest should be allowed.

It is particularly important that the patient should be told precisely what he is to see and that he should be urged to concentrate his gaze upon the test line, so as to accommodate with all his might. It is important also that measurement should always be made from the same point. I prefer to make the measurement from the anterior focus of the eye (or from a point 13 mm. in front of the cornea).

If the test line is held alternately parallel and at right angles to the axis of the patient's astigmatism, some idea may be obtained whether the astigmatism is perfectly corrected or not. If not, his near point for one position of the line should be slightly different from the near point for the other.

I have with some success used the test line as a means of exercising the accommodation. In neurasthenics and others with subnormal accommodation, systematic practice in approximating the line until the nearest possible point of distinct vision has been reached has caused progressive approximation of the near point and an improvement in asthenopic symptoms. Such exercise should be done several times a day or at frequent and convenient intervals.

The test object is confidently recommended as a serviceable one. We should certainly have some uniform test; otherwise our results will not be comparable. Until a better object is devised, I would strongly advise the employment of the one here suggested.—The Optician and Photographic Trade Journal.

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No. 12

THE Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.

FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, S.W. 68.

PRESCRIPTION PRICING

There should be a unanimity amongst druggists in reference to the prices to be charged for prescriptions. Nothing, we believe, has done more injury to the drug trade as a whole and to many individual druggists than the fact that there is such a diversity of charges made for dispensing prescriptions. If there were no repetition of prescriptions or no copy given to the customer there would be comparatively little reason for complaint on their part, but the various prices charged by druggists leaves the impression on the mind of the customer that the prices charged are in their estimation, at least, exorbitant, and that the man who charges the most for the prescription is getting more than he should do.

The prescription should be charged for at a price which would reward the druggist not only for the materials, but also for his skill and time, while at the same time acting fairly to the customer, from the latter's standpoint.

The drug departmental store has done much to unsettle prices and to create dissatisfaction with the retail druggists' figures, but their figures are based on those charged on all lines throughout the store, and should not be recognized by the reputable druggist.

In the first place a general price mark should be used by druggists, and it would be well, if the same word was adopted that is recognized by the N.A.R.D. of the United States, and is used to a large extent there, namely the word "Pharmacist," thus having a uniform word in both countries tending also to have uniformity of prices.

As to prices for prescriptions there will naturally be a diversity of opinion, consequent upon the heavier expense in some stores than in others, but we are of the opinion that all prescription prices should be uniform, not only in justice to each individual member of the trade, but also to inspire a greater degree of confidence in the purchasing public.

From statistics gathered from various sources in the United States, as well as in Canada, the average prices appear to be as follows: A two oz. mixture, 35 cents; three oz., 40 cents; four oz., 50 cents, and eight oz., 75 cents. On pills, powders and capsules; the price should range at

To Our Readers

Before another issue of this Journal is received by our readers, Christmas 1909 will be a thing of the past and the holiday season with its pleasures and reunions of friends will also have fled, only too quickly for most of us.

The "Holiday Rush," as it is usually termed, will be over and business will again settle down to normal conditions.

Our best wishes go out to all our readers, trusting that not only will they enjoy an excellent "holiday trade" but also that the season will be to them one of joy and happiness. To one and all we extend our wishes for

A Merry Christmas

about six for 20 cents, twelve for 40 cents. These prices cannot be considered at all out of the way for the ordinary prescription, as prescribed by doctors to-day, and the druggist will naturally have to take his risk of expensive preparations being used.

The foregoing are altogether the writer's personal views on the subject, but we believe that this is a matter which should be taken up by the trade generally, and uniformity agreed upon as much as possible. Our columns are open for a discussion of this and any other matters of interest to the craft, and we hope that our readers generally will avail themselves of it, as an interchange of ideas cannot but be of benefit, both individually and collectively.

PRICE OF RUBBER

The continued advance in the price of rubber is one which is of more than usual interest to druggists, and the fact that there appears to be no prospect of a decline should make druggists thoughtful about their purchases.

The cause for the steady advance is attributed, for the most part, to the decrease in production and the manner of obtaining the rubber has been so wasteful that the forests of rubber trees have been very much depleted without giving the actual production, which should have been obtained from them. This, together with the unusual demand for rubber, notably in the manufacture of automobile tires, etc., emphasizes the fact that still higher prices may be looked for instead of a decline.

The demand for rubber has grown steadily and the production is now below the world's demands for this material, consequently the use of the many substitutes which are now on the market.

THE DRUG BUYING CLUB

There are always two sides to every question and the National Association of Retail Druggists, at their annual meeting at Louisville, by resolution favored the operation of co-operative buying organizations for the drug trade.

On the other hand, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, at their annual meeting, passed a resolution deprecating the action of certain members of the retail trade in striving to create an antagonism between the jobber and the retailer, and passed the following resolution.

Resolved, that we recommend that wholesale druggists individually protest against the action of those manufacturers who sell buying clubs.

The services of the jobber are indispensable to the manufacturer. It is clearly good business policy for the manufacturer to deal fairly and not foster a movement which tends to deprive the jobber of a considerable part of his best trade, while at the same time using him as a convenience to supply the remainder of the retailers.

Resolved, That we deprecate the efforts of a certain part of the retail trade to eliminate the jobber, which action is in contradiction of the principle of the N.A.R.D. as enunciated in their motto, "Live and let live."

The President, Mr. F. L. Carter, of Boston, in his address probably voiced the opinion of the wholesalers in the following words, commenting on the action of the N.A.R.D.:

This is a radical departure from the wise and conservative policy heretofore pursued by the N.A.R.D. in this respect, and we can only regret that the retailers have thus determined to antagonize both the wholesale druggists and the manufacturers. I fully believe that this movement will not be successful to any great extent, because several co-operative concerns composed of retail druggists have gone out of business during the last few years in this country, and we can only judge of the future by the past.

Whatever the outcome may be, it is, of course, incumbent upon each wholesale druggist to keep himself thoroughly alive to the situation and protect his own interest in every lawful way.

Notwithstanding all the efforts which have been or may be made to eliminate the middle-man, the drug jobber is an absolute necessity to both the retailer and manufacturer, and he is here to stay. Let us therefore calmly pursue the even tenor of our way, confident in the strength of our position, "with malice towards none, with charity for all."

There is no question but there will always have to be the middle-man, whether it be the jobbers, as we now have them, or the drug buying concern, which is another form of the jobbing trade.

It has yet to be proven that the jobber can be dispensed with, and we see no reasonable possibility of such an event happening in the drug trade, at any rate. No buying club, that we are aware of, can offer the same facilities to the retailer for his purchases, either in the way of complete stock from which orders can be immediately filled, nor in the many accommodations which have been granted, and are still being granted, by the jobber to the retail dealer.

The fact that many of these buying clubs have gone out of existence, because of financial inability to cope with the jobbing house, shows that the plan has yet to be evolved which will do away with the middle-man, as we have him at present.

INSTANT DELIVERY OF

HOWARDS' Quinine

HOWARDS' Sodii Bicarb.

HOWARDS' Bismuth

HOWARDS' Mercurials

HOWARDS' Camphor

HOWARDS' Pot. Iodide

HOWARDS' Pot. Acetas
Gran., etc.

HOWARDS' Acid Boric
etc.

When you specify any of the above, your Jobber can get them immediately from our Canadian Depot, so you need never wait.

FINEST QUALITY

BEST RESULTS

Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris



ALLEN'S



There are two different ways of distilling Orris Root, viz :—

- (1) To get a good yield; and
- (2) To get a good oil.

The first is easy, and produces an oil which can be bought anywhere, and at almost any price.

The second is more difficult, but it is ALLEN'S way. They have perfected the special apparatus in which it is distilled, so that the characteristic perfume of the root is retained unimpaired, and the oil is free from excess of valueless fatty acids.

The finest Florentine root attainable is used because of its fine odour, and ALLEN'S have proved that good oil cannot be made from poor root.

As a natural consequence, "ALLEN'S" Concrete Oil of Florentine Orris is the cheapest in the long run, for even when diluted to the same "price-strength" as others, its "perfume value" is higher.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Limited Established 1833 **London, Eng.**

ALLEN'S PRODUCTS ARE RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE AS OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE

Canadian Agents: CORNELL & SILLIG, Montreal

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Stock Cæmentium

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

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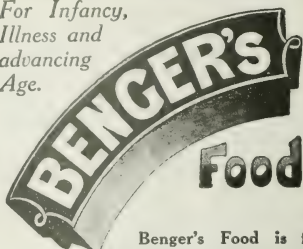
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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

For Infancy,
Illness and
advancing
Age.



**Benger's Food is for
Infants and Invalids and for
those whose digestive powers
have become weakened by illness
or advancing age.**

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do to the extent of their powers. Exercise strengthens, but over exercise defeats its purpose. It is here that Benger's Food is so admirable. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to a degree of extreme nicety.

Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., Manchester, England

Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Drug Stores

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MADE ONLY BY
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.



Millions of
People Use
Gillett's Lye.

The fact that Gillett's Lye is so favorably known and well advertised makes it one of the very best cleaners for Druggists to sell.

Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt!

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.



Gillett's Chemical Works Established 1852.

DEATH OF TWO PROMINENT PHARMACISTS

The death of Prof. W. M. Searby, of San Francisco, California, removed from American pharmacy one of its most conspicuous figures.

Professor Searby was almost 75 years of age, having been born in Lincolnshire, England. He was an apprentice at Guildford, Surrey, about thirty miles from London, and after having served his apprenticeship took a three months' course at the School of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and at the age of twenty-one passed his major examinations.

In 1860 he left England, taking with him a complete stock of drugs, and set out for Victoria, British Columbia, but unfortunately the vessel which carried his stock went down in Victoria Harbor. He, however, went into business, and remained there until 1866, after which he left for San Francisco, and embarked in business there, where he has remained ever since.

Prof. Searby was President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1907, and was always regarded as one of the foremost men in the ranks of the Association. In 1873, after the establishment of the California College of Pharmacy, Prof. Searby was installed as Lecturer of Materia Medica, in which position he continued until 1881, and in 1884 he again joined the staff of the college in his former position, until in 1887, when he assumed the Professorship of Pharmacy and Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory.

Another prominent figure who has passed away is that of Mr. Alpheus P. Sharp, one of the founders of the well-known house of manufacturing chemists, Messrs. Sharp & Dohme, of Baltimore and New York.

Mr. Sharp was eighty-six years old at the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son, in Baltimore. Mr. Sharp was born in Winchester, Virginia, and began his pharmaceutical career when fourteen years of age.

In 1847, when twenty-three years old, he opened a drug store at the corner of Howard and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, and in 1860 entered into partnership with Mr. Louis Dohme, thus founding the house of Sharp & Dohme. Mr. Sharp withdrew from active participation in the business in 1885.

"Before we were married you said you'd lay down your life for me," she sobbed.

"I know it," he returned, solemnly; "but this confounded flat is so tiny there's no place to lay anything down."—Harper's Bazaar.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

THE DESCRIPTION "PHARMACY"

Great disappointment has been caused among the pharmacists of this country by the refusal of the High Court to regard the description "pharmacy" as applied to a place of business as a term which can only be used by registered chemists. The question came before Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Bucknill in the King's Bench Divisional Court, on October 28, and the facts, briefly, are as follows: On March 31 last the Pharmaceutical Society brought an action at St. Helen's County Court against the proprietor of a drug store named Richard Mercer, of Haydock, to recover a penalty of £5 under Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, for applying the description, "The Pharmacy," to his premises, he being an unregistered person. The judge decided in favor of the Society, and imposed the penalty claimed. Defendant appealed against the decision to the High Court, and, after a long legal argument, the Court gave judgment in his favor, with costs against the Society. The decision raises a very important point, as if unregistered drug store keepers are to be allowed to freely use the description "pharmacy" over their premises, the value of the registered and duly examined person's title will be greatly diminished. The public, who are not noted for their discrimination in the matter of pharmaceutical titles, will not easily distinguish between "John Blank, Pharmacist," and "John Jones," "The Blank Pharmacy." It remains to be seen what the effect of the decision will be.

PHARMACISTS AND PARLIAMENT

There seems a universal agreement in political circles that the general election which was regarded as imminent a short while ago will now not take place until the New Year. In one respect this arrangement is welcomed by pharmacists, as it will give Mr. Glyn Jones, who is contesting a division as the direct representative of pharmacy, more time to win the support, and, let us hope, the prospective votes of the electors. I understand that the candidature of Mr. Glyn Jones is proceeding very well, and he has held a number of successful public meetings.

NEW ENTERPRISES

For several months the pharmaceutical atmosphere has been full of rumors of a body of chemists proposing to do great things in the direction of "pharmacy for the pharmacist," and in favor of running preparations to be sold and produced by pharmacists only. The proposals have resulted in the formation of two new companies—Ucal,

Ltd. (United Chemists' Association, Ltd.), and Cupal, Ltd. (Chemists' United Proprietaries Association, Ltd.). The first company has a registered office at Vulcan Chambers, St. James Street, Sheffield, with Messrs. H. Miller, C. C. H. Cadger, A. E. Bolshaw, J. G. Jackson, and L. M. Parry, pharmacists, as directors, and Cupal, Ltd., has a capital of £25,000, with offices at Phoenix Mills, King Street, Blackburn, and Messrs. William Woolley and L. S. Selle as directors. The idea in each case appears to be to serve the interests of chemists in business for themselves, to develop the sale of their own preparations, and to secure better profits.

AN INTERESTING BANQUET

The Hyde Park Hotel, London, was the scene of an interesting banquet on October 14, when Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, of the firm of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, entertained the Trustees of the Fairchild Scholarship. Among the select company invited to meet the Trustees were the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. J. F. Harrington), the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. John Smith), Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Mr. R. A. Robinson, L.C.C., Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., Professor H. G. Greenish, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. F. M. Fisk (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. E. S. Peck, Mr. James Grier, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. P. MacEwan, Mr. W. P. Want, with Mr. P. Boa (Edinburgh), Mr. W. E. Kirkby (Manchester), Mr. W. F. Wells (Dublin), Trustees, and Mr. E. A. Holden (Secretary). Several speeches were delivered during the evening, and a report was presented showing that in the last five years nearly 300 students had entered for the competition. The health of "Our Host" was honored with enthusiasm.

THE DRY SHAMPOO FATALITY

After a protracted hearing the charge of manslaughter against two employees of Harrod's Stores, Ltd., which has already been referred to in the Canadian Druggist, ended in the prosecution being dropped. The charge arose as the result of a lady's death in the hairdressing department of Harrod's Stores, after a dry shampoo with carbon tetrachloride. It was suggested that owing to the publicity given to the case, and as Harrod's, Ltd., had decided that carbon tetrachloride was not to be used again as far as they were concerned, the object of the prosecution had been attained, and the proceedings should be withdrawn. Counsel for the Treasury and the magistrate agreed to this course being adopted.

A SHAVING SOAP DISPUTE

In the Court of Appeal the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Moulton and Farwell heard an appeal on behalf of the plaintiffs from a judg-

ment in the cases of the J. B. Williams Company and H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., and J. B. Williams & Co., and H. J. Williams. It was explained that these were passing off actions and related to the plaintiffs well-known shaving soap. The J. B. Williams Company claimed that they were the first people to place upon the market shaving soap in dome-shaped boxes with the maroon color. The lower Court held that the charges of passing off alleged against defendants were unfounded, and plaintiffs could not have a monopoly of color and shape. The Master of the Rolls said the appeal would be dismissed. Lord Justice Moulton concurred, and said there was no distinctive get up in the legal sense of the cases, Lord Justice Farwell also concurred, and said there was no ground for imputation of dishonesty against Bronnley & Co. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

DRUG STORE SYNDICATES

Our friends in the United States when they attempt anything go into it on a very large scale, and this is applicable to the drug trade, as well as all other conditions.

The last few weeks has witnessed the formation of two large drug store syndicates, which probably will surpass anything in existence. One of these syndicates is known as the United Drug Consumers' Co., which has recently been incorporated in the State of New York, with a nominal capital of \$1,000, but the capitalization will be increased to \$1,000,000, as soon as sufficient progress has been made. It is proposed to establish a chain of drug stores in New York city, Philadelphia, and other large centres in the Eastern cities of the United States. The plan is not to open many additional drug stores, but to purchase those already in existence paying the proprietor for them in 7 per cent. preferred stock of the company, and engaging the present proprietors as managers at stated salaries.

The other concern is known as the Lauer Drug Co., but to be conducted later on by the United Chemists' Co., incorporated some time ago. This latter company has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, and it is understood that behind it are the American Tobacco Co., and its auxiliary the United Cigar Stores' Co.

The President, Mr. Lauer, is a practical druggist, and one of considerable experience. He expects eventually to have a chain of drug stores reaching from coast to coast.

After putting up a bluff a man is apt to stumble over it.

FLUID EXTRACT ERGOT

We wish to draw your attention to this product. Fluid Extract of Ergot, unlike most other Fluid Extracts cannot be standardized by the usual methods, the result is doubt and disappointment, unless the greatest care is observed in the selection of the crude drug, and proper methods employed in the manufacture.

The only reliable test of the Drug is the physical appearance of the Ergot itself, and even this is often misleading unless the age and source of Supply is known. Our first care is to get Ergot from the most reliable sources, make sure that it is of proper age, and Physically perfect, and by the time it gets into our Laboratory every point in its history and appearance be absolutely right, otherwise it is rejected.

Commencing then with the Crude Drug of undoubted quality we apply our methods of manufacturing and the result is one hundred out of one hundred, National Fluid Extract of Ergot will meet the expectations of the physician.

Knowing the failures so frequently following the use of Fluid Extract of Ergot, and having satisfied ourselves beyond a doubt of the quality of our National Brand, we commend this product with confidence to the Medical and Pharmaceutical professions of Canada and ask your co-operation in securing its use when a really reliable preparation of Ergot is desired.

The National Drug and Chemical Co.
OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

THE NEW "TWINS" JUST ARRIVED IN THE SANITOL FAMILY

SANITOL
Always.
Nothing else
Is there
To
Offer.
Look!

QUALITY



SANITOL (Olive Oil) LIQUID SHAMPOO

SANITOL
All times
Needed.
Issue
The
Orders
Large.

QUALITY



SANITOL HAIR TONIC

SANITOL
Asked for
Now.
Important—more
Toilet trade
Offers in
Line.

QUALITY

Of the same superior **Sanitol Quality**—the result of careful test and thorough trial. Containing only the finest ingredients in perfect combination.

Do not fail to take advantage of our **Special Introductory Offer** by which for a limited time you get the two new products free.

Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company

665 West King Street :: TORONTO, ONT.

For rubbing, bathing, liniments and
external preparations,
Physicians are prescribing and
Hospitals are using

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

FOR SALE BY

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Mr. Retail Druggist :

Standing Bonus Offer for 1910. Your Profit on our Goods 75%

We will always protect you. We want your co-operation. We are the only Patent Medicine Company in the world who create a demand for our goods and allow the Retailer to make 75 per cent. profit. Advertisements in all the leading Canadian papers are sure to move the goods.

ALL OTHER OFFERS VOID AFTER DECEMBER 31st, 1909.

FIRST OFFER

Your investment of \$17.00 for 1 doz. Dr. Martel's Female Pills brings back to you :	
1 doz. Pills.....	\$24 00
1 doz. Dr. Martel's Soap	3 00
96 doz. best assorted Herbs	4 80
	<hr/>
Cost you.....	\$31 80
	17 00
Your NET profit (on 1 doz.)	\$14 80

THIS IS IT

SECOND OFFER

Your investment of \$8.50 for ½ doz. Dr. Martel's Female Pills brings back to you :	
½ doz. Pills	\$12 00
½ Soap.....	1 00
48 oz. Herbs	2 40
	<hr/>
Cost you.....	\$15 40
	8 50
Your net profit on ½ doz.	\$6 90

USE THIS SLIP. SEND IT TO YOUR JOBBER.

NAME..... QUANTITY.....
TOWN..... JOBBER.....

KNICKERBOCKER REMEDY COMPANY, 36 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Sole distributors various Dr. Martel Remedies.

The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited, CANADIAN AGENTS **Toronto, Can.**

THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

The opticians of Manitoba, prominent amongst whom are some of the leading druggists of that Province, have in view the securing of an Act dealing with opticians in that Province.

At the recent meeting of the Association, the new Optometry Law was fully discussed, as well as other matters of importance. The address of the retiring President, which we give below, is one which would be of interest to our readers, not only in Manitoba, but in the other provinces where legislation looking to the incorporation of opticians has become a live question.

The following is the address:

THE MANITOBA OPTOMETRY LAW

Optometry may well be called a new science when comparison is made of the knowledge and practice of refraction and muscular imbalance twenty, or even ten years ago, and to-day. It is probable that no science, not even surgery, has made such rapid strides in a decade, as has optometry.

As an illustration, I can recall the fact that when I first started in the work, seventeen years ago, the refracting opticians of Canada could almost be counted on one hand, and very few medical refractonists were practising.

To-day the oculists are in hundreds and the opticians in thousands, while two provinces have optometry laws on their statutes and the rest are getting ready. Our province has the honor of leading the movement in Canada.

This progress must continue. The earnest student must by constant reading and practice raise the standard of knowledge, while the man who wishes "just enough knowledge to enable him to sell glasses for the money's sake" must, and will, in due time, be eliminated. Then the optometrist will take his rightful place among the professions.

A favorite argument among the opponents of optometry bills has been that this high standard should be reached before protective laws are given, but history has proven that, in all professions, legislation has not only been of immense benefit and protection to the general public by eliminating the dishonest and incompetent but has, at the same time, forced a higher standard of efficiency among the remainder not only by requiring examinations but also by tangible encouragement given, and by diverting the large amount of money formerly absorbed by the swindler to legitimate channels. This will mean much to us in this Province, which has been in the past such a rich field for the travelling fakir. A practical illustration of this is the fact that at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1908, sev-

eral fakirs sold hundreds of pairs of glasses, generally plus .25s, in alloy frames, for prices ranging from three to six dollars. This year not a pair of glasses were sold on the grounds and one Winnipeg firm reports an increase of cash receipts over last year, sufficient in itself to pay the total cost of securing legislation. This is the experience to a greater or lesser extent, of all the city opticians and will be throughout Manitoba when the annual fairs are held. The first two weeks under optometry law can, therefore, be pronounced a success, not only by opticians but by the public, which in past years have been so unmercifully swindled.

We are well equipped by this law, to prove to the people of Manitoba, that it is of benefit to them as well as to ourselves and it now rests with us individually and collectively to fulfill the promise made by me, as your representative, before the Committee of the House that "we would make good." A brief review of the work leading up to the passage of the bill, its provisions and what is required of each of us for its proper enforcement, is what I desire to place before you in the time allotted to me.

The city members of your Executive Committee decided that the time was opportune for securing such a law in this Province and that a sharp, short campaign was likely to prove most effective, which proved to be the case. We sent letters to all practising in the Province to ascertain their feelings in the matter and finding that support would prove strong, spent a month in hard, earnest work, with the triumphant results known to you all. The bill was passed practically word for word as submitted, with the unfortunate change in the last half dozen words, which has proved a great drawback to us in the substitution of the words "shall come into force on July 1st," instead of "on the day it is assented to," as originally submitted. A board of examiners were appointed and when this change was discovered the appointment was cancelled, as it was ruled that they could not legally be appointed until the law was in force, or in other words, it was not a law until it was in force.

This simply meant that the machinery of the law had to stand still until after the 1st of July when the appointment could be legally made. The five members first appointed, namely, myself for five years, H. A. Nott and J. W. Fleming for four years, and R. T. Butchart and J. H. Bartlett were the choice by ballot of the opticians of the Province, the Association throwing its doors open, for the time, to non-members. While the bulk of the work of preparing and submitting the law fell on the then Secretary and President of the Association, Mr. Nott and myself, we received

considerable help from the other city members of the Executive Committee and promise of financial help from many of the opticians who had been appealed to. We had to stand good for a considerable amount of money most of which, however, has been received from those contributing, but there is still about seventy-five dollars to raise, and we would be glad to receive five dollar subscriptions from any who have not, as yet, contributed. This is a short history of the bill, the chief points of which I will now review.

After providing for a Board of Examiners, the bill defines who may receive a certificate of exemption, the qualifications, proof of character, and competency being satisfactory, and having practised continuously in the Province for a year prior to the passage of the Act.

Everyone wishing exemption was required to apply for the same before July 1st, 1909, and on its being granted pay the sum of five dollars for the same.

Those holding this certificate of exemption are entitled to try the examinations at any time they are held without any other qualification, by paying the examination fee, and receive the certificate of registration on passing such examination, in exchange for his exemption certificate.

Let me here impress upon you the fact that there is no honor in holding this certificate of exemption, nor is it in any way proof of competency. While it must be in evidence on the walls of your examination room in obedience to the Act you will not point to it with pride, for it is but a certificate that you are practising on sufferance, because you happened to be using a test case in Manitoba for a year preceding the first of July, 1909. You are in no way distinguished from the poorest spectacle seller in the Province who has succeeded in qualifying under the Act, unless you pass the examination and receive the certificate of registration and the right to the title "Optometrist."

The title "Optometrist" cannot be lawfully used by anyone not passing the examination and, in time, the public will be educated to regard this title as a stamp of proficiency. Every person practising must display this certificate in a conspicuous place in the office where he practises. This certificate has his photo affixed to it, thus preventing fraudulent use of certificates, and furnishing evidence in case of malpractice or fraud, a further provision being the recording of certificate number with the clerk of every municipality wherein he practises.

The sum of four dollars is required annually for renewal of either exemption or registration certificates.

Certificates may be revoked for various reasons, such as violation of the law, incompetency,

inebriety, fraud, misrepresentation, or failure to pay for yearly renewal of certificate. No one may use titles such as Dr., professor or other titles calculated to mislead or deceive the public.

Practising or offering to practise, or the public representation of being qualified to practise optometry, is a violation of the law unless a certificate is held.

Anyone can sell glasses as merchandise providing they do not use test lenses or trial frames, but they must be sold from permanent places of business.

These are the principal points of our law and it behooves us all to study them.

The important fact now is, that we must "make good." This law must be enforced and how are we to do so?

All moneys received by the board are available for the working of the law. There are several duties incumbent on each one of us. We have first our duties toward this Act. Every man doing legitimate, lawful refraction work in the Province must consider himself a committee of one in seeing that the law is not violated. As I said before, he must know the Act and he must also immediately take action against offenders (getting sure proof of violation first) feeling that the Board and its funds are behind him. I suggest a deputy being appointed in every municipality where there is an optician to appoint, and in cities and towns where there are several opticians one of their number shall be the deputy, and any of the others upon discovering violations shall report to him, as the man authorized to act.

Our next duty is to support the Association, which with not too generous support in the past, has done things worthy of the heartiest support. We must all become and continue members, attend all conventions and do our best to make them instructive and helpful to each other.

Our duty to our brother refractionist is to carefully observe the code of ethics, to remember that in this great West there is room for us all; to cultivate feelings of friendship and let the most strenuous rivalry be friendly.

Our duty toward the public is to let them see that the confidence reposed in us by their representatives is not misplaced; to be fair and square in all our dealings, to not take advantage of the Act in any sense by charging any but fair average prices that have ruled previous to the passage of the Act. To see that the fraudulent man (whether a holder of a certificate or not) does not go unpunished.

Our duty to ourselves is to not rest satisfied until we have demonstrated our efficiency by passing the examination and becoming registered optometrists, to take the best journals and read them and constantly search after knowledge, for

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SANITARY TOWELS

Modern science and the spread of Hygiene made the invention and manufacture of Southalls' Sanitary Towels possible. Since 1880 they have become widely known and appreciated as an indispensable article for ladies' use, possessing advantages which recommend them to every woman.

Every Canadian Druggist should apply for full particulars and samples to the Agent for the Dominion, J. M. SCHEAK, Carlaw Buildings, Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

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Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

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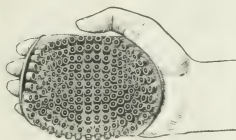
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CASH WITH ORDER

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We have in stock some forty dozen **CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**, the "Qualitair" Line. No better made. GUARANTEED against everything except breakage. Specially well made, tested and seasoned.

The stock is assorted, 1/2, 1 and 2 minute. While they last we will give them away at the following prices:

2 min. regular	\$ 5.00,	to clear	\$3.10
1 " " "	7.50,	" " "	3.85
1/2 " " "	10.00,	" " "	6.50

THIS is the BEST OPPORTUNITY to purchase Clinicals you ever had. It will pay you to send your order at once.

High Grade Clinicals at Low Grade Prices.

Cash must accompany orders. No discount.

Any rubber goods required we will be pleased to send, charges paid.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario



THANKS



To our many friends, the Druggists, throughout the Dominion of Canada. We desire to express our appreciation of the generous treatment we have received at their hands, which has been the means of enabling us to report a year of splendid progress. We make a fresh start with a stronger determination than ever to merit a continuance of these favors.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL COMPANY, LIMITED
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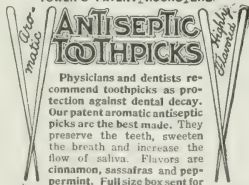
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Physicians and dentists recommend toothpicks as protection against dental decay. Our patent aromatic antiseptic picks are the best made. They preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath and increase the flow of saliva. Flavors are cinnamon, sassafras and peppermint. Full size box sent for 15c. postage and coupon below. We are the largest manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.

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Correspondence invited with dealers, hotel men, dentists and physicians. We want dealers and agents everywhere. Agents are making from \$3 to \$10 a day.

CUTLER TOWER CO., 144 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
 Enclosed find 15c. for which please send me one box of 300 Aromatic Antiseptic Toothpicks. Name.

My agent's name is.....

My druggist's name is.....

Your truly (Name).....

(Address).....

Did You Ever Notice

that the druggists throughout the country who do the largest trade are always the fellows who are not afraid to buy enough of any good patent medicine in order to get a lot of free advertising.

On the other hand did you ever notice the shiney coat and frayed at the bottom pants on the man who is always knocking patent medicines and talking about the professional aspect of the drug business.

That ought to be enough to convince you of the wisdom of writing The Merrill Medical Co., M'fg Chemists, Toronto, regarding exclusive advertising proposition for

MERRILL'S RELIABLE FAMILY REMEDIES
THE ROYAL ENGLISH TOILET PREPARATIONS
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Don't wait for a traveller. Write to-day
The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.
 Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont.

our new profession is yet in its infancy. Many will struggle for the top place and if some do fall back, do not be at the foot of the ladder or you will surely be crushed.

I hope, as one who has for years taken an active interest in Association work and who has spent so much time and labor over this Act, to see it in the years to come one of the honorable institutions of our Province, enjoying the respect of the refractionist as well as of the general public.

THE RED CROSS TRADE-MARK

In an application made by the Trustees of the new hospital in the town of Cobalt for permission to designate it the "Cobalt Red Cross Hospital," the fact was revealed that under the Treaty of Geneva, which was confirmed by an Act of the Dominion Parliament, it is forbidden, under the penalty of a fine to use the name of "Red Cross," except with the official Red Cross Society or its branches.

As numbers of druggists throughout the country have been using these words pretty freely, this should serve as a warning before any prosecutions might be taken by the Attorney-General against violation of the Act.

BOOKS

"Inorganic Chemistry," Part I., by F. Stanley Kipping, Ph.D., D.S.C., F.R.S., and W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., N.S.C., F.R.S., published by W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., Edinburgh and London.

This is a new text book on the elements of inorganic chemistry, which has been issued by the publishers in the belief that the present text book leaves something to be desired, particularly in the arrangement of the subject matter.

The volume before us, Part I., deals more especially with the chemical changes, solution and determination of solubility and treats on some common substances and others, dealing with the fundamental principles, leaving the study of the atmosphere and the current gaseous element for a later consideration.

The authors tell us that the subject matter of this work "is essentially the same as that of the Chemists' Syllabus of the London University for the External Matriculation Examinations."

This volume is exhaustive of the portion of which it treats and should commend itself to students of chemistry.

It's easier to be sensitive than it is to be sensible.

OBITUARY

Mr. Charles Lyman, one of Montreal's prominent business men, died Nov. 13th, his death being quite unexpected. Mr. Lyman was seated in his study when he was seized with heart failure, and expired almost immediately.

Deceased was born in Montreal, in 1849, and spent the greater part of his sixty years in his native city. He was educated in the High School, Hopkins' Grammar School, of New Haven, Conn., and subsequently entered Yale University, where he received his degree of M.A.

Upon his return to Montreal he entered the firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., wholesale druggists, which firm later was known as Lyman, Sons & Co.

Some years later Mr. Lyman retired from the firm and established a wholesale drug business, under the firm name of Lyman, Knox & Co., he being the chief partner in the firm. This firm was afterwards merged into the National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., and Mr. Lyman became Secretary, which position he held until his retirement, a few years ago.

Deceased was married to Miss Kate Dean, a daughter of the late Henry Dean, of New York. Mr. Lyman was an ardent college man, was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and also of the Scroll and Key of Yale University. He leaves a widow and three children.

MR. JOHN LEWIS

Another of Montreal's leading druggists and one who is well-known throughout the greater part of Canada, has passed away in the person of Mr. John Lewis, who died Nov. 6th.

Mr. Lewis was born in Brantford, Ontario, and commenced his drug career in the store of Mr. J. A. Leart in Montreal, some forty years ago. Five years later he opened business for himself in Victoria Square, Montreal, where he remained for twenty years, afterwards moving to his new stand on St. Catherine street, where he continued until his retirement from business some three years ago, when continued ill-health compelled him to give up active work.

Mr. Lewis was recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in Montreal, and was very highly esteemed by all his confreres, as well as all those with whom he came in contact. ...

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR DRESSING CASE

A report comes to hand from the Continent in which the enormous sum of \$10,000 was recently given for a dressing case. Mrs. Potter Palmer, during her last visit to Paris, purchased for this

sum from an agent of a French countess, a dressing case of the period of Louis XV. containing seventy-five exquisite toilet articles, each beautifully ornamented. The tops of bottles and jars are solid gold; on the powder boxes are works of true art in miniature. It is said the treasure has been valued at fully three times the price paid by Mrs. Palmer. The case and fittings were exhibited at 5 Rue Chausse d'Antin, Paris, and, it is said, set every woman wild with envy.

THE RAPIDITY OF VOLATILIZATION OF CAMPHOR

By Charles H. LaWall

"Manufacturers of such preparations as camphorated oil and spirits of camphor, whose products are found to be below strength, frequently attempt to defend themselves against the charge of wilfully violating the law by claiming that the deficiency in strength has been caused by volatilization of the camphor in the preparation, owing to its having stood on the shelves for a long time." The author states that in order to determine if the foregoing is true he undertook a few experiments for determining the rapidity of the volatilization of camphor and preparations of it. Camphor, both powdered and lump, was exposed to the atmosphere in a large closet. The following tabulation gives the results:

Lump Camphor—Amount taken, 3.853 Gm.

Loss after 24 hours, 0.060 Gm., or 1.56 p.c.

Loss after 4 days, 0.337 Gm., or 8.74 p.c.

Loss after 14 days, 0.904 Gm., or 23.46 p.c.

Loss after 28 days, 1.670 Gm., or 43.34 p.c.

Loss after 45 days, 2.387 Gm., or 61.95 p.c.

Powdered Camphor—Amount taken, 2.00 Gm.

Loss after 24 hours, 0.176 Gm., or 8.8 p.c.

Loss after 4 days, 0.666 Gm., or 33.3 p.c.

Loss after 14 days, 1.674 Gm., or 83.7 p.c.

Loss after 20 days, 1.998 Gm., or 99.9 p.c.

This shows that powdered is much more rapidly volatilized than lump camphor. Official camphor liniment, verified by a polariscope examination, was subjected in an uncorked bottle to a temperature of 40 degrees C. After fourteen days the strength was estimated to be 19.75 per cent. and at the end of a month 19.21 per cent. A part of the preparation exposed to ordinary room temperature in an uncorked bottle for a month showed a loss of less than 0.25 per cent. Official spirit of camphor, the strength having also been verified with the aid of the polariscope, showed at the expiration of fourteen days an increase of camphor content from 10 Gm. in 100 c.c. to 11.47 Gm. in 100 c.c. At the end of one month it showed an increase of 12.04 Gm. in 100 c.c.

The above results, the author states, indicate that, while camphor itself is rapidly volatilized, the preparations of it are not sufficiently altered to justify a manufacturer resorting to such a defense.—N. J. Pharm. Assoc.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

A case of interest to druggists was held before the Court of Appeal, in Montreal, Nov. 17th. It was that of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec vs. the Modern Drug Store, Limited, of Hull, Quebec. The action was to recover \$10,500 fines for alleged infringement of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, which was a penalty of \$25.00 for each shop kept open and operated in defiance of the law.

The Pharmacy Act forbids anyone to keep a drug store unless he is a duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or unless he holds a license and is registered as a pharmacist.

The company defendant, a duly incorporated company, kept two shops open in Hull, where it retailed drugs, and the present action was instituted on the ground that it could not do so, being neither a member of the College of Physicians, nor the holder of a pharmacist's license.

The company confessed judgment for \$50, pleading at the same time that it had the right to retail drugs under its letters patent, and the Superior Court found this confession of judgment sufficient. Hence the present appeal, where the question to decide is whether an incorporated company can open a shop for the purpose of retailing drugs.

It was argued on behalf of the pharmaceutical Association that the law provides that every drug shop must be kept under the name of the bona fide proprietor, who must be a duly registered druggist or a doctor of medicine. Therefore, if a corporation cannot be registered as a druggist, it cannot keep a drug store.

The company argues that the selling of drugs is an act of trade and commerce, that the provincial statutes cannot affect it, as it has a Dominion charter empowering it to sell drugs. The law forbids a shop to be kept open and drugs sold except by a licensed pharmacist. The company has two pharmacists, duly licensed, one of whom manages each of its two shops.

After argument, the court took the case "en delibere."

When a man is in love all of the rules are suspended.

A young man seldom begins to rise in the world until after he settles down.



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" " " The Gordon Mitchell Drug Co.

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Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine

(MADE IN CANADA)

In Half Ton Drums

56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
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QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

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CHOCOLATES

Distinctive in quality and delicacy of flavor; but unless you have tried them we couldn't begin to tell you how really good Hunt's Chocolates are. Drop us a card to-day for samples.

We have a complete line of Package Goods for the Drug Trade, ready sellers that are sure to please your Customers.

We furnish advertising matter, dummy boxes for display, and tasting samples, and give exclusive agencies to hustling representatives.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

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"IDEAL" ORCHID PERFUME

Is proving itself to be the most popular of all Perfumes.

"IDEAL" ORCHID TALCUM

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Having an immense sale. It pays to sell it.

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WE WISH OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

A Merry Christmas
 And a
Happy New Year

THANKING ALL FOR FAVORS SHOWN
 US DURING THE YEAR

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SIGNS AND SIGN LETTERS

CRIMSON
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 LETTERS on OPAL GLASS FRAMED

WHITE ENAMELLED LETTERS on
 DARK BLUE GLASS FRAMED

CONVEX GOLD GLASS LETTERS on
 BLUE (Turquoise) OPALESCENT GLASS
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BOSTON BRILLIANT LETTERS (Gold)
 on BEVELLED PLATE GLASS (not
 Framed)

Write for prices and particulars, giving wording
 required, and approximate length of sign.

J. E. RICHARDSON & CO., 18 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Special Export
House for

OLIVE OILS of the Province
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Registered Trade Mark: "LA MARIE LAURE"

Ancient firm, CH. SABATIER & CIE. Established 1876.

Successor, - CH. BENABEN, at Salon (France).

The firm guarantees their oils absolutely pure and furnishes a certificate of the Laboratory for each shipment.

Sole Agent for Canada : : : : **THOMAS REID** : : 9 St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL

Trade Notes

R. J. Barrett has opened a drug and stationery business at Osage, Saskatchewan.

Calvert & Forsyth have purchased the drug business of Dr. King, Guernsey, Saskatchewan.

The Red Cross Pharmacy has opened at New Norway, Alberta.

J. H. Stiles has opened a drug and stationery business at Bassano, Alberta.

A. W. Dowsley has opened a drug and stationery business at Coleridge, Alberta.

Dr. T. R. Ross has opened a drug and stationery business at Bow Island, Alberta.

Wm. Fitzgerald has disposed of his drug business at Acton, Ontario.

Golding & Co., druggists, of Tottenham, Ontario, have moved to Toronto.

The Gladstone Drug Co., of Gladstone, Manitoba, suffered a loss by fire recently.

Williams & Williams have started a drug and stationery business at Buchanan, Saskatchewan.

W. G. H. Gibbs has taken over the drug business of L. Mills, Carievale, Saskatchewan.

C. H. Stewart has purchased the branch drug and stationery store of the Love & Campbell Drug Co. at Nutana, Saskatchewan.

The Summerland Drug Co. at Summerland, British Columbia, have added stationery, books, and jewelry to their stock.

R. H. Nixon has sold his drug business at Acton, Ontario.

J. A. Zimmerman, druggist, has sold his Cannon street branch store in Hamilton, Ontario.

Dr. Tugham has sold his drug business at Grassy Lake, Alberta.

T. V. Woolrich has purchased the drug business of Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

J. F. McCallum has opened a drug store at Edmonton, Alberta.

J. D. McCrostie has purchased the drug business of B. G. Tugham, Grassy Lake, Alberta.

Joseph Faye has purchased the business of the Altona Drug Co. at Altona, Manitoba.

F. E. Doidge has purchased the drug and stationery business of W. C. Smith, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The National Drug & Chemical Co. will erect a large warehouse in Regina, Saskatchewan, in the spring.

R. J. Eley has purchased the drug business of J. Fyfe, Bladworth, Saskatchewan.

J. M. Hargreaves has purchased the drug business of R. T. Hoskin, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. P. Peters has taken over the drug business of L. Roy, Hebert, Saskatchewan.

Ross Bros. has purchased the branch drug store of W. A. Rife at Wynyard, Saskatchewan.

T. C. Hatton, druggist, at Owen Sound, Ontario, died recently.

F. St. Onge & Cie, druggists, at Roxton Falls, Quebec, have given up business.

It is reported that W. F. Garland has purchased the branch drug store of Beattie & Argue, at Hintonburg, Ontario.

G. Tamblin will shortly open his fifth drug store on Yonge Street, opposite Shuter, Toronto. He promises to have one of the finest fitted drug stores in the city.

E. Chandler, druggist, of Springfield, Ontario, died in November.

The Pharmacie St. Louis, of Montreal, has been registered.

J. B. Hardy has purchased the drug business of Clark & McEachren, West Fort William, Ontario.

Frank Smith, of the firm of Smith & Carson, druggists, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, died recently.

E. G. Moxon has taken over the drug business of E. J. Colwell, Truro, Nova Scotia.

R. S. McDonald has taken over the drug business of J. McD. Taylor, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Wm. Hines has purchased the drug business of Copeland & Co., North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The Rameau Pharmaceutical Co., of Montreal, has been registered.

The Dru King Medicine Co., of Toronto, has been registered with a capital stock of \$40,000.

E. B. Mealy has purchased the drug business of Hawkins, Ltd., King Street Branch, Hamilton, Ontario.

A. P. Sieveright has purchased the drug business of W. D. Wodehouse, Walkerton, Ontario.

F. E. Morgan succeeds W. H. Chapman in the drug business at Guy and St. Catherine Streets, Montreal, Quebec.

Chas. E. Reynolds has purchased the branch drug store of J. A. Zimmerman, on Cannon Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

The Canadian Analines and Chemicals Co., Toronto, has been incorporated.

J. E. Livernois, Ltd., Quebec, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$800,000. They will carry on a wholesale and retail commission and pharmacy business.

The Formofume Co. have opened a factory in Michigan City, Indiana, which will be devoted to the manufacture of their special lines of disinfectants, air moisteners, etc.

CORRECTION

In our last issue, under "Trade Notes," there appeared the following: "Wm. Whitehead, Toronto, is advertising his business for sale."

Mr. Whitehead informs us that this is not correct and he is not seeking to dispose of his business, and we regret publication of the item.

ON THE USE OF PURIFIED TALCUM.

You can have too much of a good thing, and that is what the National Formulary gives us in the free use of purified talcum.

For example, the elixir cinchonae, in which they direct the use of it needs no such treatment. It needs a filter after the alkaloidal salts are brought into solution, and scarcely that.

How absurd after one has taken the trouble and time to clarify his aromatic elixir to muddle it up again with talcum.

Elixirs containing resinoids tinctures are better treated without talcum if given a week or more to settle.

One trouble with the purified talcum is the amount of impalpable powder present in it. This powder will sometimes pass through a double filter, causing much annoyance to the operator. Its presence could have been entirely avoided if in the preparation of the purified talcum a liberal amount had been washed away.

The article is cheap and should be washed recklessly in order to secure a powder suitable for laboratory purposes.

But the greatest trouble with talcum is its affinity for the inside surface of a clean glass bottle and to remain there in a quantity so small as to be unobserved, but to come away at some later period in a quantity sufficient to destroy the beauty of some carefully prepared elixir.

The finer particles of talcum can form with oils and grease an insoluble, indestructible cement-like silicate soap that defies acids, alkalies, hot water and the brush.

The only easy remedy seems to be when a bottle has once been used for shaking talcum in to retain it always after for that purpose.—Rocky Mountain Druggist.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held Nov. 4th, with a small attendance. Mr. Struthers in the chair.

Little more than the routine business was done. The chairman of the Telephone committee asked

for an extension of time in order to secure proper information and report.

The question of a manufacturing house supplying merchants other than druggists in towns where there were drug stores was also brought up.

The discussion on the condition of affairs in Toronto in regard to cutting prices created considerable discussion, and it appeared to be the opinion of those present that a general resort to cutting of prices of patent medicines particularly would have to be undertaken in order to meet the situation.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The fortieth anniversary of the business known as the Paterson Drug Store, Wiarion, Ontario, was recently celebrated. This business was established in 1869 by the late Mr. James Paterson, who received his pharmaceutical training in the Apothecaries' Hall, Glasgow, Scotland.

In 1857, Mr. Paterson came to Toronto; and was engaged in the laboratory of what is known now as the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co. In 1869, he opened a drug business on the south-west corner of Gould and George Streets, Wiarion, occupying it for several years, afterwards moving to a more suitable location on Berford Street. In 1881, his son, Mr. James Paterson, Junior, graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and succeeded the father in business, the latter dying in 1886.

Mr. James F. Paterson, a graduate of the O. C.P., 1901, is also connected with the business, thus making the third in direct line of druggists. In 1907, the store was entirely rebuilt.

THE LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION

Exceptionally interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view was the stand of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. at the recent London Medical Exhibition. In addition to a comprehensive display of their well-known "Tabloid," "Soloid" and "Vaporole" products, the firm exhibited a number of new products which are the outcome of recent chemical research and experiment. Of the latter, "Soamin" and "Orsudan" are the most important. These organic salts of arsenic are tolerated in much larger doses than arsenious acid, and are being successfully prescribed for syphilis, malaria, and sleeping sickness.

A series of "Vaporole" Hypodermic products in hermetically sealed glass containers of special design was shown. An expanded foot beneath the bulb keeps each container in an upright posi-

E. MERCK'S

Merck

CHLOROFORM for Anesthesia

Darmstadt

The Chemist's Safeguard :

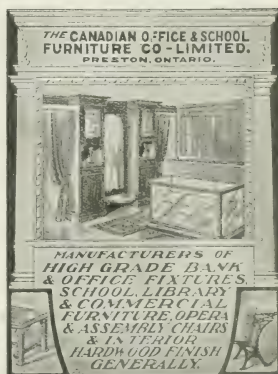
Purity and reliability guaranteed by
specifying the "MERCK" Brand

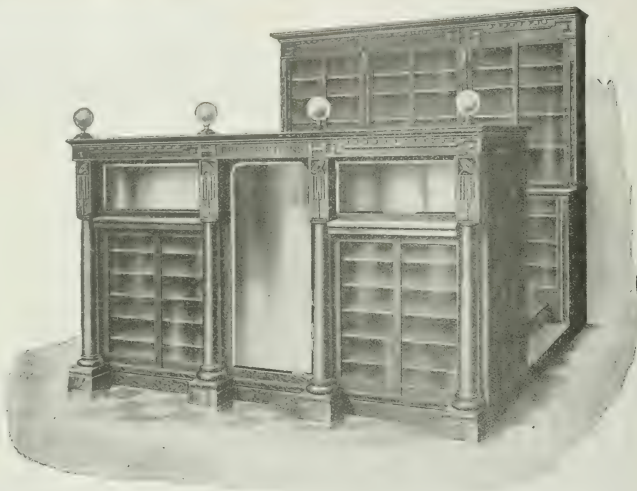


The
Original
and
Only
Genuine

BEWARE
OF
IMITATIONS
SOLD
ON THE
MERITS OF

MINARD'S
LINIMENT





The Innovation Prescription Case

Our Latest Idea for Labor Saving in the Modern Pharmacy.

The Innovation Prescription Case consists of a complete Dispensing Counter, that stands out in the front store, the front of which consists of handsome perfume cases and mirrors, and of sufficient height to prevent the customer looking over top of same.

The Dispenser stands on a raised platform and has a full view of the store while at work. The advantages of this are manifest, it prevents pilfering, keeps the waiting customer patient, and in a store doing a large dispensing trade, practically saves employing an extra clerk.

Send for Catalogue and special circulars which give full descriptions.

JONES BROS. & COMPANY, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:)
29-31 Adelaide St. West
TORONTO
Canada

DRUG STORE BUILDERS
TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCHES:
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
WINNIPEG

tion; the neck can be broken off easily at the point indicated by the file mark, and the hypodermic needle introduced so that the whole of the contents may be drawn up into the syringe. Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract is one of the latest additions to this series, while "Hemisine" and "Ernutin" are also supplied in boxes of six containers.

In handling these products the pharmacist has the satisfaction of knowing that he is supplying his medical customer with a perfectly sterile and stable product of constant activity.

Barroughs, Wellcome & Co. have always held a pioneer position in regard to the pharmacy of Thyroid gland. They have again taken a forward step of great importance by standardising "Tabloid" Thyroid Gland by chemical means controlled by physiological test, so as to ensure that the disiccated gland substance, of which each product represents a definite amount, contains not less than 0.2 per cent. of iodine in organic combination.

"Wellcome" Brand Chloroform, beloved of the anaesthetists for its pure and uniform composition, was well to the fore, and is now packed in amber-coloured glass tubes, so constructed that the thin drawn end can be easily broken off. The tube can then be used as a drop bottle, the point end being closed by embedding in the cork. These tubes are issued in 30 cc., 60 cc., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 100-gm. bottles are now fitted with drop stoppers.

"Tabloid" First-Aid was to be seen in a great variety of metal and leather cases of fascinating appearance and ingenious design. We have heard of ladies who are annually worried by the problem of what to give their men folk as Christmas presents; the enterprising pharmacist who brings forward the "Tabloid" First-Aid solution of the problem may do so with profit to himself and advantage to his clients.

"Nizin," a zinc salt of sulphanilic acid, was exhibited. It is a new antiseptic which is gaining many admirers owing to its stimulating and healing properties. In the strength recommended for lotions it is non-irritating and non-poisonous, two great desiderata in a preparation of this kind.

The "Tabloid" Brand Laxative Fruit Pastilles are very attractive in appearance, and have an agreeable flavour. They are packed in neat aluminium and blue metal boxes of two sizes, suitable for the pocket.

The man who foots the bills always has a kick coming.

The village gossip never feels the need of a vacation;

CASSELL'S PUBLICATIONS

The November issue of Cassell's Magazine contains many excellent things, amongst others, "The Last Grand Round-Up," adventures with the buffalo in the far West, by Newton McTavish; "The Confessions of a Rebellious Woman"; "A Holiday in Algiers"; "Lady Molly of Scotland Yard," etc.

The December issue, the Christmas number, promises to be one of unusual excellence, the contributions being from well-known authors. There will also be presented with this number, eight plates in colours, being eight of the most seasonable Royal Academy pictures.

"The Quiver" for November contains the commencement of a new serial story by Annie S. Swan.

"The New Magazine" for November is full of interesting stories by good authors. It is an excellent 15-cent magazine and is deservedly popular.

PERSISTENT ADVERTISER

The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid;
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

Every retailer knows that the increase in sales made last year was due either directly, or indirectly, to selling articles that were advertised and on which a demand had been, or was being created.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff has been on the market for 75 years and every druggist knows about it, but they don't know that it is now put up in cartons, containing one dozen and one-half dozen bottles, respectively. These cartons placed on the show case will sell the snuff rapidly without solicitation, and often to customers who might not think to ask for it.

It is now being advertised extensively in the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada, which is bound to create a large demand for it, and by displaying it on your counter you will get the customers the advertising brings in, and make 50 per cent. on every bottle.

TIME-SAVERS IN THE DRUG STORE

By Byron Ott

Most of us fellows are in the drug business because we like it. Some of us couldn't do anything else. Many of us like it because we are making good money out of it. It is the most attractive of all retail businesses. It has, however, one objectionable feature, and that is the number of hours a man must give to the business every day in order to make it a success.

So here comes the question of short cuts and time-savers in the drug business. Time-saving is a vital question with us—not alone that we may reduce our hours, so that we may have some time for recreation and pleasure, but that we may reduce the labor of conducting our business to the minimum, thereby lessening the expense.

Most druggists find themselves daily at the grind, doing many things that they have hired clerks to do, and feeling all the time that their best interest demands that they be always in the foreground, and thereby they deprive themselves of the time that they should give to the things that count so much for business.

The only way for us druggists to save time, and to reduce our labor to the minimum, is to have a perfect system about every branch of our business.

The first important step toward saving time in the drug business should be taken at your desk or in the office, as the case may be. There must be system about your bookkeeping. Don't let your books get behind. Have proper files for letters and invoices. Don't let your invoices accumulate on the files after the goods are checked off, but enter them on your books at once. In case of error on an invoice, make note of it on your "want book," so that your attention will be called to it later.

Have some means of knowing when you should pay a bill, without taxing your memory with it. You have enough on your mind without this. I say again, don't let your books get behind. Be able to know at all times just where your business stands. You will be surprised at the time saved if you give this important branch of the business the proper attention.

Every druggist has a system of taking care of his cash. Some of us have very little to take care of, but whatever you have, gentlemen, take care of it in a systematic manner.

The second important point is in the classification of stock, and it must be so arranged that the least possible time will be consumed in waiting on the trade.

All drawers in the store should be labeled or numbered, and a list made of their contents.

Have your laboratory well equipped. Have enough graduates, mortars, spatulas, etc., to

work with, and see that a graduate or mortar doesn't have to be washed every time you are in need of one. Classify everything in the laboratory, and have everything as handy as possible. It is a big time-saver.

Get that "want book" in a handy place, and if necessary, have two or three of them, and talk want book to the clerks until they dream about it o' nights. It is a worry and a great loss of time to find out that you are out of about every fourth thing called for.

Get your orders as nearly ready as possible for the travelling salesman. His time is money as well as yours.

There is that mailing list. Have you one? Well, one isn't enough. Take carbon copies of it, and have a half-dozen of them always on hand. You haven't the time to copy one every time it is called for. Write across the face of them: "Return" to you, and you'll never be out of a mailing list.

Another and very important matter in the saving of time is the proper supervision of our clerks.

The clerks are the source of much worry to most of us. We spend too much time in trying to keep them busy, and we do too much of their work.

Have talks with your clerks. Give them a full understanding as to their duties around the store. Teach them how to meet and handle the trade, and you'll soon find that they can handle it as well as you would yourself. Don't be one of those conscientious egotists who cannot rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without their personal supervision.

One of these fellows who sailed for England left in his brother's care a parrot of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he reached Southampton than he rushed over this cablegram to his brother: "Be sure and feed parrot." And the brother cabled back: "Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do?"

Put some of the responsibility upon your clerks, and don't keep a clerk that shows no improvement when you have done all you can to improve him.

See that they utilize their spare moments in cleaning and re-arranging stock, filling stock bottles, and preparing goods for the sales counter.

And right here is a time-saver that must not be overlooked.

It is a great saving of time to have the heavy drugs, such as epsom salts, sulphur, borax, salt-petre, alum, etc., put up in the 5 and 10-cent packages, ready for the trade; likewise glycerin,

Nasmith's

CHOCOLATES

LAST MINUTE ORDERS

Will Receive Quick and Careful Attention.

We wish our many Customers
in the Drug Trade

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Write

THE NASMITH CO., Limited,
66 Jarvis St. TORONTO

LOOK!

Below is one of our ads., which will run continuously for the next six months in the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada.

FOR Colds In Head and Catarrh USE



25¢
at all Druggists, or sent prepaid by
C. H. Keith, Mfr., Cleveland, Ohio

Our Display Carton on your show case will
sell it quickly.

Order of your jobber

NOW



Musical Instruments
& Talking Machines

Now is the Time

TO ORDER

Violins, Mandolins,
Guitars, Banjos, Hohner
Mouth Organs and Ac-
cordeons. Victor Talk-
ing Machines. Olympia
Music Boxes :: :: ::

FOR

Christmas Trade

CATALOGUES SENT CHARGES PREPAID

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO
AND MUSIC CO., LIMITED

15 EAST KING ST.,

TORONTO

"ARLINGTON"

"Pyralin" Combs Dressing and Fine

See our range of these goods before
ordering elsewhere. We have a nice assort-
ment at A1 value, and are unsurpassed for
durability. We also manufacture infant's
teething rings.

The Arlington Co., of Canada
LIMITED

East
Duncan Bell
Montreal.

West
John A. Chantler & Co.,
Toronto.

MONEY

MORE MONEY can be made by investment in good Cobalt stock securities than in any other way. The greatest opportunities are presented from time to time whereby a small investment will return an independence.

One Thousand Dollars invested in Crown Reserve Mining Stock at the start is now worth One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, and is paying Sixty Per Cent. per annum.

One Hundred Dollars invested in Temiskaming & Hudson Bay shares at the start has paid over Twelve Thousand Per Cent. profit and is today worth six hundred times the price asked at the start.

Can you make money faster? Good judgment is all that is necessary. We claim to have this. Let us act for you.

We deal in all the listed securities, including New York stocks and Chicago grain, but make our specialty in Cobalt stocks.

CANADIAN CENTRAL MINES is the opportunity of the moment. This Company with \$1,000,000 charter is divided into one million shares of \$1.00 each.

The Company owns ten silver properties situated near Logan Lake, Gow Ganda Lake and on the east arm of the Montreal River. These claims are fully paid for and a gang of men are pushing development.

They also own 390 acres of the best oil and gas leases in Tilbury East Township, with a production of \$4,000 per month from ten wells. Drilling is being pushed ahead and at least \$1.00 per share will be realized from the oil holdings alone. This stock should sell at \$5.00 a share within three years. Fifty Thousand Shares are offered at 60c. per share unless withdrawn.

Send in your order on this—the price will advance to 75c. with increased development.

The Directors all paid for their stock and there is no promotion stock.

The total issue, covering all the above properties fully paid, and no debts against the Company, is Four Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand Shares, leaving Five Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand Shares in the Treasury for future use.

WRITE US TO-DAY. We carry Cobalt Stocks on Margin. **WRITE US.**

PATRIARCHE & COMPANY

STOCK DEALERS

Patriarche Block, Scott St. = TORONTO, Can.

rose water, castor oil, turpentine, gasoline, carbolic acid, paregoric, bay rum, etc. Many of us do this more or less, but we do not give it the attention we should.

Carry a scratch pad in your pocket, and make a note of the things that need doing as they come to your attention, and place the slip where the clerks may see it.

There are many short cuts that you can take in the drug business, gentlemen, but be careful that these short cuts do not in the end cut down your cash sales, or cause you trouble in the future. Don't be like Bill Thompson, whose dog got his head stuck in a pitcher. Bill cut off the dog's head to save the pitcher, and then had to break the pitcher to get the dog's head out.

There are perhaps many time-savers that might be applicable to the city stores, but not to the drug stores in the smaller towns, and vice versa.

During the last Christmas holidays I was short of help, and had to arrange things so that I could handle the business during the rush hours, and I will mention just one of the many little things that I did to save time. My perfumes were at the front of the store, and as my wrapping counter was at the rear, I placed bottles, small piece of wrapping paper, and a box of rubber bands at the perfume case, so that I could handle that part of the business without leaving the front of the store.

There are many legitimate time-savers in the drug business, but in order to reduce the labor to the minimum, there must be perfect system about every branch of the business.—Western Druggist.

CONVICTION QUASHED

The conviction entered against W. H. Lee, druggist, Toronto, who was fined in the police court under the provision of the Lord's Day Act for selling cigars on Sunday, has been quashed by Judge Morson, before whom the case was brought on Nov. 22nd.

The principal witnesses on behalf of Mr. Lee were Dean Heebner, of the O.C.P., Dr. Graham Chambers, Professor of the O.C.P., and Dr. R. J. Dwyer, of St. Michael's Hospital, all of whom claimed tobacco to be a drug, and also when in the form of a cigar.

Judge Morson's finding was: "On the evidence I find that tobacco is clearly a drug, frequently prescribed by physicians in the form of a smoke, and therefore conviction on the ground that tobacco is not a drug is wrong. If it could be shown that a cigar was sold by a druggist, not as a drug, but for the pleasure of a smoke only, I think that it would be an offence under the

Lord's Day Act. But it is the duty of the Crown to prove this. There is no duty, in my opinion, imposed upon the druggist to inquire for what purpose the cigar is sold, any more than in the sale of any other drug."

We understand that the case will be taken to a higher court.

NOVELTIES IN HAND BAGS

Amongst the numerous novelties in ladies' bags recently introduced by English manufacturers is the "Girdlet" bag, which is now selling rapidly. This is made in different shades and designs in embroidered silk and sueded calf, with or without a half-belt attachment. This can be worn from the shoulder or the waist. Another dainty bag is styled the "Summer Girl." This is of mercerized watered silk, richly embroidered with a beautifully worked floral design. The "Marketiere" is an attractive and useful shopping bag in assorted colors with a chrome finish, and is eminently suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. Tasselled Dorothies are also shown by this firm in all shades and qualities of leather. They are provided with silk cords, and look very smart indeed. The "Promenade" embroidered pocket to wear in the same manner as the "Girdlet" is a useful article for lady shoppers, and fills a long-felt want. It is supplied in watered silk, with silk cord and leather tassels. The "Nek-it" is another novelty. This is a dainty necklet for a lady to wear over the ordinary collar. It is manufactured in twenty-one different shades of leather, and is studded with pretty beads, whilst the buckles are of gilt. We recently noticed a number of improvements in regard to travelling kit made by this firm. Prominent among these was the patent "Non-sag" bag. This is provided with a spring frame which renders it impossible for the bag to lose its shape under any circumstances. This is an advantage which will be appreciated by travellers, especially with regard to kit and square bags, which have usually a tendency to sag, especially when exposed to wet weather.

A SEVERE PENALTY

A correspondent having written the National Druggist, as to whether "in making a wash for veterinary use containing denatured alcohol, he must state on the label the kind and quantity of such alcohol used," the editor of that journal in reply gives the wording of the Act, and also strongly emphasizes the fact that druggists should ever bear in mind that the use of denatured alcohol in the manufacture of liquid

medicines of any kind, whether for internal or external use, is expressly forbidden by the law. The law declares that any person who uses it "for manufacturing any beverage or liquid medicinal preparation, or knowingly sells any beverage or liquid medicinal preparation made, in whole or in part, from such alcohol, shall on conviction for each offence be fined not more than \$5,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and shall in addition forfeit to the United States all personal property used in connection with his business, together with the buildings and lots or parcels of ground constituting the premises on which said unlawful acts are performed or permitted to be performed."

DECISION AGAINST PROTECTED PRICES

W. D. Freeman, of the Freeman Perfume Co., Cincinnati, brought suit against R. W. Miller in the Courts of the Common Pleas, and sought to recover damages to the amount of \$21,600 for alleged violation of the price protection contract of the Freeman goods.

The defendant it appears had signed a contract not to sell the products below the stipulated figures and also not to supply anyone else who would sell below that figure, and it was claimed that the contract was violated by furnishing a "cutter" with a quantity of the goods. The courts held, however, that "a secret process is merely the secret of the manufacturer and is for all times, so long as he can keep it concealed, but that the Government only grants monopoly to a patent or article up to its statutory limitations," and also held that the contract was a violation of the Common Law and the State Anti-Trust Law, and the plaintiff could not recover damages.

We understand that the Freeman Perfume Co. intend appealing against this decision.

USED BY ROYALTY

"Mothersill's 'Seasick Remedy'" is now kept on the royal yacht, "Victoria and Albert," and is used by royalty. It is also purchased by the British War Office for benefit of the troops when transferring from one station to another. In connection with this we have recently received a splendid testimonial from Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain General of the Forces. The great Polytechnic Society of London supply and recommend it on all their tours. The Salvation Army supply it to their officers and emigrants for sea-going journeys. Colonel Roosevelt and party used it on their trip to South Africa, with splendid results. They have names and testimonials of many others almost equally as famous, who have used it with the same uniform good results.

NOTES ON DISPENSING

By A. Schleimer, Rutherford, N. J.

There are numerous ways by which the expert dispenser overcomes many of the difficulties of every-day dispensing, not only saving time and labor, but, what is far more important, gaining an intimate knowledge of, and familiarity with, the nature of the goods he handles, that could not be obtained in any other manner.

It is surprising to the novice to see the man of older experience turn out a product with ease and promptness that he has found not only difficult but sometimes impossible.

I will offer a few suggestions that I have found serviceable.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

For some reason or other the metric or French system still seems confusing to many dispensers. The average store is not equipped with the weights and measures of the system, and the only thing possible, therefore, is conversion. There is a good reason for this state of affairs, though at first glance it would seem that it would be a simple matter to equip oneself with the proper weights and measures and use them wherever specified.

The trouble is that our containers are not made according to the metric system. It would not be so bad to dispense 100 cc. in a 4-oz. vial, or even 250 cc. in a 12-oz., but a 500 cc. or a 1,000-cc. mixture would have to be put into a quart and half-gallon bottle, respectively.

This applies not only to the prescription counter but to the laboratory, and until custom demands that containers be made according to the French system, its use as a whole will be impractical.

In converting from one system to another, the plan generally used is to refer to a printed comparison table. This method is not only complicated and consumes a great deal of time, but is not exact.

The only proper way is to figure on a percentage basis. This is not only exact, but takes little time. For instance, take 5 cc. of a salt in a 100-cc. mixture; if you are going to make an ounce of the mixture, the amount of salt required is 5 per cent. of 480, or 24 grains. If one will only bear it in mind, there is no difference between the metric and our own monetary system.

It frequently happens that a formula calls for parts by weight, where one or more of the ingredients are considerably lighter or heavier than water. In cases of this kind the specific gravity must be taken into consideration. Let us take, for example, diluted sulphuric acid. The formula calls for 100 grammes of acid and 825 grammes of water. As there are very few stores that have

The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST		
Size	Per Gross	Original Package
$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz.	\$ 8.35	5 gross
1 "	8.25	5 "
1 "	7.50	3 "
2 "	9.90	3 "
3 "	12.75	2 "
4 "	15.00	2 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

Discount to the Trade 60%

T. C. WHEATON CO.

Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

EXPERT BOTTLE BLOWERS



ASK FOR "CRUSADER"

(REGISTERED)

The Choicest Invalid Port

Its PURITY and AGE commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottles. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. HAMILTON & COMPANY, Brantford
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTERS FOR CANADA



Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail. We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

The Ohio Institute of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio

SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI B.P.

MAKE YOUR OWN BY USING

VANCO

BRAND

Concentrated Nitrous Ether 1-20

GUARANTEED STRENGTH

MADE IN CANADA

PRICES :

4 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.40 8 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.20 16 oz. bottles, per lb., \$1.10

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED

148 Van Horne Street

Toronto, Ontario

a scale that can be used for this purpose, it is necessary to convert the weight of the acid to its equivalent in liquid measure.

In order to find what one pound of liquid will measure, divide 1 by the specific gravity, and multiply by 16. The result will be the measurement in ounces. This greatly simplifies the making of solutions where weighed quantities are specified.

Sulphuric acid, for instance, will be found to measure approximately 8.75 ounces (liquid) to the pound.

TINCTURE IODINE

The tincture of iodine is another annoying preparation of the U.S.P. Made the way it generally is, by adding the iodine and iodide to the proper amount of alcohol and setting aside, solution never completely takes place.

According to the U.S.P., potassium iodide is soluble in alcohol to the extent of 1 in 12. This, however, is not so. It is barely soluble 1 in 20, which is the proportion called for in tincture of iodine.

Rub the potassium iodide in a mortar with successive portions of alcohol until all is taken up. Then place the iodine in a perforated test-tube and allow it to hang just beneath the surface of the liquid. By this method the tincture can be prepared in half a day in any quantity.

If you have not a perforated test-tube, an open tube will answer as well. Take a piece of wide tubing, partially close it at one end, and flare it at the other. Then simply close the narrow end with glass wool, to hold the iodine. Just why this formula has been adopted by the U.S.P. I could never understand, when the addition of 5 per cent. of water would make a more satisfactory product.

There are two reasons given for adopting this particular formula: One is that it allows the tincture to be mixed with water; and the other is that the iodide makes a more stable preparation, by preventing a too rapid volatilization of the iodine. Allowing the reasons to be correct, there could be no objection to the addition of the water, and it would greatly simplify the preparation of the tincture. The fact of the matter is, however, that the alcohol is much more volatile than the iodine, and there is no necessity therefore of "preserving" the iodine.

While on the subject of iodides, it may be well to note that there is no such solution of potassium iodide as 1 in 1. Not only doctors but druggists generally seem to think that it can be made into 100-per cent. solutions. Prescriptions for this are frequently written, on which saturated solutions are generally given. The U.S.P. states that the salt is soluble in 0.7 parts of water. The best that I have been able to obtain at ordin-

ary temperature is 1 in 0.8, which is considerably under 100 per cent.

SYR. FERROUS IODIDE

First place your filings or card-teeth in a Florence flask, add about one-half the full quantity of water, then the iodine. Plug the flask with some absorbent cotton, and set aside in a place a little cooler than normal temperature, so that the reaction takes place slowly. Let it stand about 12 hours, when the reaction will be complete. Heat to boiling, and when cool enough filter, adding the balance of the water through the filter. Place the liquor to which the proper amount of sugar has been added in an evaporating dish over a gas-stove flame turned very low. Add a few filings, or, better still, place an ordinary steel spatula in the dish, taking care to see that the spatula is perfectly clean and free from grease. Stir occasionally over this low heat until the sugar is completely dissolved. Add the hypophosphorous acid, and bottle. This will give you a beautiful light-green syrup that will keep under all ordinary conditions without change of color.

ALKALOIDS

The alkaloids of quinine, codeine, strychnine, etc., are not generally to be found in stock in the ordinary store, for the reason that they are seldom called for. Occasionally, however, one will get a call for them, and it will be necessary to prepare them from the salt that is on hand. The only objection to making them extemporaneously is the fact that when you want them, you want them at once, and in a dry condition, and the ordinary method of preparing them consumes too much time. Dissolve your salt in water, using the necessary amount of acid where needed for completing solution. Precipitate the alkaloid with ammonia (it is best to do this in a bottle), and then add sufficient ether to take up the alkaloid. By means of a small separatory funnel run the ether solution into a small evaporating dish, where it will evaporate and leave the alkaloid ready for use in a perfectly dry state, in a short while.

STOCK SOLUTIONS

There are a number of stock solutions that are always in use, such as Dobell's, lead and opium, etc. The most convenient way to keep these is to make them up double strength, and dilute them with an equal amount of water when dispensed. Most stores have stock solutions of different salts that they use frequently as a matter of convenience, such as the bromides, iodides, etc. In making these, the solution is first made and then filtered. A simpler method is to pour the salt on a filter and add the proper amount of water, allowing it to filter and dissolve right into the

stock bottle. There is no way of figuring how much space a salt will take up in solution. The only way is to measure the amount of liquid it takes to make a certain amount of solution, and make a note of it for future reference. Do not forget that no two salts are alike in this respect.

BLAUD PILLS

I doubt if there is a greater bugbear in the Pharmacopoeia than these pills. The main objection to this formula is the use of tragacanth as an excipient. In using this the resultant mass is spongy and elastic, and almost impossible to handle. By using the same quantity of acacia instead, then adding sufficient glycerin and water (mixed in proportion of glycerin 1, water 7), a good mass will result that can be turned out in as short a time as any other pill.

SCALE SALTS

It is frequently necessary to dissolve small amounts of scale salts for prescriptions, such as iron-citrate, argyrol, etc. Wherever permissible, these salts may be placed in a mortar with a little granulated sugar and triturated and dissolved easily. Very often this cannot be done, however; then the easiest way is to pour a little cold water in a test-tube, then carefully pour the salt on to the water. Apply a gentle heat, and the salt will dissolve at once. Be careful to pour the water down one side of the tube and the salt down the other, or dry side; also to add the salt to the water. If the water is poured on the salt it will be sure to "gum."

MUCILAGE OF ACACIA

In making mucilage of acacia, measure the container and take sufficient quantities to fill it up to the cork, so that there will be as little air space as possible. Place the gum in the bottle and wash with cold water and drain. Add to the gum the proper amount of water which has been heated as hot as possible without danger of breaking the bottle. Set aside and allow to cool, without shaking. After it is thoroughly cool add the lime water, and cork. Carefully invert the bottle, and the gum will dissolve in a reasonably short time. The object in using hot water is to "set" the gum so that it will stick together and adhere to the bottom of the bottle "en masse." Care should be taken to see that it is thoroughly cooled before adding the lime water.

OLEATES

Occasionally it is necessary to make an oleate for a waiting customer. If the alkaloid is rubbed up in a mortar with a little ether and then the acid added, it can be dispensed at once after warming sufficiently to drive off the ether.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH

Rub the gum in a mortar with a little alcohol, in which it is not soluble. Add the glycerin and

the water, then heat moderately to drive off the alcohol. The U.S.P. preparation takes 24 hours to make. It can be made this way in a few minutes, and the product will be far better than when made according to the U.S.P.

POWDERED CAMPHOR

When camphor is wanted on the prescription counter it is a great convenience to have it in powdered form. When powdered by the ordinary method it soon cakes and is as inconvenient to handle as the gum. If it is first dissolved in alcohol and the solution then poured into water, the precipitate can be dried on a filter paper at ordinary temperature, and will stay powdered indefinitely.

TINCTURE BENZOIN COMPOUND

Take a salt-mouth bottle that will hold more than the quantity you want to make. The ordinary Gibson candy bottle answers very well for a half-gallon quantity. Take an ordinary sugar bag (the ordinary cheese cloth used for straining will answer) and insert it in the bottle, tying the top firmly to the neck of the bottle. With a spatula put the storax in the bag, then the balance of the ingredients. Then add the required amount of alcohol. Draw the bag up and tie it firmly, so that the contents cannot spill by accident, and lower so that it lies just below the surface of the liquid. The tincture will be ready for use in two days' time, and will not require filtering.

CARBOLIC ACID

Carbolic acid is generally received in bottles of one or five pounds. The resolving of the crystals to the liquid state is a very annoying process. If done cold it takes too long, and if heat is used there is always danger of breaking the bottle, with the attending loss, and filling the store with the odor of the acid. The simplest method is to add to the crystals in the bottle the necessary amount of water, or diluted glycerin, as the case may be; then add sufficient liquefied carbolic from stock to fill up to within an inch or two of the lip, leaving just enough room to insert a good cork. Stand the bottle aside in an inverted position, and in a reasonably short time the solution will be complete.

The really great man is great because of the force within. One who has hewed and cut his own way is always admired because from small beginnings he arrives at great endings. The greatness is enhanced when a man sacrifices his own interests for those of the multitude of his fellows whom he seeks to serve. Posterity bows to those illustrious dead who "tried to leave the world better than they found it."

ABSTRACTS FROM THE SQUIBB LABORATORY NOTEBOOK*

By John A. Dunn, of E. R. Squibb & Sons

The revival of interest in official preparations on the part of doctors and druggists has naturally caused considerable activity among manufacturing pharmacists, most of whom felt not only the desirability but the practical necessity of presenting to the trade strictly official preparations which would be in every way acceptable. This has resulted in the publication of many criticisms of the official preparations and many suggestions as to how they might be improved. All of these criticisms and suggestions that are made in the proper spirit must be welcomed by those who have the interest of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary at heart.

These abstracts from our laboratory note books are for the most part slight, but we think important, modifications of the original formulas as found in the Eighth Edition of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and the Third Edition of the National Formulary. Most of them were worked out during the past two years by different members of our laboratory force. A few of them have already appeared in print in the pages of the bulletin of our association, but we have thought it best to include them in this brief abstract.

Before reading them I will pause for a moment to say that the various formulas were carefully tried in their original form and only when found unsatisfactory was an attempt at modification resorted to. And in this connection I would also remind you that these are but a few of the many formulas embodied in the pages of the works mentioned, and that both works as a whole will stand as a credit to all those engaged in their production and compilation.

Let us consider first preparations of the Pharmacopoeia.

ACID HYDRIODIC DILUTE

The following formula, while rather more trouble to carry out, gives a much cleaner preparation than the U.S.P.:

Solution of iron iodide, N.F.....Cc.	150
Barium hydrate crystals.....Gm.	125
Sulphuric acid, U.S.P., about.....Gm.	42.2
(Diluted with water to 100 Gm.)	
Acid, hypophosphorus, dil.....Gm.	50
Distilled water, q.s. to make 1,000 Gm.	

To the solution of iron iodide add the barium hydrate crystals dissolved in 500 Cc. hot water. Keep hot for one-half hour, drain on cloth and wash magma till free from barium iodide. Concentrate solutions and washings to 400 Cc., add enough hydrogen sulphide solution to remove all

iron, filter and feed in the sulphuric acid with constant stirring until the solution contains a very slight excess of sulphuric acid. Let settle six or eight hours, or over night, draw off clear liquor, add 200 Cc. water, stir, and let settle again and draw off. Repeat washing of barium sulphate once more in same way. Combine all the washes, add the dilute hypophosphoric acid, assay, and add sufficient water to make the product assay to per cent.

ACID SULPHURIC AROMATIC

We still continue to adhere to our modification of the U.S.P., 1860, formula for this preparation in preference to the present official preparation. I will not take up time in comparing the two formulas but get at once to the modification. This consists in simply mixing the sulphuric acid with a portion of the alcohol and percolating the spices with the cooled mixture holding back just enough of the alcohol to displace the remaining acid mixture from the spices. The process is a simple and easy one, and the product pharmaceutically unobjectionable and we believe therapeutically superior.

CATAPLASM KAOLIN

By the U.S.P. formula as it stands we are not able to make a satisfactory preparation. The preparation made by it is not smooth enough and will separate. The following formula gives an easy way of introducing the boric acid, and when mixing has been thorough, a very smooth product results:

Kaolin	Gm. 555
Glycerite boroglycerin	Gm. 261
Glycerin	Gm. 181
Methyl salicylate	Gm. 2
Thymol	Gm. 0.5
Oil peppermint	Gm. 0.5

Proceed as directed in the U.S.P., except that the glycerite of boroglycerin and glycerin are added at the same time.

CERATE CANTHARIDES

The formula of the 1890 U.S.P., which uses oil turpentine instead of the liquid petrolatum of the 1900 U.S.P. formula, gives a much more potent preparation.

COLLODION

The formula we suggest gives a collodion which is more contractile than the U.S.P., due to a decrease in pyroxylin. We reduce the pyroxylin 50 per cent. The formula is:

Pyroxylin	Gm. 20
Ether	Cc. 750
Alcohol	Cc. 250

In this preparation we omit the Canada turpentine to avoid the possibility of irritation from its use. We recommend the following formula:

Pyroxylin	Gm. 50
Ether	Cc. 720

*Read before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

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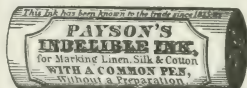
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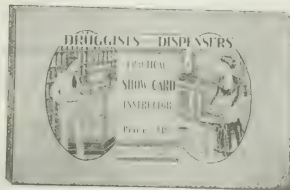
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THE U.S.P. EFFERVESCENT SALTS

While the general principle underlying these preparations, that of furnishing the moisture of the formula from the materials in it, is a good one, we found that in every case it was necessary to make some change to give a formula that not only works well but a product that keeps well. Moreover the clause in the working directions, "by the aid of careful manipulation with a wooden spatula," should be entirely omitted. The mixture should be allowed to acquire a soft, doughy consistency without any manipulation and then rubbed through a sieve. The formulas which follow have all been tried and proved.

EFFERVESCENT CITRATED CAFFEINE

The formula of the U.S.P. furnishes too little moisture and works badly particularly on a small quantity. To obviate this defect we decreased the amount of tartaric acid and increased the amount of citric acid which contains crystal water and also substituted crystallized sodium carbonate for part of the bicarbonate. Our formula follows:

Caffeine, citrated	Gm.	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered	Gm.	150
Acid, citric (No. 24, powder).....	Gm.	335
Sodium bicarb.....	Gm.	510
Sodium carbonate, cryst. No. 24, powder)	Gm.	100
To make about 1,000 Gm.		

EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIUM SULPHATE

When the magnesium sulphate is dried till it ceases to lose weight it does not make a clear solution in the effervescent mixture, moreover when tartaric acid is used the solution of this effervescent salt is not clear.

When one proceeds as follows a nice preparation results, completely and readily soluble:

Magnesium sulphate, No. 24 granule	Gm.	500
Dry at moderate heat till it weighs		
Then add citric acid fresh powder from uneffloresced crystals ..	Gm.	365
Sodium bicarb.....	Gm.	428
To make about 1,000 Gm.		

EFFERVESCENT LITHIUM CITRATE

In this case also the formula of the U.S.P. furnishes too little moisture and works badly, particularly on a small quantity. We found it necessary to decrease the amount of tartaric acid and increase the amount of citric acid which contains crystal water and also to substitute crystallized

sodium carbonate for part of the bicarbonate. Our formula follows:

Lithium citrate (No. 24, powder).....	Gm.	50
Sodium bicarb.....	Gm.	575
Sodium carbonate, cryst. (powder to No. 24).....	Gm.	150
Acid, tartaric, powdered	Gm.	50
Acid, citric, uneffloresced crystals (powder to No. 24).....	Gm.	341
To make about 1,000 Gm.		

EFFERVESCENT POTASSIUM CITRATE

The U.S.P. formula gives a product which does not keep. We found it necessary to keep out the tartaric acid entirely and use a small amount of sugar to give a little hardness to the granule. It is not necessary to dry the potassium citrate first as the U.S.P. states. Our formula follows:

Potassium citrate, No. 24 granule	Gm.	200
Sodium bicarb.....	Gm.	560
Sugar	Gm.	75
Acid, citric uneffloresced crystals (powder to No. 24)	Gm.	500
To make about 1,000 Gm.		

EFFERVESCENT SODIUM PHOSPHATE

We replaced some of the exsiccated sodium phosphate with granulated sodium phosphate to supply additional water, also slightly increased the total acid to give a finished product which would taste faintly acid and not so flat as that which is obtained by using the U.S.P. formula. Our formula follows:

Sodium phosphate, No. 24 granule	Gm.	100
Sodium phosphate, exsic	Gm.	160
Sodium bicarb.....	Gm.	480
Acid, tartaric, powdered	Gm.	255
Acid, citric, uneffloresced (powder to No. 24).....	Gm.	180
To make about 1,000 Gm.		

EXTRACT OF COLCHICUM CORM

We use 10 per cent. acetic acid instead of 6 per cent. acetic acid for the extraction of the drug, for the reason that less menstruum is required and the resultant product, while identical therapeutically, makes a smoother and nicer extract.

FLUID EXTRACTS

The question of alcoholic strength in the menstrooms of our various medicaments is an old one. Those of us who can go back forty or fifty years know what an important part it has played in the perfection of medicinal preparations. A menstruum must be chosen which will dissolve all the active principles of the drug in the quantity of liquid that can be used, but where there is a choice between menstrooms of different strengths, the weaker one should be chosen.

FLUID EXTRACT OF ACONITE ROOT

We think the committee of revision took a step in the right direction when it reduced the alcoholic strength of the menstruum for this preparation from 91 per cent. alcohol to 70 per cent. alcohol, and we think it would have been still better had they gone further and made it 41 per cent. alcohol. This latter degree of strength exhausts the drug completely and gives a fluid extract that not only fully represents the drug, but has this advantage as well, it mixes with water and other simple diluents much better than the more strongly alcoholic one, a very desirable thing with so potent a remedy.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CIMICIFUGA

We find a menstruum of 60 per cent. alcohol exhausts the drug completely when the repercolation process is used, and have therefore not changed to the 92.3 per cent. alcohol adopted by the last edition of the U.S.P.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION

We are not able to adopt the U.S.P., 1900, formula for this preparation because experiments showed that soon after the addition of the caustic soda the solution became cloudy and soon began to deposit. After a comparatively short time a voluminous deposit had formed which settled very slowly. We were therefore obliged to continue with the formula of the U.S.P., 1890, using the cold repercolation process. We think it decidedly better to leave the addition of the solution of sodium hydroxide, when needed, to the pharmacist.

FLUID EXTRACT OF LICORICE ROOT

The process given in the U.S.P., 1890, is a good one. It is in accord with the general method for making U.S.P. fluid extracts and gives a good product. The process of the U.S.P., 1900, is cumbersome and somewhat troublesome, and after all does not yield a product which has any advantage over the 1890 preparation.

GLYCERITE OF BOROLYCERIN

The U.S.P. gives a preparation that is apt to discolor during the process of making. By increasing the boric acid we get a whiter preparation:

Boric acid, granularGm. 350
Glycerin, q.s. to make 1,000 Gm.

Follow U.S.P. directions.

SOLUBLE FERRIC PHOSPHATE

When the 1890 U.S.P. was official it was impossible to make a green salt with the formula given. We preferred to follow the formula and get the salt that the formula gave rather than the green salt described.

When the eighth revision came out, no formula was given, but a green salt was described, so we had no choice but to make the green salt and a formula which will yield such a salt is here given:

Solution iron tersulphateGm. 135
Caustic soda, U.S.P.Gm. 50
Citric acidGm. 53½
Sodium phosphateGm. 76
Water, sufficient to make 1,000 Gm.

Directions.—Dilute the iron tersulphate solution with 300 Cc. of water. Dissolve the caustic soda in 300 Cc. of water in a container which holds about 2,000 Cc. Pour the diluted tersulphate of iron solution into the diluted caustic soda solution rapidly and with constant stirring, then fill the container with water while stirring. When settled decant and wash three times. Drain the magma of most of its water. Dissolve the citric acid and the sodium phosphate together in just sufficient cold water, feed into this gradually the iron magma, let stand for about twenty-four hours and warm it to about 60 degrees C. (140 degrees F.), and when the solution is complete, bath at a temperature not exceeding 60 degrees filter. Concentrate the filtrate over a water C. (140 degrees F.) to a syrupy consistency and spread on plates so that when dried the salt may be obtained in scales without heat.

BENZOATED LARD

We obtain better results by dissolving the benzoate in just sufficient alcohol and pouring this solution into the melted lard, then completing the preparation as directed by the U.S.P.

OINTMENTS OF THE U.S.P.

Anhydrous wool fat is of great service in the preparation of ointments made with chemicals which dry hard and gritty. It affords an opportunity to use freshly-precipitated magmas drained as thoroughly as possible. For example—in the case of the U.S.P. formula for ammoniated mercury ointment it would be possible to leave 12 grammes of water in the magma by using 28 grammes anhydrous wool fat instead of 40 grammes hydrous wool fat and still finish up with a strictly U.S.P. ointment absolutely free from grit. This also applies to ointments such as ointment of iodide of potash where water is necessary to dissolve a chemical in the formula.

OLEORESINS

We continue to use ether in the preparation of the oleoresins, as experiments have proven that it gives a much smoother and nicer oleoresin. In our hands the product yielded from male fern by U.S.P. acetone contained so much undesirable extractive that we found it necessary to purify it by dissolving in ether. There is no more trouble in handling ether than there is in handling the official acetone, and now that the cost of ether

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SOFT SOAP

During the progress of the eighth revision of the U.S.P. we advocated the use of cottonseed oil instead of linseed. We have had no reason to change our views and still think it would be more desirable in every way, especially as to the keeping qualities. Working with cottonseed oil we find it is not necessary to use alcohol to hasten the saponification if in its place a little soap is used previously dissolved in twice its weight of water. This will aid saponification even more than the alcohol. About 50 grammes of soap is sufficient for 400 grammes of oil.

SOLUTION IRON CHLORIDE

We find the U.S.P., 1900, test for oxychloride of iron not safe to follow. When the loss of acid which occurs in the manufacture of this preparation is made up so that the solution stands this test it will not make a tincture without precipitating a basic chloride of iron. We, therefore, continue to make up this loss of acid to the point when the solution stands the U.S.P., 1890, test for oxychloride.

SIMPLE SYRUP

The best sugar to use for this purpose is what is known in the market as "Crystal A" Confectioner's Sugar. This fact has been mentioned by many different people but still does not seem to be taken advantage of by the pharmacists generally. The importance of it is shown up very clearly in such syrups as syrup iodide of iron and syrup of hydriodic acid which keep a much better color when this sugar is used. We believe some statement explaining the difference between the ordinary granulated sugar and the above-mentioned variety would be of advantage to the pharmacist.

SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE, U.S.P.

The diluted hypophosphorous acid used in this formula to preserve the green color has been found unsatisfactory in our experience. The use of one-quarter of 1 per cent. of citric acid instead of the diluted hypophosphorous acid has proved very satisfactory. The sugar used in this as in all syrups should be what is known as Confectioner's "Crystal A Sugar."

TINCTURE OF FERRIC CHLORIDE

The 1860 formula by which the solution of iron chloride is made with an excess of nitric acid, gives a product containing more volatile ethers,

consequently more aromatic and agreeable to the patient. By the following slight modification of the U.S.P. formula it is possible to practically duplicate the 1860 product:

Solution, ferric chloride, U.S.P....Cc. 350
Acid, nitric, U.S.P..... Cc. 0.5
Alcohol, q.s. to make 1,000 Cc.

Warm the solution iron chloride to about 40 degrees C., add the nitric acid and then the alcohol. Mix thoroughly, etc.

COLORS FOR PAINTING PHOTOGRAPHS

Complexions.—Dark: Venetian red and Roman ochre, with a little rose madder. Fair: Scarlet vermilion or light red with pink madder, and Indian yellow or yellow ochre. Shadow color (for deeper tones): Indian yellow or Venetian red or rose madder, each color used separately according to complexion. The neck must be grayer than the face and slightly pink on the collar bone; arms, hands and elbows pinkish.

Hair.—Put the color on in masses, and if possible have a piece of the hair as guide. Brown: Light purple hue, shadows sepia. Gray: Cobalt Roman ochre and sepia; a little scarlet may be added. Auburn: High lights, little neutral tint and lake; shadows, burnt umber. Chestnut: High lights and very dark shadows, slightly purple; general color, burnt amber and slake. Sepia may be added. Red: Venetian red and lake, or burnt sienna if not very red. Black: Indigo lake and gamboge mixed, or lampblack modified with lake or indigo according to color.—British Journ. Phot.

SAGE HAIR TONIC

Fluid extract of sage	8 ounces
Tincture of green soap.....	7½ ounces
Tincture of red cinchona.....	3 ounces
Tincture of cantharides.....	1½ ounces
Glycerin	4 ounces
Chloral hydrate	20 drachms
Cologne (good quality).....	15 ounces
Oil of bergamot.....	4 drachms
Oil of sweet orange peel.....	4 drachms
Oil of neroli, P.G.....	½ drachm
Alcohol	4 ounces
California brandy, enough to make	1 gallon

Mix the first five ingredients together; dissolve the chloral hydrate in the cologne; make a mixture of the oils in the alcohol and add to the cologne; then put all together and let stand for a week or longer. Filter through precipitated phosphate of calcium.—P. H. Utech, in Bulletin Pharmacy.

Formulary

EMULSION OF IODOFORM

Iodoform a sufficient quantity
Hydrous lanolin 2 ounces
Cottonseed oil, enough
to make 1 pint

Triturate the iodoform with enough cottonseed oil to form a smooth paste. Add the lanolin, rub the mass until it becomes smooth, and then add the remainder of the oil with constant trituration. The resulting product will be a perfect emulsion that will not separate.—P. J. Win-ton, in Bulletin Pharmacy.

SOLUTION IRON ALBUMINATE

The following formula by Prof. Hemm, of St. Louis, is said to afford a solution giving good results. It is stated that it keeps any length of time, and does not precipitate; and that it has a pleasant and agreeable taste, without astringency. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to tablespoonful.

Dialyzed iron 12 fl. dr.
Egg albumen 12 fl. dr.
Cinnamon water 30 fl. dr.
Alcohol 30 fl. dr.
Hydrochloric acid 15 drops
Water, to make 18 fl. oz.

The white of egg is diluted with the cinnamon water, and filtered. The iron, previously diluted with water, 6 fl. oz., and containing the acid is added to the filtered liquid and the two shaken together; then add the alcohol, and lastly enough water to make 18 oz.

FACE POWDERS

I.

White talc 6 pounds
Fine white kaolin 3 pounds
Powdered orris 1 pound
Extract of jasmine 100 minims
Oil of neroli 20 minims
Vanillin 5 grains
Artificial musk 30 grains
Heliotropin 30 grains
Coumarin 1 grain

II.

White talc 6 pounds
Fine white kaolin 3 pounds
Powdered orris 1 pound
Carmine 250 grains

Perfume as in the foregoing.

III.

Talc 4 parts
Starch 1 part

SOAP POWDERS

BORAX SOAP POWDER

Soap 5 pounds
Sodium hydroxide 3 pounds
Sodium silicate 2 pounds
Sodium borate 1 pound

LONDON SOAP POWDER

Soap 6 pounds
Sodium hydroxide 2 pounds
Pearlash 1 pound
Sodium sulphate 1 pound

CHEMICAL SOAP POWDER

Equal parts of soap, sodium hydroxide and sodium borate, perfumed with oil of eucalyptus.

DRY SOAP POWDER

Dessicated hard soap 28 parts
Sodium carbonate (crystals) 68 parts
Anhydrous boric acid 1 part
Boron nitride 1 part
Ammonium chloride 1 part

VETERINARY REMEDIES

CURES FOR SADDLE GALLS

(1.)

Zinc oxide 1 ounce av.
Water 1 ounce av.
Salicylic acid ½ ounce av.
Mutton tallow 2½ ounces av.
Lard 5 ounces av.

(2.)

Tannin 1 ounce av.
Powdered camphor 2 ounces av.
Zinc oxide 3 ounces av.

Mix and sift through a fine sieve.

Sprinkle on the raw or injured surfaces, after having washed with tepid water and carbolic soap.

(3.)

Tannin 1 ounce av.
Powdered camphor 1 ounce av.
Powdered golden seal ½ ounce av.
Compound tincture of benzoin 6 fl. ounces
Glycerin 10 fl. ounces

HORSE LINIMENT

Oil amber 2 fl. oz.
Camphor 4 fl. oz.
Carbolic acid 3 fl. oz.
Oil sassafras 4 fl. oz.
Oil tar 2 fl. oz.
Oil turpentine 2 pints
Crude petroleum 5 pints

Mix and dissolve.

A caterpillar each month eats food weighing 6000 times its own weight. So would the editor's "kid" if he could get it.

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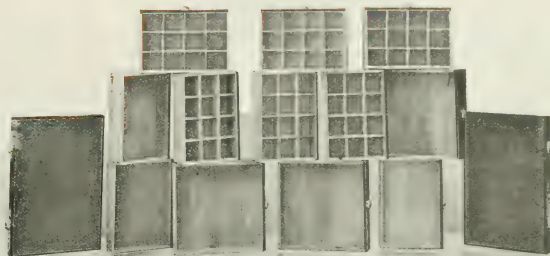
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Here's a business proposition: Buy Pape's Diapepsin and Pape's Diuretic, to get the best discounts wholesalers allow. Our advertising and the results of the use of both remedies will increase demand for them. It is wasteful to buy a few packages. They are staple as any proprietary in your stock. Buy in quantity and keep the discounts yourself.

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DIAPEPSIN PAPE'S

Photography

UNIFORM TONES ON "GASLIGHT" PAPER

The addition of tribasic sodium phosphate (Na_3PO_4) to the developer for 'gaslight' photographic paper, says Hauberrisser in Eder's *Jarbuch* (through *Brit. Journ. Photog.*), insures a uniform black tone when a number of prints are developed successively in the same solution. The writer directs the use of from 3 to 10 drops of a 10-per cent. solution to sufficient developer to cover one print.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC FIXING BATH

Namais after many experiments with photographic fixing baths containing a hardening agent reports (*Atelier des Photog.*) that he has found that the addition of sodium acetate prevents the decomposition of the sodium hyposulphite in baths containing chrome alum. The following, he says, is a great improvement on the usual hardening fixing bath as it renders gelatin completely insoluble in about ten minutes, and remains clear:

Sodium hyposulphite	250.0 grammes.
Chrome alum	7.5 grammes.
Sodium acetate	25.0 grammes.
Water, enough to make..	1000.0 c.c. (mils).

Dissolve the hypo and the chrome alum separately, each in sufficient water to make 500 c.c. (mils.); mix the two solutions and dissolve the sodium acetate in the mixture.

VIOLET-TONED PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER

A French process for making a printing-out photographic paper which tones to a very delicate violet tint is described in the *Photo-Era*. In this process a good paper stock is first floated on the following salting solution:

Ammonium chloride	1 ounce.
Rock candy	1 ounce.
Water	20 ounces.
Ammonia water	enough.

Dissolve the rock candy in half the water, heating gently; filter the solution. Dissolve the ammonium chloride in the rest of the water, and mix the two solutions. If the mixture is acid, neutralize with ammonia water. The salted paper having been dried is sensitized by floating it on the following bath, and dried in the dark:

Silver nitrate	1 ounce.
Distilled water	8 ounces.

The printing is continued until the color is very deep as it bleaches out in toning. The prints are

toned in a combined bath, or in a gold bath and fixed in the ordinary way. Before toning, however, they are moistened in a bath of

Ammonia water.....	10 drops
Water	20 ounces

The prints are toned until they are a deep purple then washed in three or four changes of water-color in the shadows. After the prints are finally washed and drained, but before they begin to dry, they are coated with a mixture of equal parts of white of egg and water applied with a soft brush.

STOCK SULPHITE SOLUTION

As is well known, a solution of sulphite of soda will not keep very long, but according to the "*British Photographic Journal*" the following solution will keep a long time:

Sulphite of soda.....	2 oz.
Potassium metabisulphite	2 drs.
Water	10 oz.

These should be dissolved in water of about 90 degrees F., and, when dissolved, the solution should be raised to the boiling-point and then allowed to cool. This solution is the one referred to as the "neutral-sulphite solution" in the following amidol and pyro development formulae.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON LINEN

Photographic prints on fabric always seem to possess a peculiar fascination for photographers, and the following baths, which I have found to work well with linen, will possibly prove useful when inquiries are made of the photographic dealer, says a contributor to the *Chemist and Druggist*. The salting-solution is made by mixing arrowroot 2 dr. with distilled water 7 oz. and then adding common salt 2 dr. and acetic acid B.P. 1 oz. Next dissolve tannic acid 2 dr. in distilled water 7 oz., and mix the two solutions. The linen should be thoroughly washed to remove the dressing and allowed to get nearly dry. It should then be immersed in the salting-solution for three minutes. Dry and immerse in the sensitising-solution, made by dissolving silver nitrate in the proportion of 50 grains to the ounce, and slightly acidifying with nitric acid ($\frac{1}{2}$ minim to the ounce is ample). Dry the sensitised fabric in the dark. Print deeply, wash, and tone in a sulphocyanide bath; wash and fix as usual. The process works easily, and the prints should be fairly permanent.

Don't waste time hunting trouble; it will find you soon enough.



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Optical Notes

ACCURACY IN REFRACTION

By Edward Jackson, M.D., before Philadelphia College for Graduates

—

Many persons with ametropia of low or moderate degree use their eyes freely and suffer no inconvenience. From this it is often assumed that to leave uncorrected a part of the refractive error when prescribing lenses will not seriously lessen the benefit. This assumption involves two errors. First, that all persons can overcome ametropia without feeling the worse for it; and, second, that the altered ametropia created by a partial correction will be as well tolerated as the same amount of ametropia arising during the development of the eye, and to which the patient has always been accustomed.

The fact is, those who do not suffer from their ametropia do not come to us for relief. Those who do come do not endure with comfort the strain which an error of refraction imposes. The same error of refraction which will cause in one person no discomfort whatever, will produce in another continuous aching of the eyes and head, in a third terrific paroxysms of sick headache, in a fourth conjunctivitis, in a fifth chronic inflammations of the lid margins, and in a sixth disturbances of digestion and general nutrition. Not one of these persons may ever suffer from the symptoms complained of by the others; and doubling his ametropia or increasing the strain by increased use of the eyes fails to produce the other symptoms, even though the particular symptom he does complain of be increased in severity to the point of rendering the use of the eyes impossible.

One patient with a dioptré of astigmatism has a chronic blepharitis of years' standing, but has never had a headache in his life. Another patient with the same amount of astigmatism comes for headaches that keep her in bed a day each week; but her lids appear, and have always been, absolutely normal. Both are cured by the correcting lenses. To reason that the one suffered no harm from his astigmatism because he never had headache; or that the other suffered no harm because she never had blepharitis, all would admit to be very irrational. But to assume, because some people tolerate a moderate hyperopia without symptoms that therefore those who come with the symptoms will be relieved, although we leave an equivalent amount of their hyperopia uncorrected, is at least equally irrational.

That patients will not tolerate an altered ametropia thrust upon them by an imperfect correc-

tion, as well as they will the ametropia that has developed with their eyes, is a fact that may be observed in many cases. An instance of it so obvious that no one practising ophthalmology can ignore it, is shown by the over-correction of hyperopia. We meet people with low myopia who have never felt the slightest inconvenience from it. Who have never realized that anyone could see more clearly at a distance than themselves, although such myopia might amount to 0.5 or 1 D. But did anyone ever know a hyperope, accustomed to perfectly clear distant vision, to accept an over-correction for his hyperopia without noticing the blurring of vision and complaining of it, even though this over-correction were but one-quarter or one-eighth of a dioptré? If any one thinks that this annoyance from acquired ametropia is confined to the over-correction of hyperopia let him put on a one-quarter dioptré concave lens, or one-quarter dioptré cylinder, placed at such an axis that it shall change without correcting his previous astigmatism, or better still, place—0.25 before one eye and a X 0.25 before the other. The wearing of such lenses for a few hours will convince most persons that the alteration of ametropia, even without any increase in the amount, is annoying and harmful. The effect of astigmatism at a different angle, or of an unaccustomed difference between the two eyes, can develop headache in persons quite unaccustomed to it.

Similar effects are produced through the eyes of patients when we prescribe lenses in which the cylinder is placed at the wrong axis, or the difference between the two lenses is not properly adjusted to the refractive differences of the two eyes. Such harm and annoyance is greater when the error is made in the direction of an over-correction; so that the kind of ametropia is reversed. The common teaching to give partial corrections is based, more than on anything else, upon the inaccurate giving of over-corrections for what were intended to be full corrections. If you cannot correct ametropia accurately, by all means give only partial corrections. They will make a great deal less trouble than errors in the opposite direction.

But over-correction is not the only error that can make trouble. Every inaccuracy in the estimation of ametropia will lessen the chance of relieving the patient. Seventy per cent. of my patients who come for refractive errors come wearing lenses that have been given by some one else. And most of these come because such lenses have failed to give relief on account of inaccuracy in the measurement of ametropia. We meet some patients who go from doctor to doctor unsatisfied when the fault is in the expectation or manner of life of the patient; but nine out of ten

patients who seek a new correction for ametropia do so because the preceding measurement of their ametropia has been or has become inaccurate. Every patient that leaves one of you for such a cause, and gets relief by a more accurate correction from some one else, works an injury to your reputation more definite and pronounced than other kinds of failure will produce.

One other fact noted by many observers bears upon the importance of accuracy in the measurement of refraction. The low or moderate degrees of ametropia are more likely to cause chronic and obstinate headaches, and other forms of nervous disorder, than are the higher degrees of ametropia. I recall the case of a physician over 6 feet in height and of heavy build, past 50 years of age, in good general health, who suffered from dizziness and nervous dyspepsia; and who was only relieved by the constant wearing of his correcting lenses:

R. + 0.37 C. + 0.25 cy.; L. + 0.25 Sph

On two different occasions within four years he tried leaving off his distance glasses. Each time there was comparative comfort for a few weeks, then gradually increasing dizziness and disturbance of digestion. These symptoms soon passed away again with the renewed wearing of the correcting lenses.

That such low ametropia may cause persistent symptoms suggests that any inaccuracy in the measurement of the refraction that will leave even this amount uncorrected is liable, in a certain proportion of patients, to prevent the relief that they would get from accurately fitted glasses. Were these reasons for accuracy in refraction work better appreciated there would be more attention to certain details of method necessary to the attainment of accuracy.

The measurement of refraction, in so far as it is work for a professional man, is chiefly a question of exactness. Any person can stop at the stand of a street peddler, hold a glass before his eyes and conclude that he sees better or worse with it than he does without. And the peddler can assist by picking the glasses out of the case or even by holding them before the eyes. It has too often happened that something of this kind slightly elaborated has passed as a measurement of refraction in the rooms of the optometrist or the office of the oculist. Between it and the skilled diagnosis of ametropia there is a long interval. But the steps that lead from one to the other are almost entirely improvements in accuracy of method.

The first step toward the attainment of accuracy is the checking of results by measurement with different methods. There are a dozen different practical ways of measuring the refraction of the eye. Every one of them is liable to its

peculiar errors, only to be eliminated by comparisons with the results obtained by some radically different method.

Something additional might be learned regarding the refraction of an eye by subjecting it in succession to every one of the different methods. But by such a course other conditions of accuracy would be violated. Not only will the patient refuse to pay for the indefinite repetition of all these measurements; the interest and endurance of both patient and ophthalmologist fail after a certain time; so that the measurements become progressively less accurate, and the latter would only serve to confuse the more accurate results obtained by the earlier tests.

Three methods of high possible accuracy that differ most completely from each other, and therefore tend to correct each other's deficiencies, are the ophthalmometer, the shadow-test, and the subjective test with lenses and test letters. The weak point with the ophthalmometer is that it measures only corneal refraction. Both of the other methods measure the total refraction. The weak point of skiascopy is that it shows too many kinds of refraction at once, the ametropia varying in different parts of the dilated pupil. Both the other methods indicate the refraction of only a part of the pupil. The subjective is weak in that it is subjective, and especially in fixing the meridians and amount of astigmatism. Both the other methods are strictly objective and especially suited to the determination of astigmatism.

I believe the habitual use of these three methods gives the most accurate determination of refraction. But either one of them can be replaced by some other method without greatly impairing the accuracy of the combined results. The subjective method with test letters at 4 or 6 meters, and lenses, would be hardest to replace. But even this could be replaced by the simple optometer, a convex lens giving an artificial far point, with small test objects that can be brought near or placed farther from the eye.

A general condition of accuracy is this: accurate physical measurements are only possible when the value or dimension to be measured is fixed. That is the greatest reason for using a cycloplegic. If a drug is not used to fix the state of refraction, we may avail ourselves of the disposition to reduce the indistinctness of vision to a minimum by the so-called "fogging method." It is because the asymmetry of the cornea is constant during observation that the ophthalmometer gives such definite information; and because the total astigmatism remains practically unchanged under the conditions of the test that skiascopy has peculiar value in fixing the meridians and amount of the astigmatism, even without a cycloplegic.

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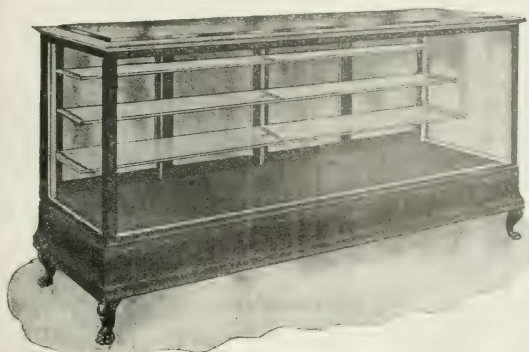
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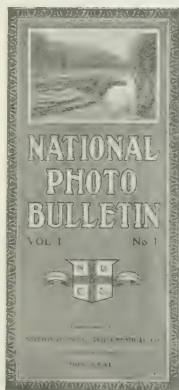
Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in **THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST**, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents**.

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The next principle to be observed is that the contrast must be made as nearly simultaneous as possible. Very few of us meeting two persons a block apart, who were within an inch of the same height, would be able to say with certainty which was the taller. But stand the two side by side and the difference is perceived by every one. The gradual rise of a line or surface may be entirely imperceptible, although a very small fraction of that rise made suddenly could not be overlooked. So if you want the patient to choose which is the better of the two lenses, his answer will be more definite and more sure to be correct if the change is made instantly. This, and not mere convenience or economy of time, is the reason for using supplementary lenses before the eye; an additional lens held before those already in the trial frame, instead of taking one of these out and substituting another. To pass from one lens strength instantly to another, to pass from one cylinder axis to another instantly, is the method by which we can learn with the greatest certainty and the most minute exactness which lens best corrects the ametropia present. Any method or device that interferes with this immediate contrast diminishes the accuracy of the result.

Another essential principle is to arrive at the correction from both sides. Make sure that any increase or decrease in the strength, any turning of the axis either way, makes vision worse; or brings out the linear appearance of light in the pupil that indicates uncorrected astigmatism; or causes the mires of the ophthalmometer to overlap or separate as the case may be. To follow the rule sometimes laid down, of changing the lens a certain way until it gives full vision, rarely gives an accurate result. You must go on until you have passed the point of full correction, before you can be sure that it has been reached.

With the ophthalmometer accuracy depends on seeing distinctly the images reflected from the cornea. The instrument used by daylight has been unsatisfactory principally from failure to properly adjust the illumination. Looking through the telescope we see, along with the corneal reflections of the mires, the iris stroma as a background. If the iris be strongly illuminated the light from it will overpower the light reflected from the cornea (the images of the mires), which will appear faint or be entirely invisible. To bring out the reflected images strongly, so that they will be readily seen and their overlapping estimated with certainty, we must have the mires strongly illuminated and the background in comparative darkness. But feeble light should fall upon the patient's face and iris; as he sits with his back to a window, from which the direct light of the sky falls fully upon the

ophthalmometer. The ophthalmometer does not fix the meridians of astigmatism with great accuracy, but by sweeping the instrument back and forth, and especially by carefully determining the direction of both the principal meridians, a fair approach to accuracy may be made.

With skiascopy we are watching as a test object a little area of light on the patient's retina; seeing how changes of lens or changes of distance influence its appearance and movements. Near the point of reversal this test light area becomes greatly magnified, and correspondingly indefinite at best. To attain accuracy it is necessary to make it bright, small, and as definite as possible. To make it bright we use a brilliant source of light, the incandescent mantel, the acetylene flame, or the electric light. To make it small, and also to give it a definite edge, we use the shade with an opening; or use a very small electric lamp. The opening is made circular so that astigmatism may have a chance to determine the shape of the light seen in the patient's pupil. The worst defect with the electric skiascope or retinoscope is that the light used commonly does not give you a point of light, but a line, so that you see in the pupil an appearance of astigmatism when no astigmatism is present. Or, this line of light overbalances the astigmatism present, and you see the appearance of a band in the pupil at an angle different from that which the astigmatism would properly give. You can, by turning your skiascope to different angles, cause the band in the pupil to change its direction. By this manoeuvre one can ascertain that the band he sees is due to his electric lamp, and not due to astigmatism. But the existence of such an appearance adds greatly to the difficulty of using the electric instrument and detracts from its accuracy.

With the incandescent mantel, or a flame used through the opening in a shade, we can diminish the size of the point of light on the retina by diminishing the size of the opening in the shade. But with any diffusion in the eye, as there always is, diminishing the size of the opening diminishes the brightness of the retinal light area. Then diminishing the size of the opening renders necessary diminishing the size of the sight-hole in the mirror; and a very small sight-hole in the mirror is difficult to see through in the dark room. I think the practical limits are: a sight-hole in the mirror of 2 mm., or a little less, and an opening in the shade 3 mm. in diameter.

But the smallness and the definiteness of the light area on the patient's retina do not depend simply on the source of light and the opening in the shade. They depend also upon the refraction of the patient's eye. If this is irregular, or such that a perfect image is not formed on the retina, the light area is correspondingly blurred or dis-

rotated. Now in the dilated pupil we always find the refraction near the periphery is irregular and differs materially from the refraction at the centre. Hence dilation of the pupil renders the light area on the retina distorted, indefinite and confusing,—impairs the accuracy of the test.

It is worth while to try skiascopy before using any mydiatic. In a great majority of eyes the meridians and amount of astigmatism can be determined more readily and definitely with the pupil undilated. The importance of this point may be appreciated when we bear in mind that the area of the pupil admitting light varies as the square of the diameter, so that in an 8 mm. pupil the ring of space within 1.2 mm. of the periphery, admits more light than all the rest of the pupil, and this diffused light prevents the accuracy of the test. When necessary the diffusion can be cut down by the pupil stop that I have described. But it is of practical importance to make the determination of the astigmatism with the pupil undilated.

Of still greater importance are the methods of obtaining accuracy with the test lenses and test cards; because the subjective test usually makes the final decision as to the lens required. Although it is a subjective test it can be given much of the significance of an objective test by having a sufficient number of test cards, and requiring the patient, when he says he can see better, to read some additional letters. Following this plan one may escape being misled by the patient's impression that the sight is made better or made worse by a certain change of glass.

Accuracy is also facilitated by making such decided changes with the lenses at first as to make it absolutely certain that the error of refraction lies within certain limits. Thus a patient with 1 D. hyperopia, even if of very moderate intelligence, will answer promptly and positively that a convex lens is better than a concave, and where a X 2 D. lens is placed before his eye will, with equal certainty, choose a concave rather than an additional convex held before it. In this way it is established that he has hyperopia of less than 3 D. Most patients will answer with equal confidence when a change of 0.5 D. is made either way; and thus show that the ametropia lies between 0.5 and 1.5 D. Having determined this with certainty, we begin testing to see whether the refraction is really 1 D. or 0.25 D., more or less. Having settled this point, it is time enough, if the vision is normal, to see whether an increase or decrease of one-eighth dioptre is indicated.

In the case of astigmatism the decisions of the strength, and the direction for the cylinder are best reached with the astigmatic lens. Having placed before the eye the cylindric lens that seems

indicated by the ophthalmometer, skiascopy, or other previous test, we proceeded to revise this determination by use of the astigmatic lens held in front of the lenses in the trial frame. The astigmatic lens is mounted in a ring attached to a round handle, so that by a slight movement of the thumb and finger its effect can be instantly reversed. The strength of the cylindric correction is modified by holding the astigmatic lens with its axis parallel to the axis of the cylinder in the trial frame. The handle makes an angle of 45 degrees with the direction of the axis. A slight rotation of the handle, reversing the faces of the lens, changes the axis 90 degrees. In one position the astigmatic lens adds its strength to that of the cylinder before the eye. In the other position it tends to neutralize the cylindric lens before the eye. The patient, choosing between the two, decides whether he sees better with the cylinder increased or diminished in strength.

If, however, we place the astigmatic lens with its axis 45 degrees from that of the cylinder in the trial frame, and then reverse its faces, we get the effect of adding a cylindric lens turned first to one side, and then to the other side. The cylinder in the trial frame, with astigmatic lens, gives a certain combined cylindric effect; and the turning of the astigmatic lens from side to side, has the effect of turning the axis of the combination (instantly) from a certain number of degrees one way, to a certain number of degrees the other way. The patient, choosing which is preferred, decides which way the axis of the cylinder should be rotated.

These two uses of the astigmatic lens: (a) to test the appropriateness of the strength of the cylinder chosen, and (b) to determine the direction in which its axis should be placed, are to be alternated; and the changes they indicate made in the cylinder placed in the trial frames, until that strength and direction have been found, any change in which will impair the effect of the lens combination, and will impair it about equally whether the change be toward increased strength or diminished strength; or turning the axis in one direction, or in the opposite direction.

The strength of the astigmatic lens that can be used with advantage depends on the acuteness of vision that the patient obtains with the combination. With poor vision the changes made must be great, if they are to be certainly recognized by the patient. With better vision a smaller change in the lens effect can be recognized with certainty, and the limits of possible inaccuracy thus diminished. For vision of less than one-half the normal the astigmatic lens convex 0.25 D. in one meridian and concave 0.25 D. at right angles thereto will be found most serviceable. When vision rises to about normal, convex 0.12 in one meri-

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dian, and concave 0.12 in the other, may be used to attain the greatest accuracy. But it is always better to make a change in the lens unnecessarily great, than to make a change so slight that the patient becomes uncertain, and his answers misleading.

The foregoing pages deal largely with details that are minute, but far from unimportant. The measurement of a refraction, more than most other lines of professional work, illustrates the truth of the saying: "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."—Annals of Ophthalmology.

IMPERIAL SEIDLITZ POWDER PAPERS

Mention is made, on the front cover of this magazine, of Imperial Seidlitz Powder Papers, supplied to the trade by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton and Montreal. On account of the hard, waxed surface of "Imperial" papers, which makes them absolutely proof against moisture, the contents are guaranteed to retain their strength and medical properties for a greater length of time than in ordinary wrappers.

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Drug Report

Business during the past month has been very good. There have been several important changes in the market. Mercury, Morphia, Codeia, Mercurials, Buchu Leaves, Digitalis Leaves, Patent Salad Oil, American Saffron, Chamomile Leaves, Vanilla Beans, and all rubber goods have advanced in price.

Manganese Phosphate, Quinine Hydrochloride; Oil Lemon, Alcohol Amylic, Aluminum Chloride; Calcium Chloride, Calcium Hippurate; Chloral Hydrate; Cochineal, Hydrokinone, have declined. For special changes see Price List.

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A. Codeia Phosphate	1/2 Oz.	.60
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A. Ergotine "Bonjean"	Oz.	.55
D. Hydrokinone	Oz.	.15
A. Hydrastia White Alkaloid	15-gr. tube	.75
A. Ichthyol	Oz.	.50
A. Leaves Digitalis	Lb.	.35
A. Leaves Digitalis Powder	Lb.	.40
D. Manganese Phosphate	Oz.	.20
A. Morphia Acetate	Oz.	3.40
A. Morphia Muriate	Oz.	3.40
A. Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	3.50
A. Morphia Alkaloid	Oz.	4.10
A. Morphia Bromide	Oz.	1.15
A. Morphia Hydrobromate	Oz.	4.60
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A. Morphia Tartrate	Oz.	1.15
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A. Oil Malefern	Oz.	.25
D. Oil Lemon	Lb.	1.50
D. Quinine Hydrochloride	Oz.	.55
A. Seed Colchium	Lb.	.40
A. Seed Colchium Powd.	Lb.	.45
A. Seed Cardamon Decorticated	Lb.	.80
A. Uranium Nitrate	Oz.	.60
A. Vanilla Beans, Bourbon	Oz.	.40
A. Vanilla Beans, Mexican	Oz.	.50

The busier some people are the more they are to be deplored.

Little Nephew : Auntie, did you marry an Indian ?

Aunt : Why do you ask such silly questions, Freddie ?

Little Nephew : Well, I saw some scalps on your dressing-table.—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR CONVENTION AT AGRA

In connection with the great Missionary Convention at Agra, under the auspices of the India Christian Endeavour Union, an exhibition is being held which will be of considerable interest to medical men. It consists of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, medicine cases and medical equipments arranged by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. of London, and primarily intended for medical missionaries who are delegates to the Convention. The exhibit is also open for the inspection of any medical men who care to take the opportunity of seeing it and will well repay a visit.

In addition to a variety of medicine cases and medical equipments containing the well-known and reliable "Tabloid" and "Soloid" products, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. exhibit some synthetic substances new to medicine which are the result of chemical research. Of these the most interesting are the two important Arylarsonates, "Soamin" and "Orsudan." These organic salts of arsenic have been shown to be of special value in cases of syphilis, trypanosomiasis and malaria. "Soamin," although containing 22.8 of arsenium, is tolerated in much larger doses than the inorganic salts of arsenic, and some remarkable results have been obtained by its use.

A sterilised solution may readily be made by boiling it in water (1 part in 5), and it is then usually administered as an intramuscular injection. "Wellcome" Brand Quinine Sulphate is shown in two varieties, namely, the large flakes and the compact crystals. The latter are certainly to be preferred as much more portable and convenient.

"Tabloid" Quinine Phosphate is made in many different strengths, from 1/4 grain to 10 grains, and presents that familiar drug in an exceptionally good condition.

The "Tabloid" Photographic Outfit, containing all that is necessary for developing, toning, fixing and intensifying, is a very compact and handy equipment, which will appeal strongly to the busy practitioner who is also an amateur photographer.

Even bandages and dressings are now compressed and which may be expanded as lint and cotton wool, and double cyanide gauze are produced in small, tightly-closed packages, the contents of which remain aseptic till the moment when they are required.

It is symptomatic of the growing interest in organo-therapy to find that a prominent place is assigned to examples of Sera, Vaccines and Tuberculins.

The arrangements made for proper precautions in the preparation of these new and potent fac-

tors in the control of disease are matters of grave import to the whole medical profession, and it is therefore interesting to know that Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have all their sera, vaccines, etc., prepared under the superintendence of a distinguished bacteriologist at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories at Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill; nor are these products allowed to be issued to the profession until they have passed the most rigid tests for standardisation, sterility and toxicity.

"Wellcome" Anti-Dysentery Serum, from horses immunised against a culture of bacillus dysenteriae obtained from several cases of dysentery, should prove useful in this climate.

"Wellcome" Anti-Typhoid Serum and Anti-Venom Serum are others of the series specially interesting medical men in India. The last is prepared from the serum of horses immunised against the venom of a number of the more poisonous snakes.

"Hemisine," the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland, is now prepared in liquid form and sent out as one of the "Vaporole" series. These "Vaporole" containers are specially convenient for hypodermic injection, each consists of a tube opening out to a bulbous shape and supported by an expanded base, the top can readily be broken off at the file mark and the contents of the bulb drawn up to the last drop into the syringe.

"Ernutin," a standardised solution of the active principle of ergot and solution of Bihydrochloride of Quinine are among the numerous items now included in this "Vaporole" series.

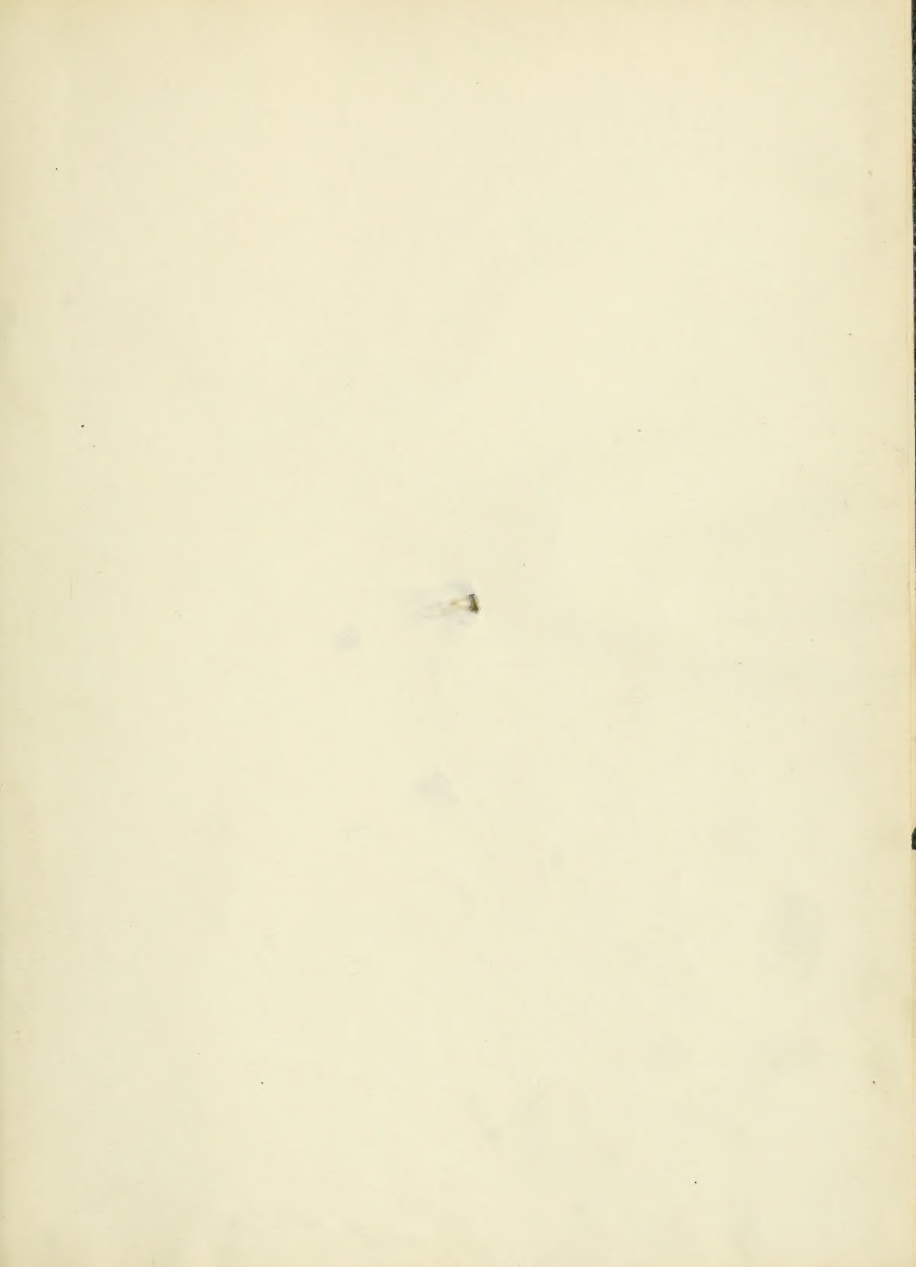
DINNER

Dinner, in the primitive sense, says Puck, is something to eat; but in the higher, social sense it is something to sit over in uncomfortable clothes, peck at with six kinds of forks, and be altogether bored by. Dinner is often saved by wine, because wine is a mocker and makes you think of things to say which you wouldn't think of saying otherwise.

There are men who know when wine has made them just fools enough to dine with grace, but they are not many. Most of us keep on drinking until we fancy we are witty, and then nothing will keep us still.

If it is true, as some suppose, that the prohibition movement is largely due to a great people having been lashed to fury by postprandial oratory, then have dinners after all their moral significance. It was inevitable.

Where there's a will there's a lot of disappointed relations.



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